MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. | TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1898. | FIVE O'CLOCK EDITION: | TWO CENTS.

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SENATORS WANT TO DECLARE WAR

Rawlins of Utah Presents a Joint Resolution Recognizing Independence of Cuba and Declaring War Against Spain.

MASON DEMANDS ACTION

Frye of Maine Urges President Be Authorized to Drive Spanish Military and Naval Forces From Cuba.

Washington, March 29.—Discussion of the Cuban question, in any of its phases, is evidently an irresistible attraction. The prospective consideration of the critical problem in the senate today drew another tremendous crowd to the galleries, and, as on previous days when Cuba was the foremost topic, hundreds of people jammed the corridors, disappointed because they could not gain admission. When the senate convened, a beautiful horseshoe of roses and violets stood on the desk of Senator Gallinger.

When Mr. Mason, of Illinois, entered the chamber the people in the galleries, recognizing him, applauded vigorously.

Mr. Morrill, from the finance committee, reported a joint resolution providing for the importation, free of duty, of military supplies secured abroad into the United States, and asked for its immediate consideration. It was passed.

Several joint resolutions bearing upon the Cuban question were then introduced, each one containing a lively sensation as it was read.

The first was by Mr. Allen. Mr. Allen's resolution was, at his request, laid on the table.

Senator Rawlins of Utah, next introduced a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba and declaring a war against Spain.

Mr. Foraker then presented a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba and favoring armed intervention. Mr. Foraker asked that the resolution go to the foreign relations committee. He said that his resolution had been long delayed. He had intended, he said, to present it at the opening of the session, last December, but he had withheld it at that time because of the tenor of the president's message. That message, he said, gave promise that within reasonable time definite and decisive action would be taken by the administration so soon as autonomy should be given a fair trial. A reasonable time seems now to have elapsed. The people of the country realize that all reasonable time has been given Spain to bring pease to the stricken island. Autonomy, Mr. Foraker declared, had absolutely failed, but just as its failure was realized the country was confronted by the De Lome incident. Scarcely had the excitement created by this subsided when what was styled the "Maine incident" threw the country into a hurricane of excitement. Since that time, said the senator, we have been awaiting patiently and under restraint for the report of the board of inquiry. That report is now before the committee on foreign relations. Whatever may be done as to the "Maine incident," action must come up on the general Cuban question. Mr. Foraker said he hoped at a later date to address the senate at length upon his resolution.

Mr. Frye said that he had not intended to offer a resolution at this time, but in view of others proposed, he would present the one he had prepared. The resolutions, except Mr. Allen's, were all referred to the committee on foreign relations.

At the conclusion of the presentation of resolutions, Mr. Mason was recognized for a speech on the president's message of yesterday. Mr. Mason said he believed it was due the country to know the general expression and intention of the members of the senate. While he would not apologize for discussing the Cuban question at this time, he did not intend by so doing any disrespect either to the administration or the committee on foreign relations when he said he was tired of the dilatory tactics that had been employed for three years to prevent any assistance from the United States to the starving Cubans.

He continued: "More than two years ago the plan of the Spanish government to starve the women and children and non-combatants was begun. Every intelligent man, woman and child was informed of it through the ordinary channels of information, the newspapers, and by the statements of disinterested witnesses, day after day, week after week, month after month, and year after year, and yet it received practically no attention from this government, until some of the members of this body visited the scene of death and distress and brought back to us their words of honor that no picture had been drawn by the press that fully stated the horrors of the situation.

THE HOUSE.

Washington, March 29.—Representative Marsh, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, today introduced the following joint resolution declaring war between the government of Spain and its dependencies in the United States and her territories: It is as follows: "That war be, and the same is hereby declared to exist between the government of Spain and her dependencies and the United States and her territories, and that the president of the United States is hereby authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the United States, including the militia and naval militia thereof, to carry the same into effect."

Representative Hartman, of Montana, introduced in the house a resolution declaring war and that the United States hereby recognizes the independence of the republic of Cuba and pledges the full measure of its support for the maintenance of that independence.

THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

McKinley's Conditions Not Acceptable to Spain.

Washington, March 29.—Senators and others who have talked with the president last evening and today say that the proposition for the armistice came from Spain, and while it is being considered by the president in connection with other negotiations, he has insisted that any proposed armistice must be coupled with other conditions which Spain has not shown a disposition to accept, and perhaps will not accept. The tenor of the conditions are not stated, but look to permanent peace and self-government by the Cubans. It was stated by one senator that matters would be brought to a head within a very short time.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

Madrid Waiting to See What Sagasta and Woodford Will Do.

Madrid, March 29.—Complete tranquility prevails here and in the provinces. Public opinion is quieter by the belief that the difficulties between Spain and the United States will be arranged in a formal manner, and the newspapers place great confidence in the conference between Gen. Woodford the United States minister, and Senor Sagasta, the premier, which is to take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon, expressing the belief that it will have important pacific results. The Spanish newspapers also say the government of Spain, "has decided to do everything possible to avoid war, if the honor and dignity of Spain are not affected."

DEPARTMENTS ALL ACTIVE.

Spanish Situation the One and Absorbing Topic.

Washington, March 29.—The Spanish situation was the absorbing and practically the only subject of consideration at the state, war and navy departments today and although the main interest of the day was centered in the cabinet meeting and the general course of congress, yet the active negotiations now proceeding with Spain made the state department hardly less a center of attention, while the preparations of the war and navy branches went on with unabated vigor.

The Spanish minister, Senor Polo De Bernabe, reached the state department shortly before noon and was with Judge Day over half an hour. The meeting was by appointment, one of Judge Day's clerks having been sent to the minister asking him to come to the department at the earliest moment. Pending his arrival Judge Day went to the navy department and had a talk with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, and soon thereafter Mr. Roosevelt returned the visit and had a talk with Judge Day in the latter's office. These hurried conferences attracted much attention, but all concerned observed the strictest reticence as to the subjects discussed. The report of riots at Havana led to the belief that a movement was on foot to have American ships sent to the Cuban capital as a measure of protection to American interests.

AN HAVANA OUTBREAK.

Consul General Lee Says the Situation Is Very Critical.

New York, March 29.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Havana's quiet is in danger of being disturbed by another outbreak, such as occurred in the Cuban city just before the late second class battleship Maine dropped anchor in its harbor. Consul General Lee has cabled to the state department that the situation is critical. There is danger of further riots growing out of the intense anti-American feeling among the Weylerites. In the light of Gen. Lee's dispatch the administration are now quite as much concerned about the situation in Havana as they are over the fear that congress will attempt to force the hand of the president. It is now regarded as one of the dangerous points of the situation.

The navy department is keenly on the alert. The state department transmitted Consul General Lee's message to Secretary Long, and he immediately informed Capt. W. T. Sampson, commander-in-chief of the fleet at Key West, of its contents. Capt. Sampson is in direct communication with Consul General Lee, and on the slightest sign of trouble, a message from the consul general to the naval officer will result in the arrival of a man-of-war in Havana harbor within four hours.

DAY DENIES IT.

Washington, March 29.—Assistant Secretary Day said today that there was no basis for the reports that riots and disturbances were threatened in Havana. The state department posted the following statement: "A telegram from Gen. Lee says that there is no occasion for the alarming reports as to the situation in Havana."

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived: Tauric, Liverpool; Nordland, from Antwerp.

HIS EFFORTS WASTED.

No Chance of McCleary's Currency Bill Being Passed.

Washington, March 29.—(Special to The Herald.)—The currency bill prepared by Representative McCleary's sub-committee will be considered by the full banking and currency committee and it may possibly be reported to the house. Its chances of passage are even more remote than the adoption of the Hawaiian annexation treaty. It would be utterly impossible to pass such a measure in the senate, and as there will be an entirely new banking and currency committee in the next congress, Representative McCleary's efforts have been absolutely wasted.

A DESIRABLE AMENDMENT.

Senator Nelson Proposes a Needed Postal Reform.

Washington, March 29.—(Special to The Herald.)—Senator Nelson today proposed an amendment to the house postal appropriation bill, to discontinue the privileges of postmasters of selling stamped envelopes with the names and address of business firms printed thereon.

RUSSIA IN CHINA.

Official Announcement of Occupancy of Chinese Ports.

St. Petersburg, March 29.—The Official Messenger publishes a circular which has been telegraphed by Count Muravieff, the Russian minister for foreign affairs, to the representatives of Russia abroad. It is as follows:

"By virtue of a convention signed at Pekin on March 27, Port Arthur and the port of Ta Lien Wan and the territories adjacent have been ceded to Russia by China. You are requested to notify the government where you are accredited, adding that the above mentioned ports and the territories will be immediately occupied by Russian troops and that the Russian flag will be hoisted by the side of the Chinese flag. You may at the same time inform the foreign minister that the port of Ta Lien Wan will be open for foreign trade, and that the largest measure of hospitality will be extended to the ships of all friendly nations."

An official communication issued to the press adds the concessions are for twenty-five years, but may be extended later by common accord. Further, China has conceded the right of constructing a railway to connect the ports with the Trans-Siberian main line. After stating that the arrangements are the direct and natural consequence of amicable relations between the two neighboring states, anxious to advance the interests of their peoples, the official communication continues:

"While safeguarding the integrity and sovereignty of China and satisfying the essential needs of Russia, the arrangement injures the interest of no foreign trade. On the contrary, it affords all nations the possibility of entering in the near future into relations with the river regions of the Yellow sea, hitherto closed to them. The opening of Ta Lien Wan to the merchant ships of all nations will create a new and wide market for commerce and industry, owing to the Trans-Siberian line, which is henceforth destined to connect the extremities of two continents and the old world. The arrangement, therefore, is of high historical value to Russia, and should be hailed as a fortunate event by all those who have at heart the benefits of peace and the development of good relations among nations."

DESPERATE STRIKERS.

Lewiston Mill Hands Commit Violence on Working Employes.

Lewiston, March 29.—Great excitement prevailed here for a time today when the striking operatives of the Androscoggin cotton mills gathered about the gates of the corporation to endeavor to prevent the return of those who were willing to abandon the strike and resume work. About 1200 persons were assembled near the gates before the hour for help to go in. As those who were ready to work appeared, the strikers endeavored to persuade them not to do so. When the effort failed there was a disturbance. Agent Bean, of the corporation, who appeared in the midst of the trouble, was hit with a stone, but he was not injured. Several of the squad of police officers present were struck with stones and pieces of wood, but no one was seriously hurt. After the machinery had been started the strikers disappeared.

About 200 of the 600 or more operatives went in yesterday. Agent Bean claims fifty more began work today, and now he has all the help he can use in view of the small amount of machinery that can be operated in the weaving department.

THE OVEN COLLAPSED.

Four Men Buried Under Tons of Brick and Mortar.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 29.—While a force of men was engaged in taking out the center cone of a new oven, at the plant of the Pennsylvania Car Wheel company, Allegheny, this morning, the oven collapsed and buried the four men engaged in the work, under tons of brick and mortar. Of the four, three were seriously injured and at least one it is thought, will die.

The injured are: Albert Neal, back supposed to be broken, nose broken. Morgan Smith, badly bruised about the body and probably hurt internally; Thomas Farrell, cut about the head and body; H. J. Cochran, buried under brick.

SULTAN IN DANGER.

Plot to Kill Him Ends in a Bloody Outbreak.

London, March 29.—According to a special dispatch from Bucharest, the outbreak which occurred among the Albanian and Kurdish troops in the barracks of the Yildiz palace, Constantinople, during the evening of March 15, was in reality a fight which followed the discovery of a plot to assassinate the sultan of Turkey. It is added that 100 men were killed.

MORE BOATS IN VIEW.

Berlin, March 29.—Lieut. Commander A. P. Niblack, the United States naval attache, has opened negotiations with the St. Ettin and Vulcan yards for the purchase of torpedo boat destroyers.

HOUSE MEMBERS WOULD REVOLT

Unless McKinley Takes Action By Thursday There Will Be An Uprising By the Friends of Cuba.

TO OVERRIDE THE CZAR

Resolution in Favor of Armed Intervention Will Be Passed, If It Be Necessary to Defy the Chair.

Washington, March 29.—A very determined effort is on foot among the members of the house, in which prominent men of both parties are co-operating to bring a proposition for intervention in Cuba to a vote, if necessary, by arbitrarily overruling the chair. The situation is being thoroughly canvassed, particularly on the Republican side, as the Democratic leaders have given assurances of their co-operation as soon as the Republicans, who are engineering the scheme, are ready. Mr. Hull, chairman of the military committee, is at the head of the movement on the Republican side, and it is asserted with great positiveness that it has decided strength.

It was the intention of these members to attach a resolution for intervention to the appropriation for the relief of the Cubans, which it was expected the president would ask for in a message today, and it is claimed it was the fear of this which induced the president to change his plans and withhold the message. If the message is not sent in, the program is to present a resolution, and, if it is ruled out of order, to overturn the ruling of the chair.

A very prominent member, who is using all his energies to promote the foregoing program, says there will be no delay beyond Thursday.

SIZING UP THE HOUSE.

Endeavor to Get an Expression of Opinion at Once.

Washington, March 29.—The members of the house who are in favor of immediate and aggressive action are discussing all sorts of methods by which the house can be brought to an expression of opinion. This morning there was even some talk of overruling the chair during the consideration of the naval appropriation bill and attaching a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba as a rider. But all this talk seems to be in the air. It has no coherence. The main thing the conservatives have to contend with is the overwhelming protest which is going up against delay. The foreign affairs committee of the house is in a peculiar condition. Chairman Hitt is ill and the regular meeting of the committee will not occur until Thursday. If a way can be found to secure a meeting of the committee before Thursday it will be done; if not, the Republican members of the committee will probably focus on the question. There is a strong sentiment in the house and in the committee against the proposition to vote money for supplies to relieve the starving Cubans, unless it is accompanied by action which will stop the war. At least three Republican members have declared that they would oppose such a proposition with their votes and their voices on the floor.

Among those anxious to secure prompt action and to await no further delay are Hopkins, a member of the ways and means committee; Tawney, also a member of the same committee; Meyer, of Nebraska; Heiburn, chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce; Lorimer and Graff, of Illinois. Representative Lorimer stated that he did not believe the house would wait more than forty-eight hours before it would take some step looking to action by congress immediately, and directing its character, and that he believed in going to the extent of independence.

"I have talked to many Republicans," he said, "in the past twenty-four hours, and with two exceptions they were all for intervention or recognition of independence. There will be no appropriation of $500,000 for relief supplies for the Cuban non-combatants, as is expected to be requested by the president, unless simultaneously there is a call for intervention and independence. I believe it will be found that not only a majority on the Republican side favor immediate action, but that a majority of the whole house can be found on the Republican side with this disposition."

FOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Washington, March 29.—The Populists and Silver Republicans of both houses held a conference today and it resulted in resolutions presented by Senator Allen in the senate and Representative Bell in the house, declaring for Cuban independence.

THE SPANISH PRESS.

Utters a Few Opinions on the Maine Report.

Madrid, March 29.—The semi-official El Liberal says: "The report on the Maine contains no grave statement; therefore President McKinley will not use that pretext for declaring war, but will use the relief of the Cubans." The El Liberal adds: "We believe the Spanish government will never tolerate a foreign nation, never in the guise of philanthropy, invading our territory, for it would be followed by the unanimous protest of the Spanish people." The same paper counsels Spain to prepare to repel any kind of intervention—to be uncompromising, and to "accept nothing affecting the dignity or sovereignty of Spain."

The Imparcial Independent says it "notes a change of attitude upon the part of the United States," expresses the belief "that when the six Spanish cruisers and torpedo boats arrive in Havana harbor the relations between the two countries will improve," and "the Spanish government will act on these lines."

Great enthusiasm is manifested here in connection with the performances in the Royal theater to raise funds, by national subscription, to increase the strength of the navy. Seats are selling at fabulous prices.

SIGSBEE IN WASHINGTON.

Ready For Duty as Soon as He Gets New Clothes.

Washington, March 29.—Capt. Sigsbee arrived in Washington this morning from Havana at 7:40. He was accompanied by Paymaster Ray, Chief Engineer Howell and Dr. Heneberger. The latter left immediately for his home in Virginia. The captain was driven to his home. The captain's neighbors, on both sides of the square on which he lived, had profusely decorated their residences with flags and bunting, and many of his friends and fellow officers had sent large bouquets of American beauty roses and flower designs of ships, anchors, etc., as an expression of their friendship and esteem. At 10:30 the captain went to the navy department to report his arrival and in the course of a conversation he said that he had not received any assignment to duty nor did he know if a command would be given him. He would be ready, however, as soon as he could get his wardrobe replenished to go anywhere or perform any duty that would be given him.

As to the cause of the wreck Capt. Sigsbee said he could add nothing to his testimony before the court of inquiry which had been already published. The Spanish officials were making an inquiry into the cause of the disaster, but what their conclusions were, he did not know. A few divers under the directions of non-commissioned officers were working leisurely about the wreck, but he had understood that the court was paying special attention to outside matters. They had found, he had heard, that there was no dead fish found in the harbor after the explosion, and also that the explosion did not create such a disturbance of the water as might have been expected, had the force come from the outside, however, this was only hearsay, he having no knowledge of their proceedings.

The captain said that, as everyone knew the feeling of the Spaniards in Havana was bitter against this country, but he did not know if the sending of government aid would meet with any serious opposition. He had formed no opinion as to whether this country was likely to become involved in war with Spain. Residents of Havana, he said, knew little or nothing of what was occurring in Madrid, beyond what is reported in newspapers. The captain seemed in good health and spirits considering the intense strain that had been upon him during the last six weeks, and felt physically fit to perform any duty which should be assigned to him.

AN ALGER STATEMENT.

Says the President Is Doing the Right Thing.

Washington, March 29.—At the close of the cabinet meeting today Secretary Alger gave out the following statement:

"So far from there being any difference of opinion among the members of the cabinet they are all in hearty accord with the president and have been without a single exception. When he read to them yesterday his message on the Maine, there was not a dissenting voice or suggestion of change. It commanded the approval of every member. How could the president have said more?

"He gave congress the report at once and stated that he had forwarded it to Spain and is awaiting her reply. He must take one step at a time. It may be said further that there need be no fear that he will not take the next. He has not lost a moment in presenting not only the Maine incident, but the whole situation to Spain. The country can well afford to await the result of the negotiations, which will be promptly made known, whatever the result."

A SPANISH OUTRAGE.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 29.—The American schooner Hester, of Pensacola, Fla., loaded with lumber, arrived here yesterday evening and her captain reports that while on the voyage he was boarded by a Spanish gunboat which towed the schooner into Casildes and detained her there for three days. The captain of the Hester has reported the matter to the United States consul here.

PROJECTILE MACHINERY.

Madison, Wis., March 29.—The Gisholt Machine company of this city is at work on a government order for a heavy machine used in the manufacture of steel projectiles for big guns and is figuring on another government order for fifty-six large machines to be turned out in about fifteen days. Work is being rushed night and day to complete the order.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY

Is All With Americans In the Event of War With Spain.

SOME NAVAL VIEWS

Sir Charles Dilke Says That War Can Scarcely Be Avoided.

New York, March 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The abstract of the report of the Maine court of inquiry has been read with keen interest by naval experts, but they refrain from expressing a professional opinion when they have not seen the full text, and the evidence of the complete exoneration of the officers in charge of the ship convinces them that internal accident was excluded from the case; but they are surprised that the evidence of the divers concerning the condition of the wreck was not more definite.

The opinion of the court that the destruction of the ship was caused by explosion of a mine on the port side, which set off two magazines by detonation, is accepted on account of the high character of Capt. Simpson and his colleagues as experts on explosives. Naval experts have not wished to believe that the explosion was due to internal and mysterious causes and frankly say so.

They do not consider the Vienna theory published today as credible. This attributes the explosion to a drift mine which had been forgotten, which went off accidentally under the blow from the spontaneous action of chemicals. They consider it more natural to suppose that any mine afloat was controlled by an electric wire from the shore. English naval experts discuss all these questions with caution and reerve, although they are intensely interested in them.

The publication of this report had little effect strangely enough, on the general markets or upon the American list. The market was as buoyant today as if peace was assured. The general purport of the findings of the board had been well understood in advance. The situation in the far East is considered gloomy and unsatisfactory, and there is deep discontent here over the result of Lord Salisbury's diplomacy. The belated movement of the British fleet in Chinese water has caused as much uneasiness in financial circles as satisfaction among other classes, and this apprehension would have affected all classes of securities if American stocks had not been remarkably buoyant and carried everything upward.

Several leaders conspicuous for fairness and cordiality toward America, appear in the papers, especially one in the Times. The general feeling may be summed up in the laconic response of a member of parliament when he was asked how English sympathy would stand in case of war between Spain and the United States. "With America, every man jack of us."

WAR IS INEVITABLE.

What Sir Charles Dilke Has to Say About It.

London, March 29.—"I can't see how war between the United States and Spain can be avoided," said Sir Charles Dilke to the New York World correspondent, last night. "It is impossible to express opinion on such meager details of the finding of the Maine court of inquiry as have been published here, but affairs have come to such a pass with Spain that she may welcome war as the best means of getting rid of Cuba. It has become such a millstone around her neck that she must free herself from it some how, and to the proud Spaniard war would be the least disagreeable.

"I don't think mediation by any European power likely. Mediation could only proceed on the basis of some species of autonomy, and to any further attempted solution in that direction the Cubans will not assent. It has been evident, the last eighteen months, that Spain can never, by any system of autonomy, or by force of arms, regain control over Cuba. But Spain won't give it up without fighting.

"Neither country has a fleet large enough to enable it to obtain decisive command of the sea within a short period. Therefore it is difficult to forecast the duration of hostilities. I could speak more definitely if I knew how soon the United States can complete the four large warships she is building, for they would exercise a decisive influence."

MADRID IS DISTRESSED.

Not at Maine Matter But at Cuban Relief Project.

New York, March 29.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: "The pope again has made official demonstrations very friendly to Spain, and indicating a desire for her success in Cuba. There is a calmer feeling in both political and financial quarters. This is due to the announcement that relations with the United States are less strained, the American congress having consented to defer discussion of the Maine report, and the larger Cuban question in order that those matters may be further considered diplomatically to see if it is not possible to reach an understanding.

The Spanish naval officer bearing the text and translation of the report of the Spanish commission of inquiry into the loss of the Maine cannot reach Washington before Thursday. Therefore Foreign Minister Gullon has cabled extensive extracts of the report to Minister Bernabe at Washington, with instructions to lay them before th president and to give them the widest circulation in the United States.

Minister Woodford has placed a translation of the United States naval court's report in the hands of Minister Gullon. In doing so Mr. Woodford intimated that President McKinley had determined to place the whole Cuban question, with all its issues in the hands of the American congress, submitting all the correspondence and the consular reports upon the extraordinary situation in Cuba.

Minister Woodford had a long talk with Senor Gullon, and then agreed to call on him for an interview at which Premier Sagasta and Colonial Minister Moret will be present also.

The more tranquil feeling is attributed by the ministerial organs Correro and Correspondencia to pressure amicably brought to bear on the American government by the European powers, headed by Austria. The feature of the president's policy which causes the most anxiety in official circles in Madrid and Havana, is the proposition to relieve the distressed Cubans.

In the evening twilight of winter time, when the fire sparkles and glows and dances upon the hearth, there are dreams and air castles of the future in the flames for the young woman who sits and gazes into them. Whether these air castles will ever become realities, is largely a matter of health.

No woman can hope to be a contented wife, the mistress of a happy home and the mother of healthy children who suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate organs that are distinctly feminine. All the air castles that she builds will crumble into dust, unless she takes measures to correct the disorders from which she suffers. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for all disorders of these most sensitive organs. It makes them strong, healthy and vigorous. It prepares a woman for happy wifehood and healthy motherhood. It robs maternity of its peril and of nearly all pain. It insures children with strong, healthy constitutions. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits. For nursing mothers it is the best supportive tonic.

When a dealer urges some substitute he's thinking of the larger profit he'll make—not of your welfare.

"About six years ago my wife became afflicted with displacement, causing inflammation and much pain," writes Rev. I. J. Coppedge of Elmo, Kaufman Co., Texas. "She could not stand on her feet or get in any position but what she suffered great bearing down pain. I got her a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription which she soon found was helping her, so she kept on until she had taken six bottles. Since taking the last she has not suffered a moment from the old trouble."

TRAIN LOADS OF DUNKARDS.

Thousands of Them En Route For North Dakota.

Chicago, March 29.—Six trains brought Dunkards today from all parts of the country bound for North Dakota. These trains arrived over the Monon, Nickel Plate, Wabash, Baltimore & Ohio, Pan Handle and Chicago & Alton, and Max Bass, who was engineering the trip, said that he expected that there would not be less than 2500 from the different Western states. With them will be 150 cars of freight, which will arrive in the Dakota country at the same time with the new colonists.

The first colony of Dunkards was located several years ago in Dakota by a party of the faith, which went out from Indiana. Some of the original party remained in Dakota, but others were sent back to report on the adaptability of the land for farming purposes, which is the principal business of the Dunkards. Since that time the West, as a new home for the people, has been agitated wherever there were members of the church. Each family interested in the migration has arranged to take its household furniture. The farms and homes have already been arranged for, so that all that remains is for the colonists to begin operations in their new country.

DOING GOOD EVERYWHERE.

A Medical Discovery That Effectually Cures Piles in Every Form.

For many years physicians have experimented in vain, seeking a remedy which would effectually cure piles and other rectal troubles, without resorting to a surgical operation. Many remedies were found to give temporary relief, but none could be depended upon to make a lasting, satisfactory cure.

Within a recent period, however, a new remedy, the Pyramid Pile Cure, has been repeatedly tested in hundreds of cases and with highly satisfactory results.

The first effect of the Pyramid Pile Cure is to instantly remove the pain and irritation generally present, and from that time on the cure rapidly progresses, and before the patient is hardly aware of it he is entirely cured. The remedy seems to act directly on the nerves and blood vessels of the parts affected, as it comes into direct contact with them and sets up a healthy action, which in a perfectly natural way brings the parts to their normal condition.

The remedy does its work without any pain or inconvenience to the sufferer and is justly considered one of the most meritorious discoveries of modern medicine.

Piles is one of the most annoying and often times dangerous diseases with which humanity is afflicted. If neglected it frequently develops into fistula or some equally fatal or incurable trouble, whereas by the timely use of this simple but effective remedy no one need suffer a single day from any form of piles unless they want to.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is perfectly harmless, containing no mineral poisons and is also very reasonable in price, costing but 50 cents a package. It is sold in drug stores everywhere. The manufacturers of the remedy are the Pyramid Drug company, of Marshall, Mich., who have placed this excellent preparation before the public only after giving it thorough and repeated tests in the hands of reputed physicians. The results in hundreds of cases have convinced us that it will not disappoint you.

AN AUSTRIAN VISITOR.

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EDITOR EDMUNDS DEAD.

Baltimore, March 29.—William H. Edmunds, founder and editor of the Southern States Magazine, died this morning at his home in Roland Park. He was one of the founders of the Manufacturers' Record, and at one time proprietor of the Anniston, Alabama Hot Blast.

Everybody should know what a good medicine Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is; it has cured many thousands, and will cure you.

Duluth Van X Co.

Trunks hauled, 25c. Furniture moving and storage. Padded vans. 212 W. Sup. St.

Mules! Mules!

One hundred head of mules just arrived on the market, for sale cheap, at Barrett & Zimmerman's stables, Minnesota Transfer St Paul Minn

Watches cleaned for $1. E. E. Esterly, Rooms 5 and 6 105 West Sup. St.

FIGHTING BOB'S IDEA

Commander Evans Summarizes the Maine Disaster Up In a Forcible Way.

SPAIN RESPONSIBLE

Believes War Is Coming and Very Shortly—What He Would Bet on.

Chicago, March 29.—A special to the Tribune from Tampa, Fla., says: Fighting Bob Evans has left Port Tampa for Key West to assume command of the battleship Iowa. While here he talked freely in regard to the outlook of war and what should be done. He is firm in his belief that the Maine was blown up by the Spanish, and said: "The vessel was in a Spanish harbor and was blown up by a mine placed there by Spanish officials. The mine was sprung by some one familiar with its location and the wires leading to it. I do not say that the Spanish government knew of the plot to blow up the Maine, but the fact that it was done in Havana harbor is sufficient to hold the Spaniards responsible. Immediate action is necessary, and I believe that there will be war very shortly. If I was a betting man I would take all the bets offered by those who do not believe that there will be war. I would also bet 100 to 10 that an attempt will be made to assassinate Gen. Lee if war is declared.

"The coast defenses need looking after at Key West, as they are in an almost defenseless condition. A Spanish fleet could be at a safe distance and shell the town. As for Tampa and Fort Tampa, there is nothing to prevent any small vessel from coming up the bay and blowing them to pieces. The railroad terminals would, of course, be attacked by the Spanish at the first opportunity. Steps should be taken to protect them so that troops and supplies can be brought here for shipment to Cuba. When asked for my opinion in Washington I said that 50,000 troops should be sent to Tampa immediately and ships provided to carry them to Cuba.

"The torpedo flotilla should be stopped at all hazards. A knock-out blow should be struck by the United States before Spain gets a chance. We have an enormous coast line to protect, and we should not wait until Spain is prepared to attack it. When you want to whip a man, get in the first blow. Hit him on the point of the chin. That is what we ought to do now. I do not believe in delay. I said the morning after the Maine disaster that the chances were 1,000,000 to 1 against it being an accident, and I am of the same opinion, although I have not seen the report of the court of inquiry."

CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S OPINION.

Spain's Liability For Indemnity For Maine Loss Is Plain.

New York, March 29.—Chauncey M. Depew, who, while the cause of the blowing up of the Maine was in doubt leaned toward the accident theory says concerning the report of the court of inquiry:

"It was a shock to me to learn that the Maine was blown up by a mine and it is also a relief that it was not due to the carelessness of our men or to the construction of the ship. The report was a shock to me, because though it fixed no responsibility, it was unquestionably the duty of the Spanish government to place a vessel of a foreign government, on a friendly visit to her harbor, in a place free from mines. While it is inconceivable that any responsible Spanish official would fully exposed to give temporary relief, but none could be depended upon to make a lasting, satisfactory cure.

Within a recent period, however, a new remedy, the Pyramid Pile Cure, has been repeatedly tested in hundreds of cases and with highly satisfactory results.

The first effect of the Pyramid Pile Cure is to instantly remove the pain and irritation generally present, and from that time on the cure rapidly progresses, and before the patient is hardly aware of it he is entirely cured. The remedy seems to act directly on the nerves and blood vessels of the parts affected, as it comes into direct contact with them and sets up a healthy action, which in a perfectly natural way brings the parts to their normal condition.

The remedy does its work without any pain or inconvenience to the sufferer and is justly considered one of the most meritorious discoveries of modern medicine.

Piles is one of the most annoying and often times dangerous diseases with which humanity is afflicted. If neglected it frequently develops into fistula or some equally fatal or incurable trouble, whereas by the timely use of this simple but effective remedy no one need suffer a single day from any form of piles unless they want to.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is perfectly harmless, containing no mineral poisons and is also very reasonable in price, costing but 50 cents a package. It is sold in drug stores everywhere. The manufacturers of the remedy are the Pyramid Drug company, of Marshall, Mich., who have placed this excellent preparation before the public only after giving it thorough and repeated tests in the hands of reputed physicians. The results in hundreds of cases have convinced us that it will not disappoint you.

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MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM

Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to be absolutely harmless, and a strong tonic in building up the weak and debilitated. It cures acute or muscular rheumatism in from one to five days. Sharp, shooting pains in any part of the body stopped in a few hours. A prompt, complete and permanent cure for lameness, soreness, stiff back and all pains in hips and loins. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago or pain in the back are speedily cured. Inaction fails to give relief from one to two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used. The Munyon Remedy Company prepare a separate cure for each disease. At all druggists—25 cents a vial. If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia. It is absolutely free.

FAYAL MINE SHIPPING.

Ore Movement From the Mesaba Range Has Begun.

McKinley, Minn., March 29.—(Special to The Herald.)—Loading ore was commenced at the Fayal mine yesterday morning. The first ore from that property will go forward today, which will be the same date the first ore was shipped from that mine in 1897 and which was the earliest ore had ever been shipped from this range.

G. W. Wallace of the Fayal and Capt. Lawson, of Virginia, were in town Saturday.

Superintendent McCarthy of the Elba and Superintendent Channing of the Genoa mine went to Duluth Saturday.

Capt. Harry Roberts returned to Duluth Saturday.

Ex-Senator Pettit, of Minneapolis, who has been looking over his mining interests in this vicinity, returned home Saturday.

Miss Sadie McNeel went to Duluth Saturday.

John and Peter Healey came over from Eveleth Saturday. They expect to start a livery barn here this summer.

Capt. William White and Attorney Millbrook made a trip to Biwabik Saturday.

Frank Wetherby, of Two Harbors, was in town Saturday and Sunday.

Joseph Napoleon went to Sparta Saturday.

Peter O'Connor and Nels Coffman, of Two Harbors, were in town a short time Saturday.

A social hop was given at the Duluth hotel Saturday evening and a very pleasant time was enjoyed by many.

N. B. Shank Sundayed with his family at Biwabik.

PREPARING FOR TRAFFIC.

Three Stage Lines For Crane Lake Portage.

Harding, Minn., March 29.—(Special to The Herald.)—The approaching springtime sees considerable activity here to care for the season's traffic to and from the gold fields. The steamer Dolphin, formerly operated by the Conable Fish company, is being rebuilt. Capt. J. J. Hayes is painting his steamers Winnifred Hayes and May Carter and making necessary repairs. Quite a rush is expected as soon as navigation opens.

The prospects now are that three different stage lines will be operated across the Crane Lake portage. Hotel Noden is being remodelled so as to have facilities as a summer resort as well as a hotel for gold seekers. Fishing is excellent in Crane lake. There is an abundance of Indian guides, canoes and boats and quite a number of summer tourists and sportsmen are expected at Harding during the heated season.

IN THE DAKOTAS.

NORTH DAKOTA.

In the United States court at Fargo Judge Amidon confirmed the sale of the West Superior mill of the Russell-Miller Milling company to Milwaukee parties and appointed J. A. Montgomery as special master to examine the receiver's report.

The Northwestern Telephone Exchange company of Minneapolis has bought the local telephone exchange from the Jamestown Telephone and Telegraph company. The long-distance company has secured a 20-year franchise from the city, and will probably secure an extension to twenty years, and expects to build their line from Valley City, the present terminus. It is the intention of the company to rebuild the local line and greatly improve and enlarge the system. General Superintendent Wing of the Northwestern company, with Solicitor Morgan, effected the purchase of the local exchange Friday.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

James Garrington, under death sentence for murder, made affidavit at Sioux Falls that he had no part in the killing of Young Erickson in December, and implicated William West. In this he is substantiated by an affidavit from Ericson's aunt, who claims that she saw West come out of the house where the murdered man was found. Oth r affidavits were submitted to the court tending to show that Garrington is innocent. However, there is no doubt that Garrington is the murderer as he once confessed the crime. Garrington is sentenced to hang on April 14.

The pipe in the gas well at Pierre at a depth of 1250 feet dropped twenty-five feet without any drilling and when it was raised off the hard floor on which it stopped a stream of water spouted six feet high of the full size of the pipe and brought a strong flow of gas with it. The water and flame now come together from the top of the pipe while the drill is operated.

LIEUT. JENKINS' FUNERAL.

An Imposing Naval and Military Turnout.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 29.—Additional arrangements have been made for the public funeral of Lieut. F. W. Jenkins, Wednesday. The body will arrive at the Pennsylvania station early Wednesday morning. It will be met by a detail from Division C, state national militia, and conveyed to the federal building at Allegheny.

Gen. J. A. Wiley, commander Second brigade, N. G. P., will have charge of the military division of the funeral parade. Battery B will furnish a limber and a caisson, which hooked together, will be used as a funeral car. Battery B will parade in four sections, two Gatling guns and two breech-loading rifles with a complement of seventy-eight men. The Eighteenth and Fourteenth have a full turn out.

Lieut. R. T. Tisdale, a classmate at Lieut. R. D. Tisdale, a class mate at Annapolis, wired for the date and hour of the funeral. He and another classmate official, Lieut. Billings, will attend the funeral. It is also expected that other naval officials will be present.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

GERMAN BARK MISSING.

Strange Disappearance of the Marie Seidenberg Near Land.

Philadelphia, March 29.—The German bark Marie Seidenburg, from Dublin, Jan. 31, in ballast for this port, is missing, and fears are entertained she has foundered and that her crew of twenty-one men found watery graves almost in sight of land.

Seventeen days ago the missing bark was sighted off Scotland lightship, outside of New York harbor, and orders were put on board of her by a pilotboat, addressed to Capt. Menkens, her master, instructing him to proceed to Philadelphia, where she had just been chartered to load crude oil for Marseilles. Since that time the Marie Seidenburg has not been seen or heard from. The mysterious disappearance of this ship is one of the strangest events in shipping annals. She had only 100 miles to cover when last sighted to reach the Delaware capes, and she should have reported there the next day. Tugs are cruising for her, and her agents are watching day and night for news of the missing ship.

MRS. PAGET'S NERVE.

Probably Saved Her Life In a Runaway Yesterday.

New York, March 29.—The cool head and prompt, steady nerve of Mrs. Almaric Hugh Paget, daughter of ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney, was called into action last evening. They doubtless saved her life. She was the only occupant of an open carriage in a thrilling runaway in which a fottman was seriously injured.

Mrs. Paget was being driven in an open victoria, drawn by two spirited chestnut horses, which became frightened, and narrowly escaped wrecking the carriage several times, the coachman being unable to restrain the horses. Finally Mrs. Paget got up and quietly told the coachman to let her help at the reins. Cockburne, leaning forward, hit the shank of the reins drag, and Mrs. Paget grasping it, threw her full strength backward to hold the horses. With this extra weight, after a few more blocks of hard running, the horses were stopped.

Mrs. Paget, pale, but cool and self possessed, alighted from the victoria as easily as if returning from a pleasant afternoon's ride. Footman McKinzie was badly injured by being thrown from the carriage.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

General Passenger Agent Charlton of the Alton road has been elected chairman of the executive committee of the Western Passenger association, vice W. P. Kinney, deceased.

At London, in the house of commons, A. J. Balfour, acting minister for foreign affairs, replying to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the liberal leader, promised a ministerial statement on the situation in the far East before Easter.

At New York Anton Seidl, the famous musical director, died at 9:15 o'clock last night of poisoning, probably from eating fish.

At St. Paul David M. Emmons, a heavy holder of the Scottsbluff time check securities yesterday assigned to Attorney J. C. Michael. Mr. Emmons is a real estate dealer, who holds more than $100,000 worth of the Scottsbluff time checks. He places his assigned estate at $25,000, the greater part of which is in realty.

At New Haven, Conn., Dick O'Brien, of Lewiston, Me., got the decision on points in a 15-round fight with Dick Moore, of St. Paul, before the New Haven Athletic club last night.

At Hilton, Iowa, the municipal election yesterday resulted in the election of George D. McRaid, Republican, for mayor by 36o majority. The Republicans elected the entire city ticket and one of three of the board of aldermen.

The British squadron, according to a dispatch from Hong Kong to the Daily Mail, has been ordered to Chefoo on the north coast of the Shang-Tung promontory.

At Wittenberg, Wis., two children of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Richards were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the Richards home Sunday morning. The children were 3 and 5 years old. Testimony at the inquest went to show that the fire was caused by the upsetting of a lamp during a quarrel between the parents of the children.

It is believed that Li Hung Chang is about to return to power and that another mission to Europe is possible. Prince Kung refused to sign the Russo-Chinese convention, and has resigned the presidency of the Tsung-Li-Yamen.

A CHICAGO ICE TRUST.

Chicago, March 29.—Twenty-eight ice companies, controlling by far the greater part of the Chicago business, have formed a trust. Negotiations between the different companies are almost completed and in a few days a corporation with a capital of $3,000,000 will succeed to the business of the smaller concerns. The trust will be in operation early enough to control this summer's trade and to regulate the prices of ice on a uniform scale in all parts of the city.

SINGED BY FIRE.

Bristow, Iowa, March 29.—The portion of this town lying north of the Chicago-Great Western tracks was damaged $50,000 by fire last night.

A Great Zoological Garden.

The Zoological society of New York proposes to construct what will probably be the finest zoological garden in the world in Bronx Park, New York. The society expects to open the garden to the public in a satisfactory way on May 1, 1899. While the work is progressing with all due rapidity, the old and well approved plan of relieving biliousness and constipation through the beneficient agency of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters finds general recognition. This excellent family medicine is a safeguard against malaria and rheumatism, and removes indigestion and nervousness. It invigorates the system through improved digestion, fortifies it against disease, and counteracts the effects of overwork mental or physical.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

PURIFIES AS WELL AS BEAUTIFIES the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 49 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

MADE ME A MAN

AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE *All Nervous Diseases*—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. *They quickly and surely* restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure or refund the money. Price 50 CTS. per package, or six packages (full treatment) for $2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circular free. AJAX REMEDY CO., 59 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in Duluth, Minn., by S. F. Boyce, 321 West Superior street, and Max Wirth, 13 West Superior street.

GOLD DUST

THE BEST WASHING POWDER

"EAST, WEST, HOME IS BEST," IF KEPT CLEAN WITH

SAPOLIO

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE UNDER JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE.—

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of St. Louis—ss.

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Plaintiff,

vs.

D. Clint Prescott Company, D. Clint Prescott, and Sarah Prescott his wife, R. H. Trumbull, and Adelia Trumbull his wife, Austin Cruver, and Carrie D. Cruver his wife, John H. Cruver, and Caroline D. Cruver, R. W. Mars, and Fanny Mars his wife, E. C. Prescott and Hattie L. Prescott his wife, Harriet H. Norris, L. L. Prescott, and Gertrude Prescott his wife, W. P. Mars, and Leonora Mars his wife, Joseph Norton and Rule Norton his wife, Edith May Whittlesay, First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, Bankers' National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, W. H. Squier, receiver of the Marinette Iron Works, John E. Merritt, as assignee of the Iron Exchange Bank of Duluth, Minn., William R. Stone and Albert L. Ordean, copartners as Stone and Ordean, Wood County National Bank, Curtiss & Company Manufacturing Company, Western Rubber and Belting Company, American Radiator Company, The Chicago Screw Company, a corporation, and C. H. Gurney,

Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that under and by virtue of a Judgment and Decree entered in the above entitled action, on the 14th day of February, 1898, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me:—I, the undersigned as sheriff of said St. Louis County, Minnesota, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 2nd day of April, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day at the office in the main building of what is known as the Marinette Iron Works Company's Manufacturing Plant in West Duluth, in the City of Duluth, in the County of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, the following personal property described in said Judgment and Decree, to-wit:

IN MACHINE SHOP.

1 60 in. X 24 ft. New Haven Lathe.
1 60 in. X 8 ft. Fitchburg Lathe.
1 38 in. X 14½ ft. New Haven Lathe.
1 38 in. X 16½ ft. New Haven Lathe.
1 24 in. X 21 ft. Putnam Lathe.
1 20 in. X 15¾ ft. New Haven Lathe.
2 18 in. X 8 ft. Prentice Lathe.
1 16 in. X 8 ft. Johnson Lathe.
1 16 in. X 10 ft. Perkin's Lathe.
1 14 in. X 25 ft. Putnam Lathe.
1 15 in. X 22 ft. New Haven Lathe.
1 20 in. X 8 ft. Fitchburg Lathe.
1 14 in. X 5 ft. Blaisdell Lathe.
1 20 in. X 8 ft. Wright Lathe.
1 15 in. by 5 ft. Speed Lathe.
1 Rement & Dougherty 12 in. Slotter.
1 Giant Key Seater.
1 8 ft. X 8 ft. X 24 ft. Tarrant Planer.
1 30 in X 30 in. X 8 ft. Pond Planer.
1 42 in. X 42 in. X 14 ft. Gleason Planer.
1 36 in. X 36 in. X 15 ft. New Haven Planer.
1 32 in. X 28 in X 7 ft. New Haven Planer.
1 50 in. X 42 in. X 11 ft. Fitchburg Planer.
1 24 in. X 20 in. X 8 ft. New Haven Planer.
1 50 in. Niles Pulley Lathe.
2 Bolt Cutters.
1 Grinding Machine.
No. 4 Cincinnati Milling Machine.
1 15 in. Step-toe Shaper.
All anvils, sledges, tools, forges and belting therein.

IN ERECTING SHOP.

1 Bickford Radical Driller.
3 Portable Drillers,
2 2 in. Bickford Drill Presses.
1 Sanders Pipe Cutter.
1 Upright Drill Presses.
All Belting therein.

IN PATTERN SHOP.

1 J. A. Fay & Co. Band Saw.
1 J. A. Fay & Co. combined rip and cut-off saw.
1 J. A. Fay & Co. Planer.
1 J. A. Fay & Co. Daniels Planer.
2 Pattern Makers Lathes.
All Belting therein.

IN BLACKSMITH SHOP.

1 Bradley Power Hammer.
1 Buffalo Blower.

IN FOUNDRY.

2 Baker Blowers.
All ladles, tools and appurtenances contained therein.

IN BLOWER ROOM.

1 filter and heater.
All belting therein.

IN PATTERN WAREHOUSE.

All Standard Patterns contained therein.

Also the following real estate set forth and described in said trust deed or mortgage situate in the State of Minnesota, as follows, to-wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, particularly described as follows, to-wit:—

Out lot number one (1), of the plat of West Duluth, Third Division, as re-arranged, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining including machine shops, erecting shops, pattern shops, blacksmith shops, foundries, boiler houses, store houses, and all other buildings of every name or nature whatever, situate and being upon the lands above conveyed, or any part or parcel thereof; also including the following appurtenances and fixtures connected with said shops, to-wit:

All line shafts and shafting.

And the following machines being fixtures therein, to-wit:—

IN MACHINE SHOP.

1 22 ft. Pit Lathe.
1 12 ft. Pit Lathe.
All line shafts therein.

IN ERECTING SHOP.

1 10-ton travelling crane.
3 Radical Arm Cranes, with hoisting rigs complete.
All line shafts therein.

IN PATTERN SHOP.

1 Jewell Horizontal Engine, Line, Shafts, etc.
All line shafts therein.

IN BLACKSMITH SHOP.

1 Bell Steam Hammer.

IN FOUNDRY.

1 12 in. X 14 in. Horizontal Engine & Boiler, equipment complete.
1 large No. 5 Whiting Cupola.
1 Smaller Cupola.
1 large Jib Crane.
2 Smaller Jib Cranes.
1 Foundry Elevator.

IN POWER ROOM.

1 18 in. X 24 in. M. L. W. Co. Horizontal Engine.
1 Ide Engine 8 in. X 10 in.
1 Mayo Dynamo.
2 72 in. X 16 ft. Boilers, with fronts, piping and appurtenances all complete and erected.
All the line shafts therein.

Said property will be offered for sale in the following manner, to-wit:

1st: The several pieces of personal property will be offered for sale separately.

2nd: All of said personal property will be offered for sale in bulk.

3rd: Such portion of said property as is hereinbefore designated as real property will be offered to be sold as one piece or parcel of land.

4th: That thereafter all of said real and personal property constituting one manufacturing plant will be offered for sale in bulk.

Such offer from which the most money will be realized will be accepted.

Dated February 15th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. SARGENT,
As Sheriff of St. Louis County, Minnesota.

TOWNE & MERCHANT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
105-106 Duluth Trust Co., Bldg.,
Duluth, Minnesota.

GEO. P. KNOWLES, of West Superior, Wis., of Counsel.

Duluth Evening Herald, Feb-15-22-Mch-1-8-15-22-29.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Michael J. Pierce (unmarried), mortgagor, to Theodore B. Lawrence, mortgagee, dated the 18th day of June, 1896, and with a power of sale therein contained recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of St. Louis, state of Minnesota, on the 21th day of June, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m., in Book 86 of mortgages, on page 610; said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one principal note for seven hundred fifty dollars ($750) and three interest notes representing the several installments of interest on said principal note as they became due, on the 18th day of June in each year, said interest notes bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum after they became due; and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest note for fifty-two and 50-100 dollars ($52.50) which became due on the 18th day of June, 1897, and said default has continued to the date of this notice, and does now continue, and the amount of interest now claimed to be due and is actually due is fifty-four and 86-100 dollars; and the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots numbered two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in block numbered five (5), Third Glen Avon Division of Duluth, including that part of lot seven (7) lying and being in Second Glen Avon Division of Duluth, in St. Louis County and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on the 12th day of April, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said mortgage debt and the interest, and fifty (50) dollars attorneys' fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 28th, A. D. 1898.

THEODORE B. LAWRENCE,
Mortgagee.

ALFORD & HUNT,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.
Duluth Evening Herald, Mch-1-8-15-22-29-April-5.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.—

United States Land Office, Duluth, Minn., Feb. 5th, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all public land states by act of August, 4, 1892, Ann E. Hosman, of Duluth, county of St. Louis, state (or territory) of Minnesota, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 4017, for the purchase of the se¼ of sw¼ of section No. 9, in township No. 54, range No. 15, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office at Duluth, Minn., on Monday, the 25th day of April, 1898.

She names as witnesses: Thos. Devine, of Duluth, Minn.; Allan Cook, of Cloquet, Minn.; Alex Fraser, of Duluth, Minn.; Neil Bowie, of Duluth, Minn.; Allan McDonell, of Duluth, Minn.; Nicholas Bangs, of Duluth, Minn.; David Bangs, of Duluth, Minn.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 25th day of April, 1898.

WM. E. CULKIN,
Register.

Duluth Evening Herald, Feb-8-15-22-Mch-1-8-15-22-29-Apr-5-12.

ORDER TO EXAMINE

DECLINE IN WHEAT

Probability of War With Spain Caused a Fall In Prices.

TRADING WAS DULL

English Cables Also Indifferent to Yesterday's Advance In American Markets.

Wheat was dull and lower today. The overshadowing influence in the market, which left no time or opportunity for consideration of the statistical news of either a bearish or bullish character, was the probability of war with Spain over the Cuban question. The critical situation was reflected in a break in Wall street stocks and this caused a lower opening in wheat. English cables were also indifferent to yesterday's advance in American markets and there were large additions to contract stocks at Chicago, while the market had little support. Later the weakness was accentuated by the warlike talk in the senate.

Trading was dull on the Duluth board all day. May wheat opened 1c lower at 97¾c and declined to 97¼c. It rallied to 97⅝c but again dropped to 97¼c with very small trading. The close was at 97¼c, a net decline of 1c for the day. The elevators bought 15,000 bus at 1c over May. Corn, oats and rye each declined ½c, while flax lost 1c. Following were the closing prices:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 97¼c; May, 97¼c; July, 89¾c; September, 77¾c. No. 1 northern, cash, 96¾c; May, 97¾c; July, 89¾c; September, 76½c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, $1.00. No. 1 northern, 99c. Rye, 48½c cash; 37½@37¾c. Barley, 31½c. Flax, $1.17; May, $1.18.

Our inspection—Wheat, 167; corn, 111; oats, 24; rye, 14; barley, 7; flax, 21. Receipts—Wheat, 62,064 bus; corn, 585 bus; oats, 9,732 bus; rye, 1,567 bus; barley, 340 bus; flax, 26,926 bus.

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD.

Wheat Weak Owing to the Possibility of War.

Chicago, March 29.—Wheat was very weak today. The break in Wall street stocks and the disturbing character of the news from Washington combined to create a feeling of uneasiness among the traders who had bought yesterday, and caused liquidation and short selling which was kept up without intermission all morning. Very little support was given in the market. July opened 80½@¾c lower at 83@83¼c. This was nearly the put price. It did not take long to pound the price down to 82¾c. "Puts" developed and were in demand slightly, July getting back to 83c. The pressure soon became too heavy for the market to stand up under, however, and another long period of weakness followed, July selling down to 82¼c. There was nearly the put price. There was extremely light. May opened to lower at $1.04¾ and declined to $1.04. There was the usual large addition to the contract stocks here. Chicago receipts were 102 cars, 34 of contract quality and 7 cars and 35,000 bus came from the mixing houses, a total of about 137,000 bus. Northwest receipts were 273 cars against 30 last week and 77 a year ago. A weakening feature in the general news was the indifference of the English markets to yesterday's advance here, cables showing hardly any advance at Liverpool.

The total receipts at Western primary markets amounted to 329,000 bus against 1,634,000 bus the corresponding day of 1897. Exports of flour and wheat, including 51,000 bus of flour from Newport News, amounted to 402,000 bus. Bradstreet's made the world's stocks east of the Rockies 1,742,000 bus less than they were a week ago and afloat for Europe 1,040 bus, a total reduction for the week of 2,442,000 bus. These statistical items had scarcely any influence on the trade which kept its eye constantly fixed on further news from Washington and about noon caught the echoes of the war trumpets that were being sounded in the senate. That was death to the Western bulls and caused great weakness. July dropping to 81¾c after having recovered to 82½@82¾c. Closing cables reported Liverpool wheat lower for spot and tributary for the day for March. Paris was unchanged for March. Antwerp is from 1 centimes for March to 15 centimes for May wheat higher than it closed yesterday. California sent very discouraging news of crop prospects for wheat and barley but had no effect upon the market.

Corn and oats were dull and weak in sympathy with wheat and on the favorable weather. Liquidation was not heavy, but the demand was very poor. May corn opened 3@3½c lower at 28½@28c and declined to 27½@27⅝c, sold at 25¾c and declined to 24¾@24⅝c. Receipts were 265 cars.

Provisions were weak, with liberal offerings from all classes of traders. Local receipts of hogs were light and prices higher, but receipts at principal Western points considerably exceeded those of last year. There was some sympathy with the grain markets. May pork opened 2½c lower at $9.47½ and declined to $9.32½. May lard opened unchanged at $4.85, sold at $4.80¼ and reacted to $4.85. May ribs opened 2½c lower at $4.97½ and declined to $4.82½.

Chicago, March 29.—Close: wheat, May, 97@97⅛c; July, 83¼@83½c; September, 76¾c. Corn, March, 28¼c; May, 28¾@28⅝c; July, 30¾c; Sept., 31¾c. Oats, March, 21½c; May, 24½c; July, 22¾@23c. Pork, March, $9.35; May, $9.40; July, $9.47½. Lard, March, $4.92; May, $4.97; July, $5.05. Ribs, March, $5.00; May, $5.05; July, $5.07½.

markets, No. 2 red winter, $1.01; No. 3 red, 96@96c; No. 2 hard, 96c; No. 3 hard, 93@93½c; No. 2 spring, 94c; No. 3 spring, 85@88c; No. 1 northern spring, $1.01; Portland, No. 1, 98c; No. 2, 96c; No. 3, 94@95c. Oats, No. 2, 25c; No. 3, 24½@24¾c. Barley, cash, No. 1, 34@42c. Rye, cash, 49½c; May, 49½c. Flax, cash, $1.17; Northwest, $1.18½; May, $1.18; September, $1.07½. Timothy, March, $2.80.

THE MINNEAPOLIS MARKET.

Minneapolis, March 29.—Wheat, steady; March, 96c; May, 97¼c; July, 84@84½c; September, 77c. No. 1 hard, 97¼c; No. 1 northern, 94¾c.

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, March 29.—Close, wheat, March, 98¾c; May, 98¾c; July, 85¾c; September, 78c. December, 81c. May corn, 34¾c. Oats, 28¾c.

CATTLE AND HOGS.

Chicago, March 29.—Estimated receipts hogs today, 17,000; left over, 2,946. Market active, 5@7½c higher. Light, $3.65@3.90; mixed, $3.70@3.90; heavy, $3.70@3.92½; rough, $3.70@3.75. Cattle, receipts, 250. Steady. Beeves, $3.50@5.40; cows and heifers, $2.25@4.50; Texas steers, $3.60@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.70@4.75. Sheep, receipts, 15,000. Steady to strong. Official yesterday: Hogs, receipts, 38,666; shipments, 3,861. Cattle, receipts, 18,486; shipments, 3,744. Sheep, receipts, 16,903; shipments, 627. Estimated receipts hogs tomorrow, 26,000. Native sheep, $3.30@4.80; Westerns, $3.85@4.75; lambs, $4.60@5.90.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, March 29.—Closing, wheat, 1s 4½d lower. March, 7s 10d; May, 7s 5d; July, 7s 1d; September, 6s 6¾d; December, 6s 2¾d. Corn, steady, 1s¾d lower. March, 3s 2½d. May, 3s 9d; July, 2s 2¾d; September, 2s 3d.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, March 29.—Money on call nominally 1@1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85¾ for demand and $4.82¾ for sixty days. Posted rates $4.87@4.87½ and $4.88@4.89. Commercial bills $4.80@4.80½. Silver certificates, 58½@59c; bar silver, 59½c; Mexican dollars, 46c. Government bonds strong. New 4s registered and coupon, $1.21; 4s registered, $1.09; coupon, $1.10; 5s, 98; 5s registered and coupon, $1.11½; Pacific 6s of '95, $1.03½.

STRONG ON BAD WEATHER.

In spite of war news, of a disquieting nature, wheat will advance swiftly and rapidly on any bad or unseasonable weather, for the growing crop. Severe freezing weather in Kansas and Texas is liable to do great damage at this time, while heavy snow in the Northwest delays seeding. Outside of war there is nothing to cause lower prices and there are many features that ought to cause an advance. We believe in buying the entire list, but especially corn and pork; our free book explains how; send for it. Cunningham & Crosby, Flour Exchange, Minneapolis.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Steady Opening With a Nervous Feeling Following.

New York, March 29.—The cotton market opened steady with prices 1 point lower to 1 point higher. Following the call transactions were marked with extreme caution, regarding Washington news. Fluctuations were narrow and the market nervous throughout the forenoon. At 11 o'clock the feeling was mixed, with prices showing a net loss of 1 to 2 points. Sales to that time were 45,000 bales. Many sensational Washington rumors were in circulation and tended to check new ventures. The statistical outlook was decidedly favorable to the bull crowd, port and interior receipts showing signs of decreasing, while the export movement continued unabated. Southern spot markets were said to be firm and active with exporters industriously seeking middling cotton for immediate shipment.

Cotton futures closed steady; sales, 102,100 bales. March, $5.88; April, $5.88; May, $5.93; June, $5.94; July, $5.97; August, $5.99; September, $5.96; October, $5.86; November, $5.97; December, $5.99; January, $6.01. Spot cotton closed steady, unchanged; sales, 620 bales.

THE FLOUR STATEMENT.

Following is the flour statement for Duluth and Superior for the week ended March 26, 1898:

	Bbls.
Production	27,500
Exports	1,420
Total shipments	22,585
Stocks in store	35,055

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Chicago.	New York.
May.—				
Open	97¾	94¾	1.04¾	98½
High	97¾	94¾@¾	1.04¾	98⅞
Low	95¾	93¾@¾	1.01⅝	96
Close	97⅛	93⅞	1.01⅝	98⅛
July.—				
Open	79	81½	82¾@¾	80
High	81¼	81¾	83¾	80¾@¾
Low	79	80⅜	81¾	78⅞
Close	82¾	81¾@¾	81¾@82	80⅛

CHICAGO CORN AND PORK.

	Corn. May.	Pork. May.
Open	29@29⅛	$9.47½@9.50
High	29¾@29⅞	9.50
Low	28⅝@28¾	9.30
Close	28¾@28⅞	9.40

DAILY MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

	Receipts. Bus.	Shipments. Bus.
Duluth	62,064	.....
Minneapolis	117,600	40,000
Chicago	53,239	1,067
St. Louis	7,000	2,000
Detroit	3,362	4,544
Toledo	17,568	2,840
Kansas City	1,500	13,000
New York	48,100	21,082
Boston	81,161	11,617
Philadelphia	11,500	11,617
Milwaukee	31,360	19,000
Baltimore	52,845	16,000

GOSSIP.

Received over private wire of B. E. Baker, grain and stock broker, room 107 Chamber of Commerce and 207 Board of Trade, Chicago, March 29.—Nothing on our floor closes as high as it did last night. There is nothing in saying "I told you so," but this is about what we expected. Wheat today opened weak and lower with absolutely no buying in the market. The local crowd were bearish from the outset and continued to hammer prices during the day. Shorts were the only buyers on the decline. St. Louis covered at least 1,000,000 bus of short wheat. Later the market advanced to 82¾c, but the selling of half a million bus of May wheat by a prominent house here caused a quick break at the close to 81¾c. Looks as though wheat is due for lower prices.

Corn shows but little decline for the day. The prospect of rain in the corn states, which will retard work and make deliveries of old corn later, led several people to buy corn freely. The purchases were what held the price. There is a good demand for what few cars of corn that are coming here, aside from the fact that the demand is light. Oats closed easier notwithstanding heavy cash sales for export. Should the present holders of May oats start to sell their lines out, it would quite naturally result in a decline which is what we looked for.

Provisions have held steadier than anything else. Packers gave the market considerable help and persons who were short on pork were good buyers. It is hardly reasonable to expect so-called bull markets under the existing circumstances, for the present we would not advise buying provisions yet.

Puts, July wheat, 81@81¼c.
Calls, July wheat, 83¼@83½c.
Puts, May wheat, 97¼c bid.
Calls, May corn, 28¾c.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Name of Stock.	Open	High	Low	Close
Whisky				
Atchison preferred	25½	26	25⅛	25⅞
Sugar	117	117¾	114¾	115
Canada Southern				
C., B. & Q.	91⅝	92⅜	91⅝	92⅜
St. Paul	86½	86⅝	85⅝	85⅝
Chicago Gas	94⅜	91⅞	94¼	91¾
Pacific Mail				
General Electric	32⅝	33	32⅝	33
Omaha	70½	70¾	69½	69½
Reading	17	17	16¾	16¾
L. & N.	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾
Manhattan	87½	88	87½	87½
Missouri Pacific	26	26⅜	25¾	25¾
Tobacco	96¼	97⅜	96¼	97⅛
C. & N. W.	117	118½	117	117⅝
N. P. preferred	62¾	63	61	62
Rock Island	83½	85⅝	84⅜	85
Union Pacific pfd.	72¾	73¾	72¾	73½
Western Union	90	90¾	89¾	90¾
Leather	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛
T. C. I.	20¾	20⅞	19¾	20¾

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Heavy Decline Shown In Prices at the Opening.

New York, March 29.—Prices reacted violently at the opening of the stock market, losses ranging from about a point up to 1⅝ in the prominent railroad shares and from two to three points in the specialties. London reported heavy declines in Americans, but the prices here fell at once below the London parity. In the railway list Northwest was exceptionally weak, losing over two points immediately after the opening.

The bears succeeded in pushing further declines after the opening, but their efforts to hold control of the market proved futile. The bulls advanced prices above the opening, but the market did not recover to last night's level. Speculation fell into dullness on the rally.

There was liberal realizing at the top level and prices broke all around to below the previous low point. Sugar dropped to 115, and declines of between one and two points were numerous elsewhere in the list. Sales of stocks to noon, 243,744 shares. The bond market sunk persistently with the speculative issues leading.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Washington, March 29.—The president today sent these nominations to the senate: Campbell L. Maxwell, of Ohio, to be consul general at Santo Domingo. Consuls—Charles C. Greene, of Rhode Island, at Antergasta, Chili; Louis Kaiser, of Illinois, at Mazatlan, Mexico. F. E. Kellogg, collector of internal revenue Sixth department of Missouri; W. A. Dunbar, register of the land office at Vancouver, Wash.

A COLORED REGIMENT.

Ordered By General Miles to Dry Tortugas.

Washington, March 29.—By direction of Gen. Miles, commanding the army, orders were issued today for the transfer of the Twenty-fifth regiment of infantry to the Dry Tortugas. The fact that this regiment is made up of colored troops is regarded as quite significant in showing the purpose of the war department to concentrate colored troops in the vicinity of Cuba, inasmuch as it is recognized that the negro is better able to withstand the Cuban climate than the white man. There are three other colored regiments in the army. Their aggregate colored strength is 2188. The regiments are the Twenty-fourth infantry, all at Fort Douglas, Utah, Col. J. F. Kent commanding; the Ninth cavalry, headquarters at Fort Robinson, Neb., Col. David Perry commanding; the Tenth cavalry, headquarters at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Col. Guy V. Henry, commanding.

The only colored officer outside of chaplains is First Lieut. Charles Young of the Ninth cavalry, who at present is on duty at the Wilberforce university. The four colored chaplains are attached to the colored regiments. The Twenty-fifth regiment is now located at Forts Missoula, Assiniboine and Harris, Mont., where they have been for the past eighteen years. There are about 450 men in all, under the command of A. S. Burt.

The movement will begin in about two weeks and the troops on arriving at Tortugas will go into camp, their being no regular barracks accommodations at that place for them. It was announced some time ago that the department would detail a company of artillery to man the improved caliber guns which the ordnance bureau intends to mount at Fort Jefferson. The colored troops upon their arrival, it is presumed, will be instructed in artillery practice and thus will be enabled, in case of necessity to assist the artillery company in its work.

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS.

Capt. Gen. Blanco Wants to Make Them Scapegoats.

Washington, March 29.—The state department gives no official confirmation of reports that official advices from Havana state that riots headed by the Weyler elements are apprehended. It appears, however, that Capt. Gen. Blanco has sent a communication to Washington in which he says he believes that a demonstration may be precipitated at any moment by an element made up of certain Americans of strong anti-Spanish tendency now at Havana. Gen. Blanco states that he does not fear any disturbances and riots coming from the Cuban people.

The suggestion that the Weyler element is threatening riots is emphatically repudiated by the captain general. Gen. Blanco expresses complete confidence in his ability to preserve quiet among the native people. He is convinced, he says, that a riotous demonstration at Havana amounting to an overt act designed to precipitate war between the United States and Spain is being systematically fomented by a certain class of American citizens. Blanco clearly and unequivocally declares that the presence of American correspondents in Cuba make the situation, in his view, more critical.

WHY SPAIN'S STOCK ROSE.

Because of Unexpected Delay of Congressional Action.

London, March 29.—A special dispatch from Madrid today says: The news that congress will not immediately discuss the Maine report, thus giving time for European diplomacy to work, and prevent a conflict, has caused a rise in stocks.

"During the course of a conference with Senor Gullon, the minister for foreign affairs yesterday, Gen. Woodford, the United States minister expressed the unusual desire to have a conference with Senor Sagasta, the premier, personally. It is believed he has a message from President McKinley to Senor Sagasta.

London, March 29.—Spanish 4s on the stock exchange today opened strong at 52¾, an advance of 2⅜ over yesterday's closing.

Paris, March 29.—On the bourse today Spanish 4s were strong at 52¾, against 50½ yesterday.

NEW YORK'S MILITIA.

Empire State May Spend $1,000,000 on Its State Troops.

Albany, N. Y., March 29.—A proposition is under serious consideration by the governor, the comptroller and the chairman of the financial committees of the legislature to have introduced in the legislature a bill making a contingent appropriation of $1,000,000 to be used under the direction of the governor for the proper equipment and necessary expenses of the National Guard should it be called into active service.

MAINE WRECKAGE ARRIVES.

Key West, Fla., March 29.—The lighthouse tender Mangrove arrived here from Havana this morning, bringing guns and wreckage from the Maine. The Bache arrived here this morning from Havana.

SOMERS IN COMMISSION.

Berlin, March 29.—Lieut. John J. Knapp, United States navy, detached from the United States cruiser San Francisco, today hoisted the stars and stripes over the torpedo boat purchased for the United States at the Schichau yards on Monday. She was renamed the Somers.

INSPECTING ITALIAN SHIPS.

Rome, March 29.—Commander W. H. Brownson, United States navy, has conferred with the minister of marine, Admiral Brin, relative to the purchase of ships building in Italy. The commander has been authorized to visit the private yards and see what vessels are available.

SPANISH CUBAN RELIEF.

Washington, March 29.—Senor Polo, the Spanish minister, received a telegram today saying that at a meeting of Spaniards resident in Mexico 2240,000 was subscribed for the relief of the Cuban reconcentrados and that it was confidently hoped the fund would reach $1,000,000 during the week.

THE SICK THESPIANS.

Chicago, March 29.—Fanny Davenport is said by her physicians to be still in a precarious condition, although the chances for her recovery are greater today. E. S. Willard is reported slightly improved.

ONE CENT A WORD.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN GIRL AT once, 621 East Fifth street.

GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Must understand cooking. No washing. 505 East Second street.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 522 Fourth avenue east.

WANTED — TWO EXPERIENCED waitresses at once at the St. James hotel.

GOOD GERMAN GIRL WANTED AT 108 East Second street. General housework.

GOOD STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework wanted by Mrs. A. R. Macfarlane, Glen Avon.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSEKEEPER. Call at 621 Chamber of Commerce.

COMPETENT GIRL WANTED AT 1028 East First street. Good wages.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 722 Twenty-sixth avenue west.

WANTED—SIX GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, eight dining room girls and kitchen girls. Call at 225 East Superior street, at the oldest and most reliable employment office.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A NURSE GIRL; good wages. Apply 1119 East First street.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply to Mrs. W. S. Woodbridge, 311 East Third street.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Good wages. 518 West Second street.

WANTED—NEAT YOUNG GIRL FOR general housework. 1812 West Second street.

ANY WOMAN CAN EARN $1.35 TO $2 daily making artificial flowers. We teach you in one day and give steady employment; we have hundreds of workence; don't delay but send for particulars. Address Fairfield Flower company, Fairfield, Me.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 113 East Second street.

GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 426 East Third street.

EXPERIENCED GENERAL HOUSEwork girl. References. No. 8 Munger's terrace.

NURSE GIRL WANTED. 406 WEST First street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—AT ONCE, FIRST CLASS machinists at Clyde Iron works.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN, SALARY and commission. Hustlers can make big money. Work in city. Anybody can sell Singer sewing machines. The Singer Manufacturing company, 614 West Superior street.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND country towns to sell specialties in household goods on easy payments. Write or apply to Gately Supply company, 705 West Superior street, Duluth, Minn.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF AMERICA.

Patching Up a Fight of Six Months Duration.

Peru, Ind., March 29.—Peru and Anderson, Ind., commanderies, Catholic Knights of America, unanimously decided today to sustain Maj. Gen. W. J. Nordhaus, commander-in-chief; also to continue allegiance to the order. This ends a six months' fight, with only the Effingham, Ill., commandery out. There is great satisfaction at the result. The officers of the order are: Maj. Gen. Nordhaus, Vincennes, Ind.; brigadier general, J. W. Volhert, Peru, Ind.; chaplain, Most Rev. Corrigan, archbishop of New York; adjutant, Francis Murphy, Vincennes, Ind.; judge advocate, George Hafertopen, Hamilton, Ohio; mustering officer, J. O'Rourke, Philadelphia; quartermaster general, Bien. Sterling, Ill.; surgeon general, James Burke, Petersburg, Va.; commissary, M. Harrington, North Platte, Neb., and aides-de-camp, Charles Solomon, Anderson, Ind.; Col. Cross, Minneapolis, and Col. Scheihleiter, Ironton, Ohio. Maj. Gen. Nordhaus left for home today.

OHIO IS RECEDING.

River Reached Its Highest Point at 6 A. M.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 29.—The Ohio river reached the limit of its rise at 6 a. m., when it stood at 61.4 feet. Since then it has fallen slowly, and will continue to do so until Thursday, when the decline will be more rapid. It is now falling from Pittsburg to Cincinnati. The West Virginia rivers are rising, but not enough to show any material effect in the Ohio.

THE INDIANA FLOODS.

Princeton, Ind., March 29.—The Patoka, White and Wabash rivers continue to rise. The loss to crops and fences will be very large. Trains on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis cannot use the tracks between this city and Mount Carmel, Ill. The Evansville & Terre Haute trains are still running, but are very late.

HEAVY GOLD MOVEMENT.

New York, March 29.—The Produce Exchange bank has taken $200,000 in gold for import. Additional gold engagements have been announced by L. Von Hoffman & Co. of $250,000; by the Bank of British North America of $500,000; by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of $500,000; by Lazard Freres, $1,125,000, and by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., of $500,000.

THE KING PEE TROUBLE.

Shanghai, March 29.—The Mercury, of this city, says the militia of the King Pee district, which refused to allow the execution of the condemned murderer of the student of the American Methodist medical mission, has been dispersed. The tactal, however, refused to make any arrests until instructed to do so from Pekin.

PENSIONS INCREASED.

Washington, March 29.—(Special to The Herald.)—Congressman Morris has secured an increase of pension for Loyal C. Fink, of Wadena, and for Remi H. Capistrant, of St. Mathias, to $10 and $12 per month respectively.

A BIG FOUR WRECK.

Bloomington, Ill., March 29.—The local express mail train eastbound on the Big Four, leaving Bloomington for Indianapolis at 9:10 a. m. today, was derailed at Kickapoo creek, three miles southeast of Bloomington. A switch engine with surgeons has been despatched to the scene. It is definitely known now that no one was killed outright. An old lady named Adams, home not known, was the worst hurt. She is injured internally and may die. The bridge did not go down. The accident was caused by the flood throwing the track out of line.

The passengers were cut, wrenched and bruised, many seriously. The worst hurt were taken to a hospital. All cars landed in the ditch bottom up.

ONE CENT A WORD.

TRAINED NURSE.

IF YOU WANT A TRAINED NURSE, leave your order at Boyce's drug store.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—SEVERAL HOUSES and flats. E. R. Brace, 621 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR RENT—THAT CHOICE CORNER house in Park terrace. Steam heat and city water furnished, very cheap to right party. Myers Bros., 206 Lyceum building.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, ASHTABULA terrace. Fred A. Lewis, 216 W. Sup. St.

FOR RENT—NEW NATIONAL HOTEL, No. 21 Second avenue west, twenty-two rooms, all newly furnished. Terms easy; good business guaranteed. Apply M. I. Dahlsten.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO RENT AT reasonable prices. N. J. Upham & Co., 400 Burrows' building.

FOR RENT.

List your houses and stores with us. We can rent them for you.

LITTLE & NOLTE,
Under American Exchange Bank.

HOUSES, STORES AND FLATS. GEO. H. Crosby & Co., 106 Providence building. Tel. 24.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$600 WILL ENABLE RIGHT PARTY TO purchase good established business. Address M 44, Herald.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN modern house, private family. East End. Address M 29, Herald.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM. 109 Second avenue east.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED ROOMS WITH bath. 127 West Fourth street.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE FOR RENT. Apply G. Hood Thompson, Glen Avon.

FOR RENT—PART OF OFFICE, 222 West Superior street, Providence building. Ohio Coal company.

THREE ROOMS CHEAP. 212 EAST Third street.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN brick house with all modern conveniences. Only two blocks from Spalding. Apply 503 West Second street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, 501 West Second street. Two blocks from Spalding.

TO RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—STEAM HEATED FLATS central location; all modern conveniences, Silvey & Stephenson, Providence building.

TO RENT—STORES.

FOR RENT—MAY L. STORE IN HUNTER block, No. 29 West Superior street. Inquire J. C. & R. M. Hunter.

ROOMS AND BOARD OFFERED.

SPECIAL RATES FOR ROOM AND board. Midland hotel 212 West Second street.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, room and board in private family. Central location preferred. References exchanged. Address H. A. R., 206 West First street.

FOUND.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINing first citizenship papers and some money. Finder can get same by writing to Alfred Johnson, Embarrass, Minn., proving property and paying cost of notice.

LOST.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ST. BERNARD dog, white hide, except white forepaws, collar; answers to the name of Don. Reward will be given for his return to L. E. Bieberman, 1515 South street.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED—TO BUY, CONSOLIDATED stock and Imperial mill stock. H. W. Coffin.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR HOUSEHOLD goods. Call or send postal to Duluth auction house, 17 First avenue west.

SCALP AND FACIAL WORK.

LADIES, GO TO MRS. A. McKIEL'S, 131 West Superior street, room 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT—THREE STALL BARN. Apply at 23 West Second street.

FOR RENT—FARM OF 20 ACRES with house and barn; one-half mile from West Duluth; cheap to good tenant. Inquire No. 208 First National Bank building, Duluth.

FREE FARMS.

160 acres of the choicest Farming Lands in the world FREE. Land located in a good climate and near a good market; also cheap rates of transportation to bona fide settlers. For full particulars apply to or address J. H. M. Parker, Canadian government agent, 502 Palladio building, Duluth, Minn.

FOR RENT—FIVE ACRES ON MAPLE Grove road near Highland, cleared and fenced. N. J. Upham & Co., 400 Burrows building.

BUTTONS. BUTTONS—WE MAKE buttons from any photo or tintype, returning picture in perfect condition. One button, 25 cents; two buttons, from same picture, 40 cents; three buttons, from same picture, 50 cents. Send stamps or silver to Cook Ely, 7 East Superior street, Duluth, Minn.

CARPET LAYING DONE BY EXPEerienced workmen. Address 214 West Superior street.

SETTLERS' EXCURSION!

A Settlers' Excursion train will leave Duluth on April 12th for the great farming country of Western Canada. Cheap rates for bona fide settlers: 160 acres of land free. For full particulars apply to or address J. H. M. Parker, Canadian Gov't Agent, 502 Palladio Bldg., Duluth, Minn

PERSONAL.

WANTED—YOUR PHOTO AND 25 cents (silver or stamps). We return to you free of charge thirty-six of our enameled stamp photos. We copy from any size photo or picture, and return the same without injury. Cook Ely, 7 East Superior street, Duluth, Minn.

SPIRIT MEDIUM

PROFESSOR LA WARDE, THE world's greatest trance medium and gypsy palmist, reads your life without question or mistake, advice on business changes, love, marriages, separations, law suits, etc.; unites the separated, causes speedy and happy marriages, removes evil influences, family troubles and jealousy; brings back lost or stolen articles. Call on this wonderful naturally gifted young man, and he will send you away happier, wiser and bolder than before. Parlors 102 East Second street.

THE THINGS WE HAVE NOT

Are the things we want. What you want can best be secured through The Evening Herald want columns. Results are sure.

ONE CENT A WORD.

All advertisements of "Situations Wanted" inserted free. We invite as many repetitions as are necessary to secure what you advertise for. The Herald's 50,000 daily readers will be sure to fill your wants.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

COLLECTING—WILL COLLECT FOR you on commission. Good references. M 25, Herald.

WASHING DONE AT 217½ EAST THIRD street.

WANTED — SITUATION AS TIMEkeeper, watchman or anything a one-armed man can do. Good recommendations. Address M 28, Herald.

WANTED—PLACES TO DO DRESSmaking in families by the day. Address M 36, Herald.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES A POSITION as housekeeper for a family or the care of rooms. M 45, Herald.

A SITUATION WANTED AS WATCHman or janitor. Apply 720 Park Point, city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced double entry bookkeeper. Understands safeguard system thoroughly. Accurate and rapid. Good references. Address M 32, Herald.

WANTED—SITUATION IN SOME OFfice or store by young man. Is years of age. Have worked in several offices in city. Not afraid of work. Have a fair education. Can give references. Address C. E., Herald.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker, a place to sew in private families. Address Miss Gertrude Schaum, 1728 Banks avenue, West Superior.

WANTED — HOUSE CLEANING OR scrubbing or offices and stores to clean. Mrs. Jackson, 23 First avenue east. Work guaranteed.

CLAIRVOYANT.

CLAIRVOYANT—HEALTH, WEALTH and happiness by consulting Miss Mae Romaine, the celebrated clairvoyant. She may be consulted on all affairs of life. Correct advice on business, love, marriage, divorce, law suits, speculation, mining deals, etc.; removes evil influence; reunites the separated and causes a speedy marriage with the one you love. All who are in trouble, whose fond hopes have been blasted, who have been deceived by false predictions of others, before giving up in despair call on this medium and be convinced of her powers. Hours 10 to 9 daily and Sundays. Parlors 117 East Superior street, Oppel block, rooms 1 and 2.

PROFESSIONAL.

MRS. JULIA L. HUGHES—SUPERFLUous hair, moles, etc., permanently destroyed by electricity, without injury. Also scientific face massage and complexion treatment. Manicuring. Choice toilet preparations. 305 Masonic temple, Duluth.

FRATERNITIES.

PALESTINE LODGE NO. 79, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings first and third Monday evenings of each month at 8 p. m. Next meeting April 4, 1898. Work, Second degree. W. A. McGonagle, W. M.; James A. Crawford, secretary.

IONIC LODGE NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting March 28, 1898. Work, Third degree. William C. White, W. M.; R. O. Sweeny, Sr., secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER NO. 20, R. A. M.—Stated convocation first Tuesday of each month, 7:30 p. m. Next conclave Tuesday, March 29, 1898. Work Templar degree. M. M. Gasser, E. C.; Alfred Le Richeux, recorder.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave third Tuesday of each month, 7:30 p. m. Next conclave Tuesday, March 29, 1898. Work Templar degree. M. M. Gasser, E. C.; Alfred Le Richeux, recorder.

A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105. Meets every Thursday in Hunter block, third floor, West Superior street John Richter, M. W.; W. J. Stephens, recorder.

DULUTH LODGE NO. 110, DEGREE OF Honor, A. O. U. W. Meets at Odd Fellows' hall, Lake avenue, every first and third Tuesday at 2 p. m., and every second and fourth Tuesday at 8 p. m. Lucy Purdy, C of H.; Minnie Wilbur, recorder.

A. O. U. W.—DULUTH LODGE NO. 10. Meets every Tuesday evening at I. O. O. F. hall, Lake avenue north. M. H. Seeley, M. W.; J. W. Shepherdson, recorder.

"ELKS" meet every Thursday night at 7:30, King block. John L. Fuller, Sec'y. Geo. C. Gilbert, E. R.

ALPHA COUNCIL NO. 1, MODERN Samaritans. Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Kalamazoo hall. W. B. Henderson, G. S.; A. McG. McDonald, scribe.

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LOANS AND REAL ESTATE, SURETY BONDS, INVESTMENTS, INSURANCE, COUNTY ORDERS.

A. R. MACFARLANE,
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MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, ETC. THE STANDARD JEWELRY AND LOAN OFFICE, 324 W. Sup. street.

MONEY TO LOAN, ANY AMOUNT. Cooley & Underhill, 104 Palladio.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—NEW 1898 $40 BICYCLE FOR $25. Call First National building.

FOR SALE—SCHOLARSHIP IN BUSIness college, very cheap. Address M 26, Herald.

A CARLOAD OF GOOD MILK COWS just arrived at 325 St. Croix avenue. H. Hill.

FOR SALE—FIRST GRADE BICYCLE, very cheap. Address M 46, Herald.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT PIANO (Kimball) at a bargain. Will consider all offers. Address M 26, Herald.

FOR SALE—SMALL FRAME HOUSE, rear of 1426 Jefferson. Inquire at 25 East First street. Roy & Robertson.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE OR RENT. Wyckoff, Seamens & Benedict, 323 West Superior street.

DON'T MISS THE HALF PRICE SUIT and overcoat sale at B. J. Cook's 401 West Superior street. A full line of furnishing goods at very low prices.

HAIR SWITCHES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR SWITCHES, $1.50, $2 and $3. Knauf Sisters, 101 W. Sup. St.

ONE CENT A WORD.

REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE, $1800, $25 per month. Also other houses and lots cheap. E. R. Brace, 621 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—EAST END HOUSES, built to order. Easy monthly payments. William Kaiser, 408 Palladio.

FOR SALE—3000 ACRES FARMING land in Douglas county, on Northern Pacific and Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroad; $2.50 per acre; less 5% one tract. H. W. Coffin.

FORTY

Only Evening Paper in Duluth

THE EVENING HERALD

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

Published at Herald Building, 220 West Superior St.

DULUTH PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone Calls: Counting Room—324, two rings. Editorial Rooms—324, three rings.

TEN CENTS A WEEK.

EVERY EVENING.

DELIVERED OR BY MAIL.

Single copy daily	$ .02
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Three months	1.30
Six months	2.60
One year	5.00

WEEKLY HERALD.

$1 per year, 50 cents for six months, 25c for three months.

Entered at Duluth postoffice as second-class matter.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN DULUTH

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF DULUTH.

HERALD'S CIRCULATION

HIGH-WATER MARK,

17,148

THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth. Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), March 29.—Light snowfalls have been followed by fair weather in the Lake Superior region. It is now snowing at Winnipeg and Lander, and raining at Memphis; elsewhere fair.

The pressure is much above the normal in all reporting districts, and continues highest in the Northwest. Near the center of this wave of high pressure the temperature is 20 degrees below zero at Battleford. It is 10 to 12 degrees below zero in sections of Montana and North Dakota, and below the freezing point in far south as Central Kansas and the northern sections of Missouri, Illinois and Indiana.

Minimum temperatures last night:

Duluth	15	Edmonton	0
Battleford	—20	Prince Albert	—18
Medicine Hat	—10	Swift Current	—14
Port Arthur	6	Qu' Appelle	—12
Minnedosa	8	Winnipeg	12
Williston	—12	Bismarck	2
Havre	—1	Miles City	—10
Helena	20	Moorhead	8
Huron	6	St. Paul	14
Rapid City	4	Lander	16
Marquette	1	Sault Ste. Marie	20
Detroit	26	Chicago	26
La Crosse	16	Milwaukee	24
Davenport	26	North Platte	28
Denver	22	Omaha	24
Kansas City	32	St. Louis	32
Dodge City	26	Memphis	40

— denotes below zero.

Duluth temperature at 7 a. m. today, 8°; maximum yesterday, 27; minimum yesterday, 13.

Local forecast for Duluth and vicinity: Fair tonight, with nearly stationary temperature; Wednesday probably fair and warmer; winds mostly westerly and occasionally brisk.

JAMES KENEALY,
Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, March 29.—Forecast until 8 p. m. tomorrow: For Wisconsin: Fair tonight and warmer; warmer Wednesday; light to fresh northerly winds. For Minnesota: Fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer in western portions tonight; Warmer Wednesday; variable winds.

LET THE SLAUGHTER CEASE.

"There i no milder word than 'devilish' which will serve to characterize the spirit in which the Spanish authorities have from the very beginning carried on the war against the insurgents in Cuba. The atrocities that have been perpetrated against prisoners—not in the heat of battle, but with cool deliberation, after they were disarmed and helpless—can find no parallels in modern civilized warfare, and they are a disgrace to the Spanish name. Wholesale military executions of prisoners, torture, mutilation, and confiscation of the property of alleged sympathizers, have been frequent. A remorseless, bloody reign of terror has been inaugurated, under which the expression of opposition to these infamous acts of cruelty has become a crime, and the avowal of sentiments of ordinary humanity a peril. They who do not loudly and fiercely endorse all the atrocities of the government are denounced not merely as lukewarm, but as disloyal, and are themselves put in jeopardy. To go over the long list of enormities that have characterized this struggle is a sickening task, and one rises from the perusal of the horrible record with loathing and hatred of the monsters in human form who could be guilty in cool blood of cruelties so fearful. The spectacle which Cuba has presented for years is shameful to humanity. It has not been a mere outburst of vengeful feeling, a spasm of ferocity, but a continuous scene of demonical malignity. It has now lasted so long that its worst features seem to have grown chronic, and it is time that civilized nations should interpose and put an end to it. The Spanish government have enjoyed ample opportunity to put down their insurgents, yet with all the terrorism they have employed, the work seems as far from being accomplished as ever. In the name of civilization, in the name of humanity, in the name of Christianity, let the slaughter cease. The time has come when the intervention of the European powers and of the United States to stop the work of useless butchery would be justified by the law of nations; and there is no law, human or divine, natural or revealed, to forbid such intervention. If neither England, nor Germany, nor France will move in the matter, let our own government take the initiative. The recent execution of the Virginius prisoners, and the massacre of the eighty prisoners taken at Pureto Principe should be considered the final drops that cause the cup to run over. We trust that the daily press will agitate the question in such a manner that congress will feel constrained to give it serious and prompt attention."

The above is an extract from the New York Weekly and was printed twenty-five years ago at the time of the former Cuban war, when the crew of the Virginius were murdered by the bloodthirsty Spaniards without even the formality of a trial. The appeal to humanity on behalf of the suffering Cubans sounds as if it might have been written yesterday or today, instead of a quarter of a century ago. The horrible scenes in Cuba then are duplicated today by the awful spectacle produced by the brutal policy inaugurated by Weyler and perpetuated under Blanco. The execution of the crew of the Virginius finds its counterpart in the assassination of hundreds of brave American sailors on board the battleship Maine blown up by a submarine mine placed in Havana harbor by Spanish officials and exploded by them or with their connivance. The blood of the Virginius prisoners still cries to heaven for vengeance. The blood of the Maine heroes is still warm and calls for the swift and severe punishment of the murderous Spaniards, whose record for centuries has been filled with treachery, barbarity, butchery and atrocities which deny to them the title of a civilized nation. And yet we have a president and a cabinet who continue diplomatic relations with the butchers and strive to maintain ignoble peace with the inhuman monsters!

"Lord God, of hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, Lest we forget."

THE PEOPLE WANT ACTION.

The tame, colorless message sent by President McKinley to congress yesterday, when transmitting the verdict of the court of inquiry that the battleship Maine was destroyed in Havana harbor by a submarine mine, has disgusted the millions of patriotic Americans who have been looking to the administration for energetic action with reference to this unparalleled outrage. President McKinley evidently does not comprehend the intensity of public feeling in regard to this wholesale slaughter by the treacherous Spaniards of American sailors, and it is to be feared that he has permitted the clamor of the Wall street peace-at-any-price crowd to influence his actions instead of being guided by his own natural feelings of patriotism and humanity.

To talk, as he does in his message, of "the sense of justice of the Spanish nation" dictating "a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two governments," is sickening nonsense at such a time as this. When did the Spanish nation ever exhibit a "sense of justice?" Search its history, black, bloody and barbaric, back through the centuries and back again to the present day, and where can there be found a single instance of any action "suggested by honor," or any step being taken which was prompted by justice when it was possible to practice injustice?

President McKinley may have faith in Spanish "honor" and "justice," but the American people, the reading, thinking American people, have none.

President McKinley may strive to patch up an arrangement of some sort whereby peace may be maintained, but the loyal, patriotic, humane, liberty-loving, cruelty-detesting and justice-loving American people will have nothing to do with a peace which bears upon it the stamp of ignobility and the sacrifice of American honor.

War is terrible and to be avoided, when possible, but dishonorable, shameful peace is destructive of the nation's life, and cannot and must not be endured.

The American people have laid aside all partisan and factional disputes, and stand today united and ready to answer the call from Washington for service in a war against the Spanish butchers and in aid of suffering, bleeding Cuba. And yet the administration continues to temporize and delay.

Is it strange that the American people are disgusted with the vacuous message of William McKinley? Would it not be astonishing if they were pleased?

ROAD REFORM.

The substantial advance in road reform in Eastern states forms the subject of an interesting article in the Philidelphia Times. While good roads cost money, just now there is a great deal of legislative experimenting with a view to the division of the cost of good roads so that nobody will be oppressed with the burden of road taxation. New Jersey's road law divides the cost of its stone roads equally between state, county and the property owners along the route of the highway. Pennsylvania has a new road law in a state of suspended animation for the lack of a state appropriation of $1,000,000 to put it in operation, and a bill is now before the New York legislature, having passed the lower house, which divides the cost of permanent roads equally between state and county.

New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are not the only states that have enacted legislation for the construction of permanent highways, but as they are adjoining states they are disposed to adopt legislation on this subject possessing many points of similarity. The agitation which has promoted and is promoting this sort of legislation has been greatly stimulated by the universal use of the bicycle, as a highway of clay or sand is practically useless as a bicycle track for the greater part of the time. Apart from the anxiety of the wheelmen to be able to ride everywhere at any season the intelligent portion of the community are learning that good roads are a good investment to any community, as they attract would-be residents and enable the farmers to move their crops and do their marketing much more cheaply than bad roads.

While it is only equitable to divide the cost of making good roads among all the interests that will be benefited thereby, and this means that the state, the county and the property owners have each a stake in their construction and maintenance, yet as the Times points out, it remains true that substantial roads are costly in the making, and those who want good roads and expect to profit by them should be willing to contribute their just share toward their maintenance. The greatest hindrance to road reform is the unwillingness of the country people to make a liberal outlay for the construction of good roads, and until there is a change in this respect the progress of the present movement for good roads will be necessarily slow.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

The agitation which has resulted in some good road legislation in New Jersey and promises good road laws in New York and Pennsylvania ultimately, is timely and should be persisted in. The stone roads of New Jersey make road reformers of all who ride over them, and the way to create a popular sentiment for good roads is to have a few goods roads to serve as object lessons.

STOP THE FLOTILLA.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, better known as "Fighting Bob," has the correct idea in regard to the Spanish torpedo flotilla. He talked freely before leaving Port Tampa to take charge of his battleship, and among other things he said:

"The torpedo flotilla should be stopped at all hazards. A knock-out blow should be struck by the United States before Spain gets a chance. We have an enormous coast line to protect, and we should not wait until Spain is prepared to attack it. When you want to whip a man, get in the first blow. Hit him on the point of the chin. That is what we ought to do now. I do not believe in delay."

The gallant captain, who has a record for bravery and fighting, will find a strong endorsement for his words from the American people. The approach of the Spanish fleet of torpedo boats is a menace to the American fleet at Key West, and, in view of the strained relations between the two governments, is a direct act of war. "Fighting Bob" is right when he says that this flotilla should be stopped at all hazards. War should be met with war. The time to strike an effective blow is at the beginning of hostilities. Spain has the right idea on this point. She knows that with this torpedo flotilla in Cuban waters she will be in an excellent position to strike a strong blow at our navy. Why should she be permitted to strengthen her forces by an act which, in view of this government's protest, is clearly a casus belli? Diplomatic faction has it that peace exists, but the fact is that war has begun. This being so, the Spanish torpedo fleet should be met by the flying squadron in full force and given battle. A blow struck now might cripple Spain so badly that the war would be of very short duration. The administration's delay may be very costly to this country, and if by reason of its indecision some great catastrophe to the American navy shall attend the arrival of this Spanish flotilla, it will be held to a strict accounting by the American people.

Another patriotic monument is threatened. The gallant fight made by Hon. William Alden Smith, of Michigan, single-handed, against the Spanish army in Havana, when, according to his own account, he routed a squad of impertinent soldiers with his umbrella because they made fun of his plug hat and bugtailed coat, has excited the greatest admiration among his colleagues in congress, and it is said they propose embalming his heroic deeds in a suitable monument—at the hero's expense.

Prominent Germans of Cincinnati have arranged for an elaborate celebration of Bismarck's 83d birthday, April 1. Many civic and military organizations will participate. One unique feature will be the planting of an oak tree, which is being imported from the famous Saxony woods for the occasion. The "iron chancellor" has a warm spot in almost every German heart.

Verdi, the Italian composer, charges £1 English sterling for an autograph or a signed photograph; when the request comes from a wealthy admirer he asks double that sum. He does not keep the money, but distributes it among the poor. If every prominent man did this, some of the autograph fiends might be discouraged.

The Spanish government and Gen. Weyler agree that the Maine explosion was an accident. But the naval court of inquiry has proven that it was an outrage perpetrated by Spanish agencies. No submarine mine could be laid beneath the waters where the Maine was moored without the knowledge of the captain general of Cuba.

The Massachusetts Historical society vainly strove to prevent the dispersion of the library of the late Charles Deane, of Boston, wishing that—because of its valuable Americana—it should be preserved unbroken.

The external explosion which caused the Maine's destruction was not an accident. People do not carry submarine mines around in their pockets, and Spain is clearly responsible for the existence of the mine which destroyed the American warship.

A Washington dispatch says the Minnesota congressmen are disgusted with the message. Well, why don't they make themselves heard?

Czar Reed still rules the house, as was evidenced by the way he promptly sidetracked the president's message yesterday.

Away with further temporizing! The time for action has come, whether President McKinley desires to act or not.

The administration is incurring a fearful responsibility by letting the Spanish torpedo boats reach Cuban waters.

There are worse things than war, and ignoble peace at the expense of national honor is the worst.

Onions are cheaper than they have been for years, and there is no diminution in their odor.

It seems to be an unwritten law that the register of the treasury shall be an Afro-American.

The movement to patronize Duluth made goods is making substantial progress.

AMUSEMENTS.

"OLE OLSON."

"Ole Olson" was played at the Lyceum last night, with Ben Hendricks in the title part in place of the late Gus Heege. The play is not elaborate, and it is designed simply to introduce into farce comedy a new element. The new element is simply Swedish dialect in place of German or Irish or other conventional racial attacks upon English pronunciation, and with this change the play is much like many another. Ben Hendricks makes a very good Svenska "faller," though his characterization has not the same stolid intensity that Gus Heege put into the part. Yet it makes up in liveliness and interest what it lacks in realness, and serves its purpose well. His singing is very good. Miss St. George Hussey is a very good Irish virago of the acrobatic kind, seen only on the farce comedy stage, and her reception last night was warm. The other specialties were fair, and John Lawson, the "Terrible Swede," did some very fast solo bicycle riding. The company outside of the principals is somewhat bad.

A set of gags and fetters should be provided for the gallery patrons, together with a squadron of police to administer them when it is necessary for the comfort of the remainder of the house. Last night the occupants of the gallery howled and stamped and fired projectiles of various kinds at the parquet, breaking into uproarious glee if one of them struck home.

"DODGE'S TRIP TO NEW YORK."

Tonight the Henshaw-Ten Broeck company will appear at the Lyceum and present "Dodge's Trip to New York." The complications which arise during the performance are attributable to a visit to a masked ball in New York city by Howell I. Dodge, a bank president from a rural district in New Jersey. There is said to be ample scope afforded in the thread of a story to meet all the requirements of farce comedy. The piece has achieved a decided success and is, from all accounts, so designed that every moment of the time allotted to its presentation is filled with something clever enough to divert the mind of the theater-goer from business cares and other worries that induce people to seek recreation in the theater.

EDWARD P. ELLIOTT.

Edward P. Elliott, the impersonator, will appear at the First Methodist church tomorrow evening, presenting "Dollars and Sense," an adaptation of "The Gilded Fool," the play which Nat Goodwin presented with so much success. The Sioux City Journal said of him:

"Mr. Elliott made it as interesting as when produced by Mr. Goodwin and company. In many parts his work rises to heights which thrill the audience with the true magnetism of greatness."

MARKS BROS.' COMPANY.

Marks Bros.' company began its second and last week at Normanna hall last night. A satisfactory production of "An Irish Hero" was given, which did not fail to make a good impression on the well-filled house. The attraction for tonight is "The Duke's Daughter;" Wednesday night, "In North Carolina;" Saturday matinee, "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

CHICAGO'S SUGAR WAR.

Trade Rivalry Which Threatens to Extend Greatly.

Chicago, March 29.—The Times-Herald says: "Chicago wholesale grocers are selling sugar in Cook county at precisely the same prices that the sugar trust is selling it at New York. The Chicago wholesaler also pays the freight from the refinery here. This unusual state of affairs is the result of a war among the local wholesalers. The reduction has yet been met by Minneapolis, St. Paul or any of the surrounding jobbing points, but it is so sweeping that it will certainly affect their trade and must sooner or later extend to the whole country.

AN ADMIRAL HONORED.

Berlin, March 29.—Admiral Von Tirpitz, the commander of the German navy, has been appointed a Prussian minister of state.

HAMBURG'S VISITORS.

Hamburg, March 29.—The emperor and empress of Germany reached this city today. The buildings and main thoroughfares were decorated in honor of their majesties, who received an ovation.

C. H. CRAMP'S WANDERINGS.

St. Petersburg, March 29.—Charles H. Cramp, the shipbuilder, of Philadelphia, has arrived here.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Duluth Drug company.

Notice to Shippers.

On April 1 we will commence receiving freight for Ashland and all south shore points, also for Port Arthur and all north shore points.

A. BOOTH PACKING CO.

A WAR SECRETARY'S WIFE.

Personality of Mrs. John D. Long, Wife of the Secretary of the Navy.

MRS. SECRETARY LONG.
(She makes an admirable wife of a war secretary.)

According to official etiquette the wife of the secretary of the navy goes in mourning when the navy mourns. At the blow-up of the Maine Mrs. John D. Long observed this custom to a marked degree, and for the customary nine days of mourning she went out not at all.

Mrs. Long is the second wife of the ex-governor. She was married in 1886. Before marriage she was Miss Agnes Pierce, daughter of the Rev. J. B. Pierce, of Vermont. She is considerably younger than her husband, and looks a very little older than the stepdaughters to whom she acts the part of gracious mother. She is a hospitable hostess, pretty, cultured and self-possessed, and one of the best entertainers in Washington.

Buying a House Without Cash

—a practical article by Barton Cheyney, telling how, without money, to own a home in city or country. It will be found of great interest to young married folks—and old ones, too. It is meant as a help for those of you who would like to stop paying rent.

INSIDE OF A HUNDRED HOMES

Photographic glimpses of interiors of all sorts—real rooms that are lived in—dainty boudoirs, dens, and cozy corners—sleeping-rooms, book rooms. Each with an idea in it for your helping. The fifth instalment of this popular series—one of the most interesting features the JOURNAL has presented.

MRS. RORER'S ARTICLES

in this number are of special interest to mothers. Under the title of "Proper Cooking for the Nursery" she tells what the tiny folks must not eat—as well as how to prepare their proper foods. "The Best Food for a Growing Child" continues the story for the babies who have grown into little men and little women.

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10 CENTS ON EVERY NEWS-STAND

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

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EDWARD P. TOWNE, Vice President.
CALVIN F. HOW, Secretary.
H. C. McMARTIN, Assistant Secretary.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.—
District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.
Aaron T. Bliss, James T. Hale, Benjamin T. Hale, Orrin D. Kinney, Elijah C. Gridley, J. F. R. Foss and Daniel T. Parker,
Plaintiffs,
vs.
Minnesota Ore Company, James T. Hale, Benjamin T. Hale, Elijah C. Gridley, John Sullivan, Thomas Iron Company, The Guardians Trust Company of Cleveland, Ohio, Trustee, Marine National Bank of Duluth, Minnesota, William E. Lucas, as Receiver of the Marine National Bank of Duluth, Minnesota, Wilho Tikander, August Fitzer and Andrew D. Davidson, as Assignee for the benefit of creditors of the State Bank of Duluth,
Defendants.

The state of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, which is filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the Eleventh judicial district in and for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in rooms 605-6 First National Bank Building, in the city of Duluth, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 7th, 1898.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
605-6 First National Bank Bldg.,
Duluth, Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald, March-15-22-29-April-5-12-19.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE UNDER JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE.—
State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis—ss.
District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.
George B. Orr, executor of the last will and testament and estate of Mary Orr, deceased:
Plaintiff,
vs.
John D. Stryker; Susan M. Stryker; John E. Fox; Elizabeth H. Fox; John K. Newell; Adelaide Newell; Edwin A. Bond; George L. Crosby; Sarah M. Collins; Charles S. Green; The First National Bank of Owatonna, Minnesota; Solomon S. Curry, Aubrey D. Garner, John D. McLeod, William Trebilcock, and Duncan McVicar, a co-partnership doing business under the name of the People's Banking Co., Ironwood, Michigan.
Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that, under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 26th day of February, 1898, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said St. Louis County, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Wednesday, the 13th day of April, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: All that part of lot fifteen (15), in the Transfer Division of Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof, that lies within fifty (50) feet of the northwesterly line of said lot, intending thereby to convey the northwesterly one-half of said lot.

Dated February 28th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. SARGENT,
Sheriff of St. Louis County, Minn.
By V. A. DASIL,
Deputy.

W. G. JOERNS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Duluth Evening Herald, Mch-1-8-15-22-29-Apr-5.

CANADA

Remarkable Yields of Farm Products

Extracts are taken from a copy of a paper published in the Edmonton District in Western Canada showing the returns per acre of wheat grown by farmers in that District in 1897:

"The growth of wheat on the plain will be from 30 to 55 bushels to the acre. James Munro got 1800 bushels from about 15 acres; R. E. West 1360 bushels from 25 acres; Mr. Ross 935 bushels from 14 acres; McKernan and Stephen have a yield of 35 to 40 bushels per acre; R. Tone of Agricola got 1500 from 35 acres; D. McEachran, of Horse Hills, has 45 bushels to the acre and H. Irwin of Agricola had 43 bushels to the acre.

Oats yielded from 60 to 80 bushels to the acre, some weighing 64 pounds to the bushel.

Potatoes in the Edmonton District yield 340 to 450 bushels to the acre.

Cattle raising, ranching and Dairying have proven equally successful."

Farm lands in this District are still open to settlement, and the head of a family can get 160 acres of land free on application. Information can be had from the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada, application to

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

W. J. ROGERS,
Watertown, S. D.

Mention this paper.

AMUSEMENTS.

Star Lecture Course
First M. E. Church, Duluth.

EDWARD P. ELLIOTT, OF BOSTON.

Impersonations of the characters in "Dollars and Sense" or "The Gilded Fool."

WEDNESDAY EVE., MARCH 30.

Tickets 50c. Seats at Chamberlain & Taylor's March 26.

LYCEUM THEATER.
E. Z. WILLIAMS, Owner and Manager.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.
Reappearance of the favorites
Henshaw-Ten Broeck Co.
Who will present their latest success.
"DODGE'S TRIP TO NEW YORK."
Better than "Dodge at the French Ball."
All the latest music, songs, dances, etc.

MARKS BROS. CO.
NORMANNA HALL—21st Avenue West and Superior Street, West End.
TONIGHT.
THE DUKE'S DAUGHTER
The Last Week—March 28th to April 2nd.
10 AND 15 CENTS.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—
Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Michael J. Pierce (unmarried), mortgagor, to Theodore B. Lawrence, mortgagee, date the 15th day of June 1896, and with a power of sale therein contained recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of St. Louis, state of Minnesota, on the 24th day of June, 1896, at two o'clock p. m., in Book 83 of mortgages on page 600; said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one principal note for seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750) and three interest notes representing the several installments of interest on said principal note as they became due, on the 15th day of June of each year, said interest notes bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum after they became due; and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest note for fifty-two and 50-100 dollars ($52.50), which became due on the 15th day of June, 1897, and said default has continued to the date of this notice, and does now continue, and the amount of interest now claimed to be due and is actually due is fifty-four and 55-100 dollars ($54.55) and the said power of sale has become operative and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5) and six (6), in block three (3), Second Glen Avon Division of Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof, said premises lying and being in St. Louis County and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on the 13th day of April, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said mortgage debt and the interest and fifty dollars ($50) attorneys' fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 28th, A. D. 1898.

THEODORE B. LAWRENCE,
Mortgagee.

ALFORD & HUNT,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.
Duluth Evening Herald, Mch-1-8-15-22-29-April-5.

Tomorrow!

Our Grand.... Millinery Opening.

We extend to all the ladies a cordial invitation to take a look at the new creations of Paris and New York Pattern Hats. As in all of our other departments we aim to be the leaders of fashion, so our Millinery, under the charge of Miss Knowlton, we open the season with everything that is new, fashionable and exclusive. The entire second floor will assume its holiday attire, with potted plants to help us make the room a fairy place, and where we expect to make it as pleasant and comfortable for the ladies as a place possibly could be made. Our Cloak department on the same floor will be in full dress and naturally very interesting.

Cut Flowers will be presented to each lady.

Silberstein & Bondy Company.

WITHOUT PROTEST

Bond Ordinance Providing For Four Per Cent Issue Went Through.

SALARIES SETTLED

Council Fixes the Stipends of the Various Officials of the City.

Fourteen aldermen were in their places last evening, Messrs. Johnson and Jefferson being the absentees. As predicted the ordinance authorizing the issue of $955,000 light and water bonds went through its final passage and the rate of interest, 4 per cent, was unchanged, although several minor amendments were made to the ordinance.

Several communications were read, including one from C. E. Judd & Co., protesting against the action of the council in ordering the union label to be affixed on all city printing. Judd & Co. told the council that in their opinion it had no right to do this any more than it had to discriminate against a man because he did or did not belong to a certain church or society. The communication was referred to the purchasing and supplies committee.

The American Exchange bank and the First National bank were appointed city depositaries, each to furnish a bond for $300,000. The Duluth Gas and Water company filed a relinquishment of all its claims for hydrant rentals in favor of J. L. Washburn, Samuel Untermyer and the Central Trust company of New York. The Norwegian Danish M. E. church asked for the use of the Armory for a concert. C. S. Anderson asked permission to erect a wooden building sheeted with iron within the fire limits. W. B. Munson asked for a rebate of assessment on Grand avenue, West Duluth. Henry Rochat, of St. Paul, applied for the position of superintendent of the gas works. Several applications for liquor licenses were filed.

The board of public works reported that the estimates made on the Carroll-Porter contracts were correct, presented a bill for a month's rent of the Marquette Iron works and advised that the claim of Sarah O'Meara for damages received from a defective sidewalk be rejected. The committee on claims reported sundry bills which were allowed.

When the report upon the salaries of the various city officers was brought up the council, after hearing a shower of motions, went into committee of the whole with Alderman Cromwell in the chair and the following salaries were voted: City clerk, $900 and fees; assistant clerk, $900; stenographer, $650; chief of police, $125 per month; captain, $90; lieutenant, $80; detectives, $75, a raise of $5; sergeants, $70; court officers, $75; drivers, $65; operators and jailers, $60; patrolmen, $65; treasurer's clerk, $700; comptroller's head clerk, $1000; second clerk, $840; city attorney, $2400 and fees, $600; assistant city attorney, $1500; stenographer, $600. The city sealer and janitors and the city engineers' force were left the same as last year. An attempt was made to cut the salary of Assistant City Engineer Duffies, but it was not persisted in.

The only lively scrap was over the salary of the health officer. The committee placed the amount at $850 and fees, intending that the entire salary should be $1000. Alderman Griffin made a strong fight against this amount, advocating a reduction to $650, but he received no support. The secretary of the board of health's salary was fixed at $840 and fees, when on duty, will get $50 per month. Meat and health inspectors, unchanged.

The ordinance committee reported the bond ordinance with several amendments. One of these provides that the bonds made be sold by popular subscription in any number from one up and actual residents of Duluth to be given preference when the bids are opened. The ordinance was also amended in that all bids may be accompanied by certified checks or bonds in the sum of 1 per cent of the face value of the amount to be bid for instead of $10,000 and guaranteeing a favorable opinion by Dillon & Hubbard and providing for unconditional bids.

When the final passage of the ordinance was announced Alderman Richardson arose and explained the action of the finance committee in advocating a 4½ per cent bond by stating that they considered it a wise thing to do, but that as Mayor Truelsen had so strenuously opposed this rate he was prepared to vote for a 4 per cent bond and to allow the mayor to take the responsibility if the issue were not sold. The ordinance was passed and the bonds will be prepared at once.

A report recommending charitable donations was tabled. The clerk was ordered to advertise the bond issue in The Herald, the St. Paul Dispatch and the New York Financier. A motion to pay the 1897 hydrant rentals was tabled as also was a motion directing the city engineer to make an estimate for a cycle path from the ship canal to the end of Minnesota Point or as far as practicable.

The bids for printing the city charter were as follows the price being per page, and W. L. Case offered for an additional 15 cents to run the charter as a serial in the Law Bulletin: C. E. Richardson, $2.98; J. L. Thwing, $5.76; Labor World, $2.48; Christie & Collier, $6.30; Consolidated Stamp and Printing company, $5; Nugent & Brown, $5.80; J. J. Le Tourneau, $5.75; W. L. Case, $2.45; George Jensen, $4.99. A bid from H. Vander Sluis of $2.25 was tendered forty minutes after the other bids were offered and was not considered.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles, I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky." Sold by Duluth Drug company, druggist.

Hood's Pills Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveller's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness and all liver troubles. Mild and effective. 25 cents.

ALL ARE UNITED

People of City Join In Approving the Home Consumers' League.

FINE MEETING HELD

Address By Many Citizens Last Evening—Mass Meeting Next Tuesday.

The meeting of the officers and vice presidents of the Home Consumers' league at the Y. M. C. A. rooms last evening was one which gave great encouragement to the projectors and they feel that their plan has struck a responsive chord among the people of the city. It was expected to be only a small meeting, or rather only a conference, but about 150 people were present and there was marked enthusiasm.

Judge Ensign, president of the league, opened the meeting. He said that he was not very familiar with the league as yet, but intended to fully acquaint himself with its plans and would be able to talk more later on. He would therefore leave the others to explain the league at this time.

Bishop McGolrick was first called on. He said the city is at an eventful period in its history and it behooves all who have its welfare at heart to foster the growth of the home institutions. Duluth has had its day of big bonused industries and their life was like that of a soap bubble. This movement is one that comes home to everyone, he said, the rich and the poor, the employer and the employe, for all are consumers. The people of Duluth are peculiar. There are seven or eight different peoples here and they must all be welded into one and made to feel that we are all one people having common interests. He spoke of how people will patronize sacrifice and bankrupt sales, passing by their neighbor who pays taxes, supports churches, etc. There are many people, too, who think nothing is really good unless it is bought out of town, and there are always foreign merchants from other cities working here to make them believe this. It is to awaken the people of Duluth to the advantages which will come by buying at home that the league is formed. No one is to be asked to buy home goods if they cost more; the pledge only stipulates that they will do it if price and quality are equal. The league expects not only to help the men in business, but the small manufactories as well. Money spent at home circulates at home. It is a great deal better to build up small industries now than to wait for big ones to come. The speaker said he often wondered why bankers, insurance men and others send so much work out of town that they can get here. Their interest in the city's welfare is as great as that of anyone else. He also addressed the women, the housekeepers, saying that they could do a great work along the lines of the league. The object is to build up the city and everyone should be interested in it.

Dr. Humason said that it was not generally supposed that the rocks of Duluth afforded a very propitious place for the development of manufactories, but it is found that a large number of small industries are springing up. They are beginning in a small way and, without subsidies. With proper encouragement they will grow to greatness and all the encouragement that they need is that Duuth people buy Duluth goods. There is a tremendous lack of home feeling in Duluth, he said. To get this home feeling it is necessary to have people with homes. You cannot get this out of commercial men who drift from place to place. Only manufactories will bring this. He told how manufacturing industries had built up several towns of which he knew. This city now has about 125 manufactories employing about 5000 hands. If Duluth people would buy their goods in preference to others they would grow with wonderful rapidity. The league is intended to be no combine. Some grocers say it is, but the grocers themselves have a pretty strong combine if some things we have read in the papers are true. We have got to build ourselves up if we want to be built up. There is no use of expecting some one else to do it. We can't sit down and wait for waves of prosperity to roll in on us, but if we keep pushing ourselves forward when it does roll in we will be able to bear it philosophically. This league is designed to pull us together and make us work together.

Mrs. J. L. Washburn said she recognized that the society might do a great work. She suggested that the league should prepare for circulation a list of the articles made here for she confessed that she had only a dim idea of what articles are manufactured in Duluth. She recognized in the work of the league a certain kind of philanthropy because it designed to provide more work for the unemployed. For this reason it ought to receive the approval of the women for the bulk of the philanthropic work done in the city falls on them.

Mrs. S. G. Akin also spoke briefly endorsing the scheme. The idea may be new to Duluth, she said, but organization has been in the air for a long time. Capital and labor have recognized its value and there is no reason why the middlemen, the business men, should not also feel its benefits. She felt that the women could do even more to make the movement a success than the men. It ought to have started years ago.

John Owens said that the people are now getting down to the foundation and will begin to prosper. When we realize just where we are we will begin to grow. If the ladies of Duluth say that they want a population of 25,000 back on the hill here we will get it. This county has been blessed by nature as has no other county in the United States. Its ore deposits and timber are enormous and shall it be said that with all this wealth given us we cannot live here and be prosperous. It is time to inquire why. The speaker said that about $6,000,000 comes in here annually to get out the ore and lumber. The men on the ranges buy their goods in the stores there, the stores there send it to Duluth to commission and produce houses, the produce man sends it to the farmer back in the country and what does the county get out of it? Simply the commission and you can never build a city on commissions. We have got to produce the things these people want so that the farmer who eventually gets the money will live here and do his buying here.

"In Tower the other day," said Mr. Owens, "I made an investigation to find how much butter is used there a month. Have you any idea of what it is? It is $3000 a month! Think of it, $36,000 a year for butter alone in that little town of Tower! What must Duluth use and what an enormous industry could be supported in this county if even one-quarter of the butter were made here."

It is necessary to do more than resolve, he said. The movement must be kept up. He said is spending a little money to prove what he preaches. Back in the woods, 100 miles north of here, can be raised here. Millions of dollors he has a little farm and is raising on that everything a man needs. What can be raised 100 miles north of here can be raised here. Millions of dollars go out of here annually for food and dairy products. If spent at home a great number of people would be employed, living expenses would be made cheaper and the city would have a solid and substantial foundation on which to rest.

Father Grandchamp also spoke, saying the league is precisely what is needed here. There have been people here with varied interests, he said, and they have lived each one for himself. Reverses have come and a common suffering has brought them closer together. He looked upon this league as an outgrowth of that closer union and he believed it should be followed up steadily and persistently. He spoke also on the agricultural possibilities and told how he had seen the Michigan fruit country developed in but a few short years.

Judge Edson and W. Buchanan also spoke. The latter is the secretary of the league and urged the vice presidents to work through their respective bodies and keep the interest in the league alive and to get the people out to the mass meeting which will be held next week.

The mass meeting was arranged for and Tuesday evening was settled upon as the date instead of Monday. It will be held in the High School Assembly hall. L. M. Willcuts, J. B. McLeran and W. Buchanan were appointed to secure speakers. John Owens, E. R. Cobb and W. Buchanan will arrange for music. The vice presidents will have reserved seats.

The following organizations have thus far endorsed the movement: St. James' parish, Boot and Shoe Workers' union, chamber of commerce, Elks, Bricklayers' union, Duluth Marine Engineers' Benefit association, Journeymen Barbers' union, St. Mark's Methodist church, Daughters of Liberty organizer, D. A. R., St. Luke's Episcopal mission, Catholic Order of Foresters, Zenith lodge, No. 160, I. O. O. F., Building Trades' council, Laundry Workers' union, Modern Woodmen No. 234, Duluth Humane society, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Women's Christian Temperance union, Ancient Order of Hibernians No. 1, National Union of Steam Engineers of America No. 15, Chautauqua Literary and Scientific circle, Bookbinders' union; Federated Trades assembly, Division No. 1 D. of E., auxiliary A. O. H. Rice's Point lodge No. 80, A. O. U. W., National Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 3, Imperial camp 2266, M. W. A., St. Joseph's society, J. B. Culver W. R. 69.

Be sure to get the kind you ask for,

Paine's Celery Compound.

BABY'S SKIN

In all the world there is no other treatment so pure, so sweet, so safe, so speedy, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair, and eradicating every humor, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

Cuticura Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. "All about the Skin, Scalp and Hair," free.

EVERY HUMOR From Pimples to Scrofula Cured by CUTICURA.

AT WEST DULUTH

Unless Mild Weather Shall Come Again, Sawmills Will Be Delayed.

SAWMILL WORKERS

Will Hold Their First Meeting Early Next Month--- Other News.

Unless mild weather is experienced during the remainder of the week the booms at the sawmills in West Duluth which it was intended should begin the season's work next Monday, will not be opened and the start will be delayed. Nearly all of the mills are ready to begin work as soon as the booms are free from ice. Mill crews, as a rule, have been employed and the wages are, with a few minor exceptions, the same as last year.

The first meeting of the West Duluth Sawmill Workers' union will be held early in April. The union will begin the season with a stronger membership than ever before in its history at this time of the year. There are no evidences of any labor troubles, the employers and employes alike being satisfied with the scale of wages.

FORESTERS DEBATE.

West Duluth court No. 797, Independent Order of Foresters, met in Gilley's hall last night and initiated five candidates. At the conclusion of the regular lodge work a debate was had on the question as to whether the fraternal or beneficiary features of the order was the most important. It was participated in by several members on both sides and the judges decided that those who upheld the fraternal side of the question had presented the strongest arguments. George R. Lavbourn and twenty other members from the Duluth court were present. Coffee and lunch were served at the conclusion of the debate, followed by a "smoker," in which a general good time was enjoyed. Another debate will be arranged on some subject of special interest to the order at the next meeting of the court.

WEST DULUTH BRIEFS.

Mrs. Jannette McArton died at her home in West Duluth last night, aged 62. The remains will be shipped to Johnstown, N. D., tomorrow afternoon for interment. Mrs. McArton's general faculties have been failing for some time and her death is attributed to old age.

Teeth filled without pain. Dr. Kenney.

Tonight Professor E. W. Walker of the West Superior normal school will deliver a free lecture at Asbury Methodist church under the auspices of the West Duluth Literary club. His subject is "The Boy and His Sweethearts." All who desire to attend will be welcome.

Louis Dahl, the painter, has sold his home in West Duluth and has gone to Fargo, where he will make his home in future. His family will follow him next week.

Miss Carey, of West Superior, who has been visiting at the home of Miss Loughney in West Duluth for the past week, returned home yesterday.

Miss Mary Scheck, of West Duluth, and Frank Rogers, of West Superior, were united in marriage yesterday by Rev. James Robert Smith at the pastor's home in Superior.

Teeth, $7 a set. Dr. Kenney.

Miss Mable Lawrence, of Motley, Minn., returned home yesterday after a two weeks' visit at the home of her brother, W. E. Lawrence.

The West Duluth grocers will make one more effort to organize a union independent of the Duluth union, the rules of which are for the time suspended so far as its West Duluth members are concerned.

John McDonald was severely injured Sunday night by falling from the platform of the Belt Line station at Bay View Heights, striking his head on the tire of awagon.

WEST DULUTH ADVERTISEMENTS.

KLONDIKE AND THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS OF ALASKA, Illustrated Lecture. GIVEN BY THE NORTHWESTERN TOPOGRAPHICAL STEREOPTICON COMPANY, AT GREAT EASTERN HALL, WEST DULUTH, TONIGHT. ADMISSION 15 CENTS AND 25 CENTS.

AM I SICK?

Can't you see I am? You'll be sick, too, if you use any Cheap John Paint on your house. Next time I paint I'll use nothing but "LION BRAND," sold by—

Wieland & Wade.

They sell everything in the Paint line.

Curling Games Yesterday.

The cold wave gave the curlers another chance and they were not slow in taking advantage of it. Two buttons contests were played. For the board of trade buttons C. R. Ash defeated G. K. Taylor and for the Towne buttons C. McMillan defeated D. R. Black. The scores were as follows:

Dr. Lynam,	L. M. Larson,
E. A. Lindahl,	A. Guthrie,
A. D. Thomson,	S. A. McPhail,
G. K. Taylor,	C. R. Ash,
skip—7.	skip—17.
A. Macrae,	D. W. Stocking,
G. Heneage,	E. N. Bradley,
W. McLennan,	A. H. Smith,
D. R. Black,	C. McMillan,
skip—6.	skip—10.

Discovered By a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night, and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at Duluth Drug company's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed.

Fine linen handkerchiefs and exclusive novelties in belts at Madame Warde's, 308 West First street.

Watches cleaned for $1. E. E. Esterly, Rooms 5 and 6 105 West Sup. St.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

Tremendous Licking Administered to Dervishes at Shendy.

Cairo, March 29.—It is officially announced that the gunboats and Anglo-Egyptian troops attacked Shendy on Saturday, destroyed the forts, captured quantities of grain, food and ammunition and liberated over 400 slaves, mostly Jaalins. The dervishes lost 160 men. There were no casualties on the Anglo-Egyptian side.

A youth before a maid was brought,
Their hearts went pit-a-pat—
Two souls with but a single thought,
Each wore a Gordon Hat.

A Liberal Discount

From regular prices will be allowed all who enter for a complete course at the Business University on Monday, April 4, the date of the opening of the spring term.

OVER HALF A CENTURY

The Family Friend.

THE FRIEND OF { CHILDREN / PARENTS / GRANDPARENTS

MOTHER'S FRIEND.

PEOND'S EXTRACT

FOR ALL PAIN.

The Genuine never fails. It can always be relied on. Used Internally and Externally.

Far superior to any imitation or substitute. It costs more to make, it costs more to buy—but is cheaper because stronger, better and purer than anything else.

☞Note our Name on Label and Wrapper.

Pond's Extract Co., New York and London.

IE WAS LOW ENOUGH.

Herald's Estimate of Ore Output Was Conservative.

Capt. Harry Roberts was down from the Mesaba range yesterday, where he has been busily at work for the past few weeks preparing for the opening of the shipping season. Capt. Roberts says that all is activity about the mines and that the operators are all making calculations on the largest output in the history of the range. He said that The Evening Herald's estimate of 7,000,000 tons as the shipments from the Vermilion and Mesaba this year was conservative, and that it would be more rather than less than that figure.

G. A. St. Clair, manager of the Sparta mine, also anticipates that the season's shipments will exceed 7,000,000 tons. In fact, he expects that they will reach fully 500,000 tons more than that.

MISSABE ORE SHIPMENTS.

Road Will Not Ship Until Navigation Is Open.

Everything is in readiness on the Duluth, Missabe & Northern railroad to begin the shipment of ore from the mines to the docks. It is not the intention of the management, however, to start the ore trains moving until navigation is opened and boats begin to arrive from lower lake ports. Last year shipments were begun early and then had to be suspended for a time because of the failure of boats to arrive fast enough to carry the ore away. There are no boats in the harbor now that have been ordered to load at the Missabe docks, and until the Sault is opened there will be no movement of ore from the mines. Several thousand tons of ore were left on the docks last fall, which will have to be thawed out before it can be shipped. The extension of dock No. 2 will be completed and ready for business about May 1.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

MANY PEOPLE CANNOT DRINK Coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

BLOOD POISON

A SPECIALTY Primary, Secondary or Tertiary BLOOD POISON permanently cured in 15 to 35 days. You can be treated at home for same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash and still have aches and pains, mucous patches in mouth, sore throat, pimples, copper colored spots, ulcers on any part of the body. Hair or eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary Blood Poison we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 1585 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

THEY OFFER $100.00

For any Case of Nervous or Sexual Weakness In Men they Treat and Fail to Cure.

No fake cure, but a scientific treatment administered by physicians in good standing, and **specialists in their line.** The State Medical Company cures Lost Vitality, Nervous and Sexual Weakness, and restores Life Force in old and young men. They will guarantee to cure you or forfeit $100 should they fail, where their medicines are taken according to directions. **No money required in advance.** Deposit the money with your banker to be paid to them when you are cured—not before. The State Medical Company is an incorporated company with a capital stock of $250,000, and their guarantee is worth 100 cents on the dollar. Their treatment is truly a **MAGICAL TREATMENT,** and may be taken at home under their directions, or they will pay railroad fare and hotel bills to all who prefer to go to headquarters, if they fail to cure. This company does not supply anything free; they charge a reasonable price if they effect a cure, and nothing if they don't, and they will tell you exactly what it will cost before you take it.

Full information on request. Write today.

STATE MEDICAL CO.,
SUITE 832 RAMGE BLOCK. OMAHA, NEB.

NOTICE.—

U. S. Land Office, Duluth, Minn., February 9, 1898.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Don A. Cameron against Oscar H Haglund for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7857, dated Jan. 18, 1893, upon the sw¼ of sw¼ Sec. 27, se¼ of se¼ and s½ of ne¼ section 28, township 56 north, range 18 W., in St. Louis County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of April, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

WM. E. CULKIN, Register.

W. H. SMALLWOOD, Attorney for Contestant.

Duluth Evening Herald, March-8-15-22-29-April-5.

No soap can be any better than an absolutely pure soap. The most expensive toilet soaps are not better than Wool Soap. A soap that won't shrink wool must be absolutely pure—absolutely free from injurious ingredients. THE BEST SOAP FOR ANY PURPOSE IS

WOOL SOAP

IT SWIMS.

"Wool Soap is an excellent article, and every woman will be benefited by using it." HELEN M. BARKER, Treas. Nat'l W.C.T.U.

UNION MEN'S MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Home office Duluth, Minn.
E. R. Cobb, President.
D. D. McInnis, Secretary.
Incorporated May 26, 1896. Commenced business June 1, 1896.
Attorney to accept service in Minnesota: Insurance Commissioner.

Net assets, December 31, previous year	$ 132 26
INCOME DURING 1897.	
Membership fees with applications	5,290 50
Annual dues and expense assessments or premiums	4,467 69
Total paid by members	$ 9,767 19
Total income	$ 9,767 19
DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1897.	
Specific benefit claims, including installments, paid	$ 100 00
Temporary disability benefits and other payments to members	1,923 58
Total paid to members	$ 2,023 58
Commissions, salaries and expenses of agents and collectors	5,585 33
Salaries of officers and employes	858 65
All other disbursements	792 11
Total disbursements	$ 9,251 67
Excess of income over disbursements	466 12
ASSETS	
Cash in office and in bank	$ 628 38
Total admitted assets	$ 628 38
LIABILITIES.	
Advance assessments and dividend obligations	$ 228 37
Total actual liabilities	$ 228 37
Balance to protect contracts	400 01

EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OF POLICIES, BUSINESS OF 1897.

	Number.	Total Business. Amount.
In force Dec. 31 (beginning of year)	249	$ 34,250 00
Written during the year	1424	109,712 50
Total	1673	$143,962 50
Ceased during the year	775	68,150 00
In force Dec. 31 (end of year)	898	$ 75,782 50
Claims incurred during the year	133	2,023 58
Claims settled during the year	133	2,023 58
Terminated by death or specific benefit during year	1	100 00
Received from members in Minnesota during the year (all business done in Minnesota)		$9,767 19

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.—

St. Paul, March 10, 1898.

I, the undersigned insurance commissioner of the state of Minnesota, do hereby certify that the Union Men's Mutual Insurance Company, above named, has complied with the laws of this state relating to insurance, and is now fully empowered, through its authorized agents, to transact its appropriate business of assessment and accident insurance in this state for the year ending January 31st, 1899.

ELMER H. DEARTH, Insurance Commissioner.

Duluth Evening Herald, March-28-29-29.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.—

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

James T. Hale, Aaron T. Bliss, Benjamin T. Hale, Elijah C. Gridley, Frederick B. Schenck, Clarence M. Hill and Orrin D. Kinney,

Plaintiffs.

vs

Minnesota Ore Company, Cincinnati Iron Company, M. M. Drake, J. H. Barlow, Biwabik Ore Company, Charles W. Howard, Ray T. Lewis, Marine National Bank of Duluth, Minnesota, William E. Lucas, as receiver of Marine National Bank of Duluth, Minnesota, H. H. Brown, The Guardians Trust Company, Trustee, of Cleveland, Ohio, John H. Upham,

Defendants.

The state of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, which is filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the Eleventh judicial district in and for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in rooms 605-6 First National Bank Building, in the city of Duluth, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 8th, 1898.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, Plaintiffs' Attorney. 605-6 First National Bank Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald, March-15-22-29-April-5-12-19.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE UNDER JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE.—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis—ss.

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Homestead Building and Loan Association,

Plaintiff.

vs

Albert L. Newton, Emma J. Newton, Edith M. Morrison, John C. Morrison, David Moadschine and Abraham Album, co-partners as Moadschine and Album, Charles W. Elston and Charles A. Britts, co-partners as Elston & Britts, and Louis H. Bayha, George Bayha and Phillip Bayha, co-partners as Bayha & Company,

Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that, under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 12th day of March 1898, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said St. Louis County, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Thursday, the 28th day of April, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24), in block thirty (30), in the Sixth Division, Duluth Heights, according to the recorded plat thereof, together with all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Dated March 12th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. SARGENT, Sheriff of St. Louis County. By V. A. DASH, Deputy.

HENRY S. MAHON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Duluth Evening Herald, March-15-22-29-April-5-12-19.

TO GO IN TRAINING

Boat Club Crew Expect to Get In the Water Saturday Morning.

EIGHT-OARED CREW

Will Be Picked From the Very Best Material In the Club.

The selected crew of the Duluth Boat club, the crew that is to represent Duluth at the national regatta this summer, expects to get into the water by Saturday morning, if nothing prevents, and from that time on it will keep steadily at work. The first row of the season will, it is expected, be taken Saturday, after which a steady and rigid course of training is in store for all of the prospective members of the crew. In about two weeks the crew will begin practicing at the club house, when the oarsmen will have to hustle out at exceedingly early hours of the morning and put in several hours of hard work before most of the people of Duluth are up.

All of the members of the crew are old oarsmen who have rowed for from four to six years and it is no exaggeration to say that there is material for one of the best, if not the best crew in the country. Better time has been made on this course than has ever been made on the national regatta, by any of the crews that have carried off the first honors. A crew such as this will stand up against the college crews, which cannot boast of such a local crew of this kind, owing to the limited time each man remains at college. All of the members are natural oarsmen, and they can be relied on to get out of condition in two weeks' work such as Trainer Ed Mahoney is about to administer.

Many seem to be skeptical as to the success of a Duluth crew at a regatta which draws the fastest contestants from all over the country, yet there is no reason why Duluth's crew should not be the best and many why it should. Many of the crews that are sent there have not anywhere near so good facilities for rowing as the Duluth crew, and some of them have made faster time. Should the Duluth eight met the Minnetonka eight at Minnetonka it met one of the finest looking lot of men ever gathered together. Some of them had rowed in the best college crews and two of them had rowed in England, yet the Duluth crew walked away from the Minnesota crew easily, and would have won the race had not been for the unfortunate snapping of an oar in the Duluth shell.

The Duluth crew will aim at the ability to get over the requisite mile and a half of the course in one spurt, and not as a man will go who is not able to keep up his gait to the finish. There will be no spurt and then steady pulling at the national, for they have made up their minds to get over the course at a winning gait. All of the seniors who will row are to put in their time on the training for the national. The crew will be picked out of the following men: George Gibson, Guy Calhoun, Matt Carlson, Sid McPhail, Phil Helmick, Hamilton Thorpe, Frank Thompson, Christ Tvedt, Orson McCormick and Mack Thompson. The latter will be the captain of the crew.

Duluth will have a junior four and senior double at the Minnetonka regatta this year at least, and the candidates for these crews will begin training about April 15. The club is in excellent condition financially and otherwise, and there is lively interest in boating matters. It is expected that the coming season will be the liveliest Duluth has ever seen in aquatic sports. The other clubs of the Minnesota and Winnipeg Rowing association are in much the same shape, and the season all around is bound to be a good one.

WAR CLOUD REMOVED.

Differences of Mr. Goldstein and Mr. Brown Amicably Adjusted.

W. Goldstein, the Fifth avenue storekeeper, appeared this morning before Judge Gearhart to answer a charge of assaulting James J. Brown. From the testimony it appears that on Saturday Brown went into Goldstein's store and offered to trade a gold watch. Mr. Goldstein, while examining the time-piece accidentally dropped it on the counter causing a small dent in the case. Brown grew excited and used language and said things, while Mr. Goldstein offered to have the watch repaired by the best watchmaker in the city, but Brown would not agree to this and demanded as an indemnity $10 cash. When he could not get this he concluded that he would prey upon the enemy's commerce, so he blockaded the entrance to Mr. Goldstein's place of business and when he saw a purchaser inside he fired all sorts of warnings against Goldstein and his wares. Although a man of peace, Mr. Goldstein finally declared war upon the blockading, and in the encagement that ensued Mr. Brown alleges that he sustained damage from an external source, alleged to be the fist of Mr. Goldstein.

When the parties appeared this morning C. O. Baldwin demanded a jury trial. Brown, who had deposited $5 when he made his complaint, grew alarmed for the safety of his V, so an armistice was proclaimed and the belligerents proceeded to mediate. Goldstein's offer included repairs to the watch and the payment of $1.12 as a witness fee to a friend of Brown, who witnessed the engagement that raised the blockade. Brown demanded a cash indemnity of $10 for damage to person and property and two days' witness fees for his ally. Goldstein's adviser withdrew and said they would fight. Brown temporized and after being convinced that his blockading tactics were practical, not according to international law, withdrew his demand for an indemnity, but stuck to the witness fees. Attorney Baldwin instantly placed all his papers on a war footing and demanded a jury. Then Brown weakened, accepted $1.12 in full of all demands, got his V back again and thus one more threatened war was averted.

Friends of "77"

Cured of Grip and Colds,

will try Dr. Humphreys' Specifics for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weak Stomach; for Rheumatism and Lumbago; Infant and Female Complaints.

Specific Manual to be found at druggists, or sent free, **tells all.**

Humphreys' Medicine Co., New York.

MAYOR IS SATISFIED.

Pleased That the Council Passed the Bond Ordinance.

Today being Tuesday it was, as usual, Mayor Truelsen's busy day, and his honor, with his coat off, was hard at work all the morning signing council orders and all the different papers that an aldermanic meeting always causes to flow in a steady stream to the mayor's office.

"I am much pleased," said his honor, "with the passage of the ordinance last night authorizing the issue of the 4 per cent light and water bonds. I did not expect any serious opposition, but there was no telling when some one might get gay.

"Today I received a long letter from Dillon & Hubbard confirming their dispatch of last Saturday. In this they say that they could not fix a fee until they know what work they will have to do before they can certify that in their opinion the bond issue is perfectly legal. They draw my attention to the numerous and intricate questions of constitutionality, corporate powers, debt limitations and many other cognate questions that are likely to arise in considering a matter of this character, and also to the time and trouble that a verification of the foreclosure proceedings will necessitate. However, I think that the figure named—$1000—will be entirely satisfactory to them, as every step that has been taken in connection with the bond issue has been scrutinized minutely by several eminent counsel on both sides.

"I shall experience a great feeling of relief when the bonds are finally sold and the plant turned over to the city, as you may well imagine."

OBJECT OF APPEAL.

Tax Cases Will Go Up to Test the Forfeited Tax Law.

The tax matters settled yesterday by Judge Moer's order dismissing them on the ground that one judgment had already been entered under the forfeited tax law and that another would be superfluous will be appealed to the supreme court, and this will result in testing the validity of the forfeited tax law. This is the principal object of the appeal, and it will probably be the principal result, as there is but little likelihood that the court's order will be reversed in the supreme court, unless it should be held that the law is unconstitutional. In that case, of course, the order entered by Judge Moer would of course fall with the law.

The matter of the unconstitutionality of the forfeited tax law was not argued extensively at the hearing yesterday, and it was merely entered that it might be placed in the records and thus taken to the supreme court for a test. Here the county will enter all of the objections it can think of and will contest the law with all the energy it would display if it really wanted the law knocked out, in order that the test may be made finally and beyond dispute. The argument will be really in the nature of a friendly test suit, but it will not on that account be the less thorough. County officers are not undivided on the question whether it would not be a good thing to knock the law out, but the most of them are willing to let it stay now that it has gone so far.

They want to know, however, that it is constitutional and valid before the process outlined by the law goes any further, and this opportunity is seized upon to make the test. It is necessary that the test be made in order that the sale, which will take place in May, 1899. The law provides that the sale shall be absolute and final, but if the law is not good this provision can amount to but little. In order, therefore, that purchasers may know that the law is good and that the title they get under it will last over night, it is necessary that the supreme court pass upon it.

The county attorneys have little doubt, they say, but that the law is constitutional, but they want to make sure; hence the appeal.

Work Begun Again.

F. W. Heeg, the engineer of the Eastern Minnesota railroad in charge of the construction of the steel trestle work over which the road enters Duluth, arrived in Duluth this morning to resume work on the structure, accompanied by his assistants, E. J. Murtaugh and W. J. Henry, of Minneapolis. The work of replacing the wooden trestle with a modern steel bridge, for the accommodation of the elevated tracks, has been in progress two years, and it will probably be completed during the coming summer. It is being accomplished without causing any delay to traffic.

Will Go to Seattle.

James G. Mullen, local manager for the Cudahy Packing company, has resigned his position and will leave Thursday for Seattle, where he will take charge of the Frye Bruhn Packing company's packing house plant. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Mullen. The Frye Bruhn Packing company is one of the largest concerns of the kind on the Pacific coast and it is doing a large business in and around Seattle. Mr. Mullen came to Duluth from Omaha last September, since which time he has made many friends here in both business and social circles, who will be pleased to learn of the splendid position which he has been called to fill.

Will Be No Successor.

The Commercial Light and Power company has decided not to employ a successor to the late T. B. Welch, who was general superintendent of the plant. The different departments of the company will probably be reorganized, and the work of Mr. Welch will be divided among them. Many applications for the position have been made to the officers of the company.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Duluth Van X Co.

Pack your furniture and pianos, move them in padded vans, and store them at 1 per ton per month. 212 W. Sup. St.

Fine linen handkerchiefs and exclusive novelties in belts at Madame Warde's, 308 West First street.

There Is No Better Time

To begin a commercial or stenographic course than Monday, April 4, the date of the opening of the spring term at the Business University. A liberal discount from regular prices will be allowed all who enter for a complete course on this date.

For Sale.

Forty acres near Woodland at $20 per acre. Enquire

J. C. & R. M. HUNTER.

TALKS OF THE WEST

Mr. Towne Gives His Impressions of the Pacific Coast and Klondike Rush.

THE CUBAN TROUBLE

Says a Few Words Concerning the Difficulty---Lind For Governor.

Hon. Charles A. Towne today gave The Herald an interview respecting his trip in the West and matters in general. He said:

"Yes, I am glad, very glad, to get back home again. I have been gone nearly ninety days, and have traveled over 8000 miles. Thanks to the Los Angeles Silver Republican club, which, by the way, is a wonderful organization of some 9000 members, and which took charge of the expenses of the trip, I was able to take Mrs. Towne and my sister with me. Both enjoyed the trip greatly, and were much benefited by it. Personally, although I have worked hard, I have felt well all the time, and come back weighing 188 pounds, and, as the boys say, 'as hard as nails.'

"I spent some thirty days in Washington, mostly in consultation with the other chairmen of the reform parties, Senator James K. Jones chairman of the Democratic national committee and Senator Marion Butler chairman of the Populist national committee, and also with several other prominent friends of the general cause. The chief subjects of conference were the congressional elections of this fall, and the methods of co-operative action among Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans. I am happy to say that the most gratifying spirit of harmony on these matters obtains among the bimetallist members of the senate and house, and of the respective national committees. The was exemplified in the three addresses issued contemporaneously by these committees last month. This disposition is not confined to the gentlemen who signed the addresses. Indeed, the addresses themselves were only the reflex of a sentiment as wide as the continent, felt predominantly in every state in the Union, which, to the forces of gold monometallism and its associated wrongs, the trusts and combines, intends to oppose the undivided front of three co-operating armies who stand for the general welfare.

"I spoke in nearly all the principal cities of California and my meetings were everywhere attended by audiences too large for the halls available. In San Francisco, for example, despite the excitements caused by rumors of war, Metropolitan hall, which holds 3500 people, was crowded, some hundreds standing during the two and a half hours of my address, and an overflow meeting was held on the streets. I also spoke in the chief cities in Oregon and Washington, the tour thus reaching from San Diego to Seattle, practically the length of the Pacific coast. Everywhere the same interest was manifest and nowhere did any of our friends express anything but encouragement at the political outlook.

"Of course, the most novel part of the journey was California, where summer seems to be perpetual, and truly it is a land of wonderful resources. I admired its magnificent mountains, its fertile valleys, its irrigation systems, its diversified products. And yet, I will confess it, now and then the smell and sound of summer pulled upon the sense, and I found myself closing my eyes upon a glorious vision of the golden apples of Hesperides' to dream of snowballs and icycles; to wish that the zephyr which fanned my cheek, 'sweeter than the south wind o'er a bed of violets,' might change into the rude challenge of a real old Duluth northeaster, bearing ozone and rousing vigor. This feeling, however, was amply satisfied on the homeward trip over the Canadian Pacific railway. The snow was very deep, both in the mountains and on the plains, and we were subject to frequent blockades, only averaging a speed of less than thirteen miles an hour from Vancouver to Winnipeg, about 1500 miles, with the thermometer from zero to 27 below.

"I was impressed, as any traveler must be, with the great diversity and magnitude of the natural resources of the states of Oregon and Washington. Their valeys are among the most fertile lands in the world in grain and fruit and vegetables; their uplands afford unsurpassed grazing areas, their fisheries are a great source of wealth, amounting to about $3,000,000 a year in each state, and susceptible of great development, their timber resources are the yet remaining refuge of the country after the imminent disappearance of the former forest weath of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota; their mountains contain wonderful deposits of the precious minerals and their magnificent seaports are the destined centers of a vast and growing commerce with foreign nations. As yet the greatest part of these resources are either undeveloped or but slightly exploited, and I know of no region under heaven that so cries out for a rational money system, for a dollar that seeks investment in productive enterprise and wants to be invested in gold-bottomed 'securities.'

"Of course Oregon is of great present interest politically, since the elections for governor, a legislature and congressmen take place there in June. Since reaching home I have received advices that show clearly that the close and harmonious co-operation among all the reform forces, which was so desired and so earnestly labored for in that state, is now assured, indeed already a partly accomplished fact; and, while the campaign will undoubtedly be a fast and furious one, I look to see a sweeping victory for the forces opposed to the gold standard and monopoly.

"One of the most interesting experiences of our trip was at Seattle. That city was awakened from a lethargy of four or five years by the excitement of the Klondike gold discoveries, and today does the chief part of the business, in which Vancouver, Victoria, Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco share to relatively limited degree, connected with outfitting explorers, building boats for Alaska traffic, and gathering and forwarding all sorts of supplies. From every portion of the country men flock into Seattle. I saw thirty or forty Duluth friends; and, when you remember that Seattle is built much after the manner of our own city, on bluffs overlooking the harbor, and that I approached it from the sound, you will easily believe that I felt pretty much at home as I stepped off the boat. As I looked at the vast numbers of active men leaving family and friends to tempt the forbidden dangers of an unknown and inhospitable land and the rigors of the worst climate on earth, in search of gold, gold which, when it is got, if happily one in a thousand of the adventurous argonauts shall find it, is to be used not as end in itself, but as a mere tool of commerce; I could not resist the reflection that there ought to be a better way than that to meet the demands for money. I could but wonder, also, why so many men look with complaisance upon this eager rush of thousands to procure the illusive and uncertain gold while obstinately voting to keep their countrymen from using for the same purposes for which the gold is desired, another money metal of which we have considerable supplies in our own country. It was a natural inquiry, too, how it is that so many thousand hardy and industrious men can be so stampeded from all over the United States on so desperate and gloomy an expedition from the prosperity which our administration friends are describing as so abundant and universal.

"No, I don't care to say much about the Spanish embroglio at this time. I endeavored to have something to say about it when in congress, and at a time when firm and humane action by this government would have saved unutterable suffering and incalculable destruction of property, and would have assured liberty to Cuba without a breach of the peace. Both the Cleveland and the McKinley administrations were remiss in not achieving the early solution of a problem that the patriotism of the country desired to have solved in accordance with our interests and the instincts of humanity. Now, however, we are dealing with a condition. I have been glad to see that in congress there has been absolute unanimity of opinion and action in the maintenance of our national self-respect and in providing for emergencies. The friends of bimetallism, who for two years have been in rebellion against the Cleveland-Reed-gold-standard combination in its resolute stand against the liberties of Cuba, are giving a signal exhibition of patriotism now in forbearing to make capital out of the situation. I sincerely hope that a solution may be found consistent both with the preservation of peace, with the dignity of the country and with the independence of Cuba.

"So, I cannot now discuss state and local politics. It looks much as if Van Sant would be the Republican candidate for governor. Of course the opposition will make requisition on brave John Lind to lead the fight on the other side. If Lind runs he will, in my opinion, be elected. There will be, it seems to me, a harmonious co-operation in Minnesota among Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans, and the result ought to be a victory for the people of splendid proportions."

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist, Palladio. 'Phone No. 9.

Smoke Endion cigar. W. A. Foote.

The musicale which was to have been given tomorrow by Mrs. Routh, for the benefit of St. Paul's guild, has been postponed for two weeks owing to the illness of Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Routh.

Alfred Arthur Strand, the 4-year-old son of Julius and Carrie Strand, of 512½ West Third street, died of meningitis yesterday. About a year ago the little fellow tumbled off a stairway near the Lake avenue viaduct and sustained severe injury and this it is thought was the cause of his death. The funeral will take place at 2 p. m. Thursday, from the house.

There was a clean charge sheet at this morning's session of the police court, not a single bum, vag, or drunk having been gathered in by the police last night.

Kelly employs no hat solicitor in Duluth. Look out.

Easter sale at 407 W. Sup St. begins at 8 tomorrow morning. Dinners, 25 cts.

The Young Men's Democratic club will meet this evening in the council chamber, and will consider the adoption of a constitution. Hon. C. A. Towne will be present and will make some remarks.

The following organizations have added their endorsement to the Home Consumers' league and elected vice presidents: Local board of underwriters, R. B. Knox; Waiters' Protective union, Thomas Savard; Freight Handlers' union, James Dunne; Catholic Order of Foresters, O. Ray; Duluth, lodge 37, I. O. G. T., A. G. Macaulay; Outlook club, Mrs. W. S. Bishop.

A meeting of those interested in the organization of a "Good Roads Club" will be held at the Spalding tomorrow evening. A large number of people have signed the call, and the attendance of all interested in the improvements of roads and building of cycle paths is invited.

The decision of the secretary of the interior in the case of Alfred A. Anscomb, who applied to make a timber land cash entry was received today at the United States land office. The occasion was reported in The Herald from Washington about two weeks ago. The case is one of the most interesting that has come before this office for a long time.

Henry G. Fink this morning began a suit against C. E. Lovett et al to clear title to land in sections 11 and 27-49-15, F. W. Sullivan is the attorney.

A marriage license has been issued to Martin Thurner and Anna M. Franzen.

Mike Smith and Michael Zemburg, who were convicted of stealing wheat from a St. Paul & Duluth car, were sentenced this morning in district court by Judge Ensign to sixty days in the county jail.

The charter commission will meet at the city hall this evening, and it may be the final meeting. The work is almost completed.

William Carlin, of Floodwood, has been arrested for selling liquor to Indians. He will have his hearing tomorrow evening.

E. C. Gridley was reported today to be resting comfortably after a good night.

H. W. Warren is improving rapidly, and it is hoped that he will be out shortly.

Mrs. Werner Juergens has recovered sufficiently to leave St. Mary's hospital. When taken there she was afflicted with typhoid fever and while battling with that disease gave birth to a child. The physicians thought she had but little chance for recovery but nature triumphed. The child lived a month and then died.

"Confession" will be the subject of Rev. Father Bascha's lecture at St. Clement's church tonight.

JUDGE GOGGIN DEAD.

Chicago, March 29.—Judge James Goggin, of the circuit court, one of the most unique characters in the legal profession, died today aged 55, of bilious fever. Judge Goggin was widely known for the courage and sense he showed in the bench. He was famous for the vigor of his decision against arbitrary acts by the police.

Lecture on "Confession."

Rev. Father Bascha will lecture on "Confession" at St. Clement's church tonight.

Imported Spring Suitings.

The selection of imported woolen suitings being shown by M. L. Parker, at his tailoring parlors in the Metropolitan block, is unsurpassed in quality and style.

Bright's disease? Solon Spring water.

PHELPS REFUSED

Declined to Go Before Judge Moer With the Tax Cases.

KNEW HIS OPINION

It Was Therefore No Use For Him to Argue the Cases.

The complications over tax matters in this county and the perplexing intricacies of the question of "who is who" in the county attorneyship combined this morning when the tax cases for 1895 were called before Judges Edson and Cant and Acting or Assistant County Attorney Phelps refused to go before Judge Moer with any of these cases, intimating that he knew it was not worth his while.

These cases resolve themselves, it is said, into much the same question as that decided by Judge Moer yesterday against the county in the matter of the Lakeside Land company cases. Judgment has already been entered under the forfeited tax law, and Judge Moer's ruling yesterday would indicate that it would not do to add another judgment. When the cases were called Mr. Phelps started in to make an argument on them, but Judge Ensign cut him short when he heard that Judge Moer had already passed on this question. In spite of Mr. Phelps' insistent efforts to be heard and to get the court to pass upon the matter, Judge Ensign said that he would not review the ruling of a brother judge. If the cases were ready for trial they should be sent before Judge Moer.

Mr. Phelps said that he could not do that. He intimated that as he knew what the decision would be beforehand, it would be of no use for him to make any attempt at arguing the matter. There was a law, he said, under which the court, if an affidavit was filed to the effect that an attorney did not believe he would get a fair and impartial hearing before a judge, would send a case before some other judge. He hardly thought that applied in this case, but he would not go before Judge Moer.

County Attorney Arbury explained that Mr. Phelps had been appointed by the board to have full charge of these cases, and while the court had only recognized him as an assistant, he did not want to have anything to do with this matter, preferring to let Mr. Phelps do as he pleased. Therefore, if the cases were sent before Judge Moer and Mr. Phelps refused to go, the county would not be represented.

The case was sent before Judge Moer, and no one appeared except the attorney for the respondent, P. C. Schmidt, and City Attorney Richards, who wanted to see about some city assessments that were involved in the case. Presently, however, County Attorney Arbury came in and explained to the court that Mr. Phelps had refused to appear before Judge Moer, and why he had refused. Mr. Arbury also explained his feelings in the matter, as he had before Judge Ensign. In conclusion he said that the county practically had no representation there.

Judge Moer said that if Judge Ensign had only recognized Mr. Phelps as an assistant, he would be glad to recognize Mr. Arbury as the principal. He said that in case it should be proved that he was wrong, it was necessary that the county should have some appearance noted to protect its right to the benefit of the reversal. On this Mr. Arbury consented to have his name entered as appearing for the county. The cases coming under the same question as those decided yesterday, the ruling will be the same.

The new cases and the multitude of issues raised in the answers as reasons why judgment should not be entered for taxes for 1896 did not come up this morning, as some of the parties were not ready for trial. Some of them were to come up this afternoon, while others will be taken up Thursday.

STAR COURSE ATTRACTIONS.

List of Those Secured For Next Year's Entertainments.

The Star lecture course attractions for next year have been decided upon and the program would indicate that they will be finer than ever. The following are the attractions:

LECTURES.

Rabbi Hirsch, of Chicago. Subject, "Facts and Fictions Concerning the Jews."

Rev. N. D. Hillis, D.D., LL.D., of Chicago. Subject, "The Heroism of Great Inventors and the Romance of Invention."

Bishop C. H. Fowler, D.D., LL.D., of Buffalo, N. Y. Subject, "Gen. Grant."

Robert J. Burdette, of Philadelphia. Subject, "A Twice Told Tale, or The Rise and Fall of the Mustache."

Col. George W. Bain, of Louisville, Ky. Subject, "The Pendulum of Life."

Dr. James Hedley, of Philadelphia. Subject, "The Sunny Side of Life."

MUSICAL COMBINATIONS.

The Redpath Grand Concert company, consisting of an eminent soprano to be announced: Mary Louise Clary, contralto; William H. Reiger, of New York, tenor; Arthur Beresford, basso; Adolph Rosenbecker, violinist, and an accompanist to be announced.

The oratorio of "The Messiah," given by an immense chorus with full orchestra, under the direction of Francis E. Woodward.

George Riddle will read "The Lady of Lyons," accompanied by the Beethoven Orchestral club of New York, consisting of Paul Listemann, first violin; Oscar Krug, second violin; Walter Voigtlander, viola; Franz Listemann, 'cello; Herman Wiesnebach, flute; F. T. Edmands, double basso. The audience will be furnished with a complete libretto.

Katherine Ridgeway Concert company, consisting of Miss Katherine Ridgeway, leader, formerly of the Temple Male Quartet company of Boston; Miss Wycoff, soprano; Miss Edith Adams, 'cellist; Henry Ames, pianist.

The best advertisement the Gordon Hat can have is the fact that you are pleased.

Notice.

On and after May 1, 1898, the Stone Masons Protective union has agreed on a scale of wages of 30 cents an hour and nine hours will constitute a day

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Watches cleaned for $1. E. E. Esterly. Rooms 5 and 6 105 West Sup. St.

Physicians recommend Solon Spring water.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. J. H. Sullivan and Miss A. Callahan left yesterday afternoon for Brainerd, to represent the Daughters of Erin at the state convention of the A. O. H., being held there this week.

Mrs. William Stanley Roche, of 515 First avenue east, has been very ill, but is slowly recovering.

Mr. Lawrence Gilley has left the Duluth Business university to accept the position of stenographer and assistant bookkeeper for Marshall-Wells Hardware company.

C. G. Lampman and wife, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., are guests at the Spalding.

I. K. Kerr, of Eau Claire, is in the city, a guest at the Spalding.

H. F. Matson, of Minneapolis, registered at the Spalding this afternoon.

Royal B. Smith, of Grand Rapids, is among today's arrivals at the Spalding.

W. W. Sharp, of St. Paul, is a guest at the St. Louis.

Edward Dougan, of St. Paul, is registered at the St. Louis.

R. E. Pike is in the city from Minneapolis, a guest at the St. Louis.

M. Hunt, of St. Paul, registered at the St. Louis today.

Deputy United States Marshal E. L. Warren, of Detroit, arrived in the city this morning and registered at the St. Louis.

George Slocum and C. W. Barto, of Minneapolis, are among today's arrivals at the St. Louis.

O. G. Bretting, of Ashland, is in the city, a guest at the St. Louis.

Waldo Sweet is in the city from Fond du Lac, a guest at the St. Louis.

T. T. Hudson and John G. Brown will go to St. Paul tonight to attend the meeting of the Democratic state central committee, to be held there tomorrow.

WILL BE A REFORMER

President Smith Will Begin a Crusade In Interest of Clean Streets.

"We are going after people who strew paper on the streets and those who persist in sweeping refuse from the places of business into the gutters," said President Smith of the board of public works this morning. "We will also keep a strict lookout for those janitors of the office buildings on Superior street who are in the habit of pouring buckets of slop water into the gutters at night, leaving a deposit of dirty soap suds to pollute the pavements. Of course, we shall have to act through the police department, but I for one, at least, am of the opinion that the looking after these matters is part of the work of keeping the streets clean and tidy, and if I have to personally lay the informations I shall not draw back from doing so."

The above remarks were brought forth by a complaint made to Mr. Smith as to the danger occasioned by flying papers, during high winds, to everyone driving a team and consequently to all the people on the streets. It is a common thing, it is said, on West Superior street especially, below Fifth avenue west, to see half a dozen fruit dealers and saloon men, in the early morning, engaged in sweeping the refuse from their shops and saloons across the sidewalks into the gutters, there to lay and fester until removed by the street sweepers late at night. There is an ordinance forbidding this practice and in the interest of clean streets Mr. Smith will direct all his employes to assist the police in detecting offenders, which is a difficult thing for a policeman to do as none of these who practice this habit are very likely to do so when a bluecoat is in sight.

Another reform that Mr. Smith has inaugurated concerns those engaged in excavating for the foundations of buildings. Hitherto the track of the dirt-laden teams from the excavation to the dump was plainly to be traced by parallel ridges of clay along the pavements, necessitating extra work to the street cleaners amounting in some cases to several wagon loads of dirt. Now when a permit is granted to excavate it is upon condition that the contractor will at his own expense clean up the dirt deposited by his teams.

Almost Ready for Launching.

The large barge built by the American Steel Barge company for the Minnesota Steamship company is nearly completed and she will be launched about April 15. The steam barge Alex McDougall, which is of the whaleback pattern, will be launched probably a month later. About 800 men are employed at the barge works now and a large amount of work is in hand.

To Pay Another Dividend.

The American Steel Barge company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent payable April 15. The company paid a dividend of 1½ per cent last October and another of a like amount in January, making total dividends of 4 per cent, all within a period of six months.

BIG POWDER EXPLOSION.

Three Thousand Kegs of Powder Scatter Destruction.

Nashville, Tenn., March 29.—An explosion occurred at the Sycamore powder mills, twenty-five miles from this city, at 7:20 this morning, by which several persons were severely injured. The shock was plainly felt in this city.

One employe was fatally and three others seriously injured. The cause of the explosion, which resulted in the destruction of four buildings, is not known. Three thousand kegs of powder exploded.

WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.

San Angelo, Texas, March 29.—The whole Lee family, consisting of father, mother and two children, has been murdered on a ranch near Paint Rock. A man who gave the alarm states that in the early part of the evening, two men called at the Lee house and asked to be allowed to stay during the night. They were denied accommodations. Later in the day, he awoke to find two men in the house and as he ran he was fired upon by them. An ax was the weapon used for murdering the victims. The country is being scoured by officers in an attempt to catch the suspected parties.

Log Rolling Show Tonight

At 313 West Superior street, at 8, 9 and 10 o'clock.

Solon Spring water aids digestion.

Card.

Commencing Monday, April 4, Madam Warde will be ready to show a full line of the latest hats and bonnets.

EASTER SALE

At 407 West Superior street, by the ladies of the First Methodist Church.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. Dinners served each day for 25c.

BETTER FREIGHT RATES.

Mr. Beneteau Urges That Speedy Action Be Taken.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Would you kindly allow me to call you readers' attention, by means of the enclosed clipping, to the fact that the freight bureau, of which I made mention in my report on freight and storage matters at the head of the lakes to the chamber of commerce in Duluth recently, has not yet, as was expected, been discontinued, but, on the contrary, will soon hold a joint meeting with the view of adjusting many minor details affecting Chicago, and, therefore, Duluth, as Duluth, together with the two transcontinental lines running here, is precisely situated as Chicago and the Southern and Central Pacific are to California. So let Duluth send delegates to look after our interests. All indications are that Duluth is the objective point for Western products East, providing we are given fair rates; and no doubt the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern both will facilitate and assist in reducing the rates from the coast and the head of the lakes, so as to bring traffic that way and give Duluth as well as Chicago the advantages of rates.

P. BENETEAU.

Seattle, Wash., March 22.

Following is the clipping to which Mr. Beneteau refers:

Monterey, Cal., March 22.—The transcontinental freight bureau, which met here yesterday, began work in earnest today, nearly all the delayed freight officials having arrived. A. J. Valandingham, A. N. Johnson and J. J. Wait constitute a delegation of the Chicago business men who accompanied the traffic men here, to work for a reduction in the difference between transcontinental carload and less than carload rates. San Francisco jobbers also have representation at the conference to counteract the Eastern men's effort. The fight is the biggest which will come before the convention. If gained by the Eastern men it means practically doing away with the middlemen for coast retail dealers. The question will come up tomorrow, each side being given a hearing by the bureau.

Today's business consisted of taking up the docket in regular order, about seventy-five of the 300 subjects being cancelled. The subjects were relative to freight rates from Eastern points and the Missouri river to Pacific coast points. There was an increase made on machinery, etc., from $1.10 to $1.15 in carload lots; paints, oils and varnish from $1 to $1.25 for less than carload lots, all being applicable from Eastern to Pacific coast points. The division of rates was discussed and laid on the table. The question of appointing freight inspectors for Puget sound and other points was also discussed. A decision was reached to appoint inspectors for Puget sound points. The conference then adjourned.

Take advice! Stop coughing at once by the immediate use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. One bottle will cure you.

Pill-osophy.—There are pills and pills—but Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills at 10 cents a vial lead in demand. The sale borders on the phenomenal. Sluggish Liver, Constipation, or Irregular Bowels are the precursors of many physical disorders. These little wonders remove the cause, 40 in a vial for 10c. Sold by Smith & Smith Max Wirth, 13 West Superior street.—72.

In order to make room for our elegant new Soda Fountain we had to take out one of our large

PERFUME

cases full of choice French and American goods, and as we have no place to display them we are offering them

AT COST AND LESS.

Come and get a good bargain while it lasts.

S. F. BOYCE,

DRUGGIST.

Fourth Ave. W. and Superior St.

DREDGING.

We are at Superior-Duluth with a first-class dredging plant, and are prepared to do work promptly and at reasonable rates. For estimates and prices address

C. H. STARKE DREDGE & DOCK CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FITGER & CO.'S

RELIABLE BRANDS PALE BOHEMIAN AND BAVARIAN

THE BEST **BEER** IS THE CHEAPEST

DYSPEPSIA, Heartburn, Gastritis and all stomach disorders positively cured

Grover Graham Dyspepsia Remedy is a specific One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50-cent bottle will convince the most skeptical.

THE LYCEUM PHARMACY, E. A. Mattix, Prop.

We make a specialty of corporation work.

BENSON'S DETECTIVE AGENCY,

Offices in Exchange Bldg Tel. 479.

Will pay cash for Security Bank receiver's certificates.

N. J. UPHAM CO., 400 Burrows Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Business Property 5 per cent.

Residences, 6 per cent

Partial Payment Privilege. See us before Making a Loan.

HARTMAN & PATTERSON, 205-8 First Nat'l Bank

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

TEN PAGES--PART ONE--PAGES 1 to 4

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1898. FIVE O'CLOCK EDITION: TWO CENTS.

SECURE PEACE WITH HONOR

Idea of Obtaining an Honorable Peace Has Taken Firm Hold of the Middle Classes In Spain.

THE QUEEN WANTS PEACE

She Has Grieved For Three Years Over the Cuban War and Is Anxious For Its Settlement.

New York, March 30.—Among the middle classes the idea of honorable peace has taken a firm hold and great and prodigious will be the popularity of the ministry when it announces peaceful results, says the Herald's correspondent at Madrid. It is understood that the pope through the papal nuncio, conveys his approval, and more still, of peace under the circumstances suggested and Spain is his pet child. In the palace there is no doubt of the sentiment, for the queen is the warmest advocate of peace and has grieved for three years over the Cuban war. She will support with all her strength the opportunity which has fallen to the lot of her country to secure peace with honor.

SPANISH PRESS OPINIONS.

Consider It an Indignity to Accept Aid For Cubans.

Madrid, March 30.—The general tone of the press today foreshadows peace. An exception is the Pais (Republican) which, referring to the conference yesterday between the United States minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and Senor Sagasta, the premier; Senor Gullon, the minister for foreign affairs, and Senor Moret, of the colonies, says that the "United States is gaining time and awaiting the rainy season so as to take Spain at a disadvantage in Cuba." The Pais also expresses the belief that the Spanish government is prepared to make further concessions to the United States and fears the upshot may mean "loss of Cuba, money and dignity." It further says that all the questions pending between Spain and the United States were discussed yesterday, but that nothing further is known.

The Liberal (Moderate Republican) says nothing has leaked out beyond the official note, adding: 'We respect this secrecy, provided it does not hide a definite decision prior to the opening of the cortes. The nation must be consulted as well as the queen regent and the ministers.'

According to the Imparcial (Independent) Senor Sagasta will have an interview with the queen regent today respecting the conference of yesterday.

The Globo (Liberal) heads its article, "Reserve sincerity, confidence, declining to lift a corner of the veil of ministerial secrecy."

The Imparcial opens a long article by exclaiming: "There is patriotism. That is what appears everywhere in connection with the generous offers arriving from all the provinces. It is a national spirit like this which accomplishes what riches cannot. The great mass of the people," the Imparcial adds, "respond to the call to lend aid in the defense of the honor and dignity of the nation. Nothing will so decisively prevent the government in Washington, on a humanitarian pretext, from interfering with the international affairs of Cuba. Charity, as the Americans understand it, is no charity; it is an outrage to the pious, Christian sentiment existing in Spain. In the minds of other people Spain's consent to allow the United States to succor the Cubans constitutes ignomy. It is the moral integrity necessary to the nation, as well as the material integrity, if is the former the United States is now trying to wound. With the sums collected and collecting by subscriptions in Havana by theatrical performances, and other money from Spain and South America, the government at Madrid ought to say to the government at Washington that Spain is in no need of its indigents being succored by the charity of another state, his constituting the most humiliating intervention, and that she desires to depend on her own resources voluntarily given and not extracted like your $50,000,000 from congress. The moral effect and diplomatic result of such a pronouncement would be incalculably greater than of any warship which could be purchased."

A WHOLESALE PURCHASE.

Three Danish Islands and Five War Craft Acquired.

New York, March 30.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says: There is some reason to believe that the government has made a final deal with a foreign nation which will have a most important bearing upon our relations with Spain.

It is said that negotiations have been concluded for the cession to this country of the three Danish islands in the West Indies—St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix. It is also understood that Denmark sells to this country two cruisers and three torpedo boat destroyers.

The price paid for the whole is said to be $15,000,000. Nothing can be learned of the details, but it is reported that the islands were sold for about $9,000,000 and the war vessels for about $6,000,000. The islands will be used as coaling stations and a basis for naval action.

FIGHTING CONGRESSMEN.

Who Will Resign Their Seats In Event of War.

New York, March 30.—Representative Robert F. Broussard of Louisiana has tendered his resignation to the governor of his state, to take effect immediately upon a declaration of war with Spain, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald. Mr. Broussard left for his home in Louisiana, where he expects to form a regiment which he will command in the event of war, which he says is sure to come. "I have been in receipt of hundreds of letters from citizens in my district," said he, "offering their services in case of hostilities and I have decided to organize a regiment of my own. I have spoken and voted and will speak and vote for war, and I am willing to back up my words with a sword or a musket."

Mr. Broussard is not the only representative who has announced his intention of giving up a seat in the house for a sword and a blue uniform. Representative Sulzer of New York was the first to announce that he would raise a regiment in his district, and Representatives Colson and Berry, both of Kentucky expressed their determination to go to the front. The latter was a colonel in the Confederate army. "I am very anxious," said Col. Berry, "to take a regiment of my old men, their sons and their grandsons, if need may be, and go to Cuba with them. We would soon show them what American soldiers, and Kentucky soldiers at that, were made out of. We would show them that the men who fought under the gray and who stood face to face with American bullets, are not afraid of Spaniards."

SOUTH IS EXCITED.

Men Down There Want to Do All the Fighting.

Capt. Paine, of Carlton, returned several days ago from Key West, where he spent some time during a trip to the South. He says that people up North here have no idea of the excitement in the South over the Cuban situation. It is nothing here to what it is there. There seems to be a general desire among Southerners to do all the fighting to set the island free. Key West is filled with men who are only waiting for war to be declared in order to spring into Cuba and join the insurgents. They are coming into Key West from all over the South. Texas rangers are there in great numbers and would make great fighters. They are fairly boiling for a chance to fight. Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama men are there, too, in fact, the whole South is represented. Just the moment war is declared filibustering expeditions with food, men and arms will leave Florida in great numbers. But amid all this excitement, and while the men are wild to go to war, there is a general disposition to abide by whatever decision congress and the president reach, but they look for either war or freedom for Cuba.

WAITING ON SAGASTA.

Mckinley Deliberates While Millions Are Very Anxious.

New York, March 30.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: McKinley waits on Sagasta and the diplomatic relations between the two nations hang trembling in the balance. On the Cuban question our proposition is that Spain arrange some time in the near future to accept Gomez's offer to pay $200,000,000 for Cuban independence; that an armistice be entered into, during which the Spanish troops are to be withdraw from the island; that the reconcentrados be released immediately and permitted to return to their homes, and that the United States furnish them not only with food, but purchase them farming implements. Spain is considering this in Madrid.

A cable was received from Minister Woodford last night which shows that the negotiations are proceeding in a way entirely satisfactory to the president. It is said this cable merely said "accepted." Whether this meant all the propositions, or merely to the proposition that an armistice be attempted and that Spain will release the reconcentrados is not known. It is not believed that Spain at this stage will promise independence. But on the strength of the information from Madrid, the president decided to send a message to congress and a high official said the way was opening to a speedy settlement of the whole Cuban situation.

On the Maine question Spain is evidently preparing to combat the contention that the ship was destroyed by an outside explosion and instead of forwarding an apology will send a denial and ask for international arbitration.

SCHOONER OLIVETTE WRECKED.

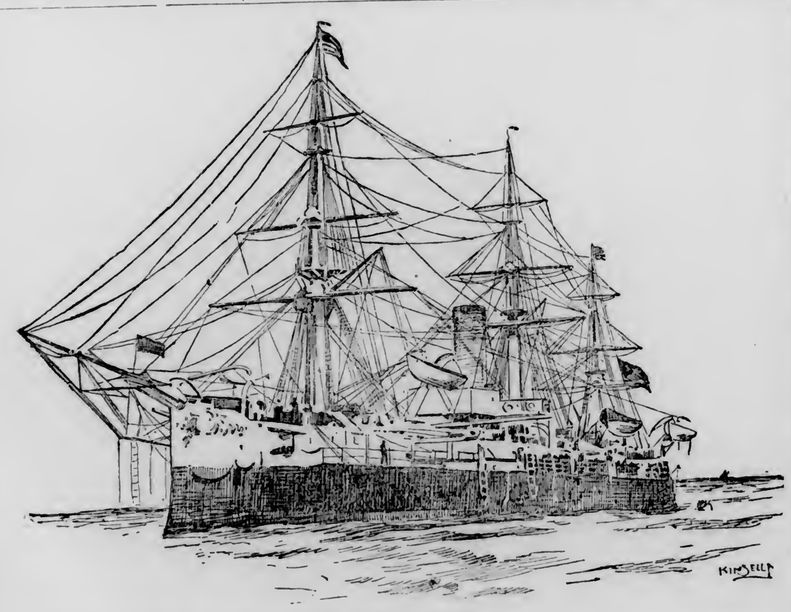
Halifax, N. S., March 30.—The schooner Olivette, from Porto Rico for Halifax with molasses, is a total wreck on Thrum cape, at the entrance of Halifax harbor. The crew was saved.

BACK FROM CUBA.

New York, March 30.—Dr. A. Monae lesser surgeon-in-chief, and Sister Bethel, head nurse of the Red Cross society, who went to Cuba to assist Miss Clara Barton in establishing hospitals there, arrived here today.

A MURDERER'S SUICIDE.

San Angelo, Texas, March 30.—T. M. McBride, who is thought to have murdered the Lee family of four persons near Paint Rock, Sunday night, has committed suicide by cutting his throat. Had he not taken his life, it is probable that McBride would have been lynched



THE 24 DE MAIO OURS.

The latest rumor is that the United States government has purchased the Brazilian battleship 24 De Maio at a cost of $3,000,000. The 24 De Maio is a steel sheathed turreted vessel of 4050 tons displacement and 6200 indicated horse power. She is 280 feet long, has 52 feet beam, draws 18 feet of water, and is driven by two propellers. She was built in England in 1884 at a cost of $1,725,260, exclusive of guns and ammunition. Her armored belt is eleven inches in thickness, and she has from ten to eleven and one-half inches of armor over her gun positions. The deck plating is two inches thick, and the armament consists of four 9.4-inch guns, four 5.5-inch guns, two quick-firing guns and thirteen small rapid-fire guns. She has five torpedo tubes, is estimated to steam fifteen knots, carries a normal supply of 600 tons of coal and her crew numbers 360 men.

PENSION PAYMENTS

Secretary Bliss Sends an $8,090,892 Deficiency Estimate to Congress.

MORE APPLICATIONS

Number of Pensioners Increases While a Decrease Was Anticipated.

Washington, March 30.—In sending to congress a deficiency estimate of $8,090,892 for pensions for this year, Secretary Bliss makes an interesting statement on the general subjects of pensions up to date. Secretary Bliss says: On July 1, 1897, there was available $140,000,000 for the payment of army and navy pensions; $4,000,000 of this amount was set apart for navy pensions, leaving $116,060,000 for payment of army pensions. The total number of pensions on the roll June 30, 1897, was 976,014, while on Feb. 28, 1898, there were 989,613 on the rolls, a net increase of 13,599. Between the latter dates there were disbursed for payment of army pensions $95,370,872.46, leaving the sum of $40,629,127.54 for the payment of pensions to the end of the present fiscal year. The commissioner of pensions estimates that $48,790,000 will be required for the payment of pensions during the remaining four months, more than $8,000,000 in excess of the unexpended appropriation.

The commissioner has recently expressed to me an opinion as to the future course of pension payments at variance with his views thereon as stated in the annual report, which was to the effect that after the close of the current year, payments would rapidly decline. It is now his opinion that in view of the increase of pensions there will be an increase in the sum required for the payment of the army and navy pensions for some time to come.

In this connection the number of pensioners on the roll and the value of the roll annually since 1887 is significant. From this it appears that the pension rolls have substantially doubled since a quarter of a century after the close of the war. In 1890, twenty-five years after the war closed, the number of pensioners on the roll was 537,944. At the close of the current fiscal year the number on the roll will approximate 996,000 an increase of nearly 90 per cent since 1890. In that time the value of the roll has increased from $72,052,142.49, in 1890, to approximately $152,000,000 in the present fiscal year. The roll is now larger than at any former time, notwithstanding that thirty-three years have elapsed since the cessation of hostilities. It contained about 5500 more pensioners in 1897 than it did in 1896, and approximately 20,000 more in 1898 than in 1897, and the value of the roll has also increased in the same period.

LIEUT. JENKINS' OBSEQUIES.

A Great Cortege Does Honor to the Dead Officer.

Pittsburg, March 30.—The body of Lieut. F. W. Jenkins reached Pittsburg shortly before 6 o'clock this morning and was met by a detail of Pennsylvania naval reserves, and with a squad of mounted police as escort, the body was carried to the Alleghany postoffice where it is now lying in state. The funeral service promises to be the most elaborate and eventful of any similar affair in the history of Pittsburg.

At 11:30 the casket will be taken to the Pittsburg courthouse, where it will lie in state until 2:30 o'clock when the parade will take place. The procession will be made up of the Fourteenth and Eighteenth regiments National Guard of Pennsylvania; Division C, naval reserves; Battery B, several G. A. R. posts, and a large number of independent military organizations. All flags are half-masted and during the passage of the funeral cortege all the bells are to be tolled. The remains will be interred in Uniondale cemetery.

A PRINCESS ESCAPADE.

Buda Pest, March 30.—Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, eldest daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, and wife of Prince Phillip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and her lover, the Lieut. Mattachich-Keglevitsch (with whom Prince Phillip fought a duel), are at the castle of the lieutenant, which is situated near Golubovecz, Croatia.

SPANISH SECURITIES.

Madrid, March 30.—Spanish 4s closed yesterday 53.20.

Paris, March 30, 1 p. m.: On the bourse today Spanish 4s opened at 52½ against 52⅝, the closing price of yesterday.

London, March 30, 1 p. m.: Spanish 4s opened at 52⅝, an advance of ⅛ over yesterday's closing price.

THEY ALL LISPED.

There were three sisters who lisped very badly, and their mother, who was solicitous about finding husbands for them, was continually admonishing them to hold their tongues, says the Philadelphia Times. One evening the three lispers were invited to "a quilting" at a neighbor's.

"Now mind, girls," said the anxious mother, "some nice young men are going to be there, and you must not say a word, or they will learn that you lisp and won't care to make up with you."

They promised to be silent, and went to the quilting. When they reached the house they sat down and quilted diligently in silence, and nothing could induce them to take part in the conversation. At last the eldest wanted the scissors, and tried to make signs to her next sister to pass them to her, but could not attract her attention. Losing patience, she stammered:

"Thither, puth me the thitorth."

The other replied with indignation:

"Didn't me they that oo thouldn't they anythin'?"

This was too much for the youngest, and she exclaimed in a self-congratulatory tone:

"Bleth heaven, I ain' thaid nothin'!"

Thousands sink into an early grave for want of a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. This great remedy would have saved them.

CONGRESS IN WAR TIME.

Hostilities Do Not Necessarily Lengthen the Session.

Washington, March 30.—There has been considerable discussion, in the event of war, it being the prevailing idea that a declaration of war would involve the prolongation of the session of congress. The sessions of congress, beginning with the war of 1861-65, are given below with the sessions following, showing that in war times, congress did not consume as much time as is usual in times of peace:

Thirty-seventh congress, 1861-63, three sessions, 365 days. Thirty-eighth congress, 1863-65, two sessions, 229 days. Thirty-ninth congress, 1865-67, three sessions, 329 days. Fortieth congress, 1867-69, three sessions, 382 days. Forty-first congress, 1869-71, three sessions, 341 days. Forty-second congress, 1871-73, three sessions, 228 days. Forty-third congress, 1873-75, two sessions, 291 days. Forty-fourth congress, 1875-77, two sessions, 244 days. Forty-fifth congress, 1877-79, three sessions, 342 days. Forty-sixth congress, 1879-81, three sessions, 326 days. Forty-seventh congress, 1881-83, two sessions, 337 days. Forty-eighth congress, 1883-85, two sessions, 311 days. Forty-ninth congress, 1885-87, two sessions, 412 days. Fiftieth congress, 1887-89, two sessions, 412 days. Fifty-first congress, 1889-91, two sessions, 297 days. Fifty-second congress, 1891-93, two sessions, 340 days. Fifty-third congress, three sessions, 347 days. Fifty-fourth congress, 1895-97, two sessions, 280 days.

SEMINOLE INDIANS.

Will Probably Be Paid For Their Destroyed Property.

Muskogee, I. T., March 30.—W. F. Wells, assistant clerk at the Union Indian agency, has completed the investigation into the depredations and destruction of property of Seminole Indians, which were recently committed by a mob of United States citizens in the Seminole nation, when the two Indian boys were burned at the stake. Wells finds the property loss to be about $2600, and that several Indians were arrested and more or less tortured by the mob.

His complete report has been forwarded to the department at Washington by Indian Agent Wisdom for approval and for the information of the department, as it is thought numerous claims will be filed by the injured Indians for indemnity, which is guaranteed them by treaty stipulations.

LOST IN THE WOODS.

A Tinkling Bell Led Him Back to Civilization.

G. W. Piper, a timber cruiser, has just returned here after a novel experience in the woods. He was lost in the forest for three days, lived on raw porcupine, and at last was led out of the brush in a most unexpected manner, says the Chicago Chronicle. While his experience was a serious one, Piper cannot refrain from laughing every time he tells the story.

"I was off in the big timber just this side of Leech lake," said Piper, "and in some way lost my compass and my bearings at the same time. The discovery rattled me, I will admit, and for a time I was no better than a crazy man. Snow was falling at the time, so I could not gain any idea of directions from the sun, but as I had my rifle with me and as my pack contained a heavy blanket I felt no alarm.

"Well, I wandered around in the woods until night, and then went into camp. Early next morning I tried to get a deer, but not one could I run across, and finally I killed a porcupine. As I was by some unaccountable mischance without matches, I was forced to eat the meat raw, and I must say it was almost too much for my stomach, even used as I was to rough fare.

"Late in the afternoon I heard the tinkling of a cowbell in the distance. Knowing there were no cows in that section of the country, the noise set me thinking. I could not understand it at all, and so determined to follow the sound—and a pretty chase it led me. Away through the woods I went, traveling at a pretty rapid pace, but go as fast as I would, I could not overtake that bell. Finally I began to think I was losing my senses, and that the tinkling of the bell was but a fancy.

"When night came I camped in the hollow under an overturned tree, and once during the long hours I was awakened by that infernal bell, way off in the distance. Too awed to investigate in the dark, I lay perfectly quiet. At last the noise ceased altogether. Bright and early I was up, determined to solve the mystery of that bell if I never got out of the woods. Another porcupine furnished me a meal. While I was knawing at the dark flesh and wishing I had some matches, the sound of the bell came to my ears again, and like a shot I was off.

"After traveling rapidly for several hours, I struck a stretch of soft snow, and here I found tracks which confused me. They were not the tracks made by a man wearing boots, not the tracks made by a man wearing moccasins, nor yet were they the tracks of an animal. They were simply huge holes in the snow, apparently made by a broom being pushed down into the snow and twisted around. This was a puzzler, and my nerve began to desert me, for I did not know what I might be running into.

"Desperate with hunger and fright, I made up my mind to solve the mystery at all hazards, and so started on the trail on a run, and I want to say I made pretty fair progress through the soft snow, late in the afternoon I caught sight of a dark form in the underbrush some distance ahead of me, and the tinkle of that old bell rang out clear and distinct. Just as I raised my rifle to shoot, something—I cannot tell what—impelled me to lower the weapon and a second later I saw the object ahead of me was a boy.

"Calling to him, I asked him to stop. He did so, and we were soon talking. I then found that the fellow was a half-witted boy, who had gone deer hunting with a big cowbell tied to his waist and his feet wrapped in deer skins. He was afraid of being mistaken by some fool hunter for a deer, he told me, and so had decided to carry the bell as a warning to all who might feel like taking a chance at him.

"This explanation knocked me down, but the young fellow knew the way out of the woods I made no complaint, and meekly allowed him to lead me to civilization."

SHE COULD BE RECKLESS.

When old Nancy Spates was about 70 years of age a relative died and left old Nancy $40,000. She had never before possessed $40 at one time, and her friends expected to see her launch forth into mildly extravagant ways.

"I do callate to be kind o' free with my money," old Nancy said. "An' yit I don't callate on doin' anything reckless. I hate to see folks reckless and extravagant, no matter how they are circumstanced in regards to money. But there ain't no sense in layin' up ev'ry dollar a body has for someone else to spend, an' I callate on gittin' me a real copper-bottomed teakettle for one thing, an' a gold-handled chiny teacup an' sasser for the minister to drink out of when he comes to tea at my house, an' mebbe I'll git me a little bottle o' musk, for I've always admired the scent of it. I ain't sure, but I think I'll git me some of it if it don't come too high—that is, not above a quarter. Them's all the things I'm goin' to buy, fer, as I say, I ain't goin' to be reckless."

DOCKING A DOG'S MEAL.

Albany Journal: I went to church not long ago, says a contributor, and heard the following tale given in explanation of the words "collection" and "offering," and the difference between them:

A certain small boy had a dog which he had named Fido. The boy was very fond of Fido. One day at dinner the boy's father noticed him taking the best of the portion of roast beef which had fallen to his lot and placing it on another plate. Upon inquiry the father learned that the meat was for the dog Fido. "My son," said papa, "it would be better if you ate that meat yourself and gave Fido some of the scraps which are left." The boy protested, but the father was obdurate. At the conclusion of the meal the boy took out to Fido a plate heaped with scraps of the roast. "There, Fido," said the boy. "I wanted to make you an offering, but here is only a collection."

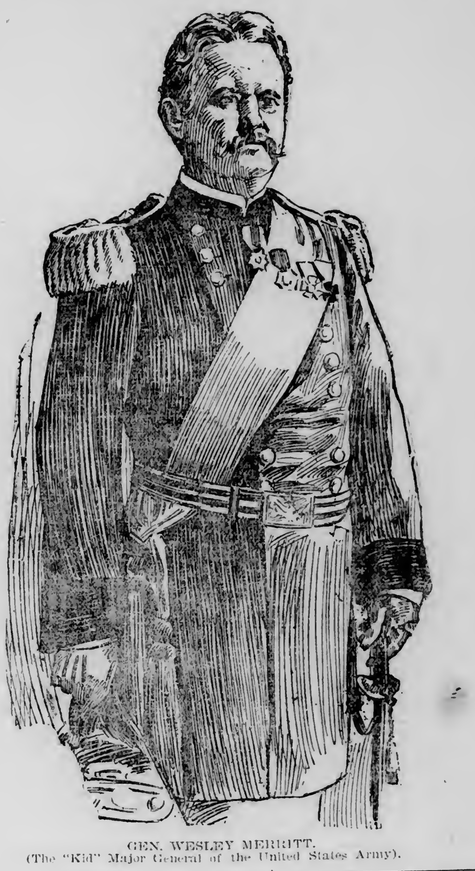
A SURPRISE FOR THE PARSON.

A clergyman who was very particular about his personal appearance went to preach in a country parish. Finding there was no glass in the vestry and fearing his hair might not be quite as smooth as it should be, he asked the clerk if he could get him a glass. The man was gone some minutes, but at length returned and produced a parcel very mysteriously from under his arm. To the astonishment of the clergyman, when it was opened it contained a bottle of whisky, with water and a tumbler.

"You mustn't let on about it, mister," said the clerk, "for I got it as a great favor, an' I shouldn't ha' got it at all, bein' church hours, if I hadn't a said it was for you."

MAJOR-GENERAL MERRITT.

Should Gen. Miles Fall He Will Stand at the Head of the Army.



GEN. WESLEY MERRITT.
(The "Kid" Major General of the United States Army).

Gen. Wesley Merritt was, at his appointment, the youngest major general in the army. He was born in New York June 16, 1836, and is therefore 62 years old. He entered West Point in 1855, and received five brevets during the war for special battles. He was made a brigadier general in 1887, and became major general in 1895. He is next in line to Gen. Miles, and will succeed him as the head of the army should he retire, or, to take up more present emergencies, if Gen. Miles should fall in battle.

Gen. Merritt has been a great Indian fighter in his day, and is proud of it. He is a handsome man, of very distinctive bearing, and looks a general all over. Just as a Kentucky colonel bears the stamp of his old state and proud rank upon his face and mien, so does Gen. Merritt, by his look and conduct, show that he holds a high place in the greatest army in the world.

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LARGEST CIRCULATION IN DULUTH

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF DULUTH.

HERALD'S CIRCULATION

HIGH-WATER MARK,

17,148

THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth. Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), March 29.—Except light rains in the Southwest, and light snows in Upper Michigan, fair weather has prevailed in all reporting districts, the conditions being dominated by a wave of high pressure now advancing slowly eastward across Manitoba, Ontario and the Central States, in Manitoba, near the center of this high the temperature has fallen about 20. At 7 a. m. today the weather was coldest at Minnedosa and Prince Albert, with the temperature of 12 below zero. There has been a decided change to warmer in the far Northwest and thence southeastward over Montana and the Dakotas.

Minimum temperatures last night:

Duluth	16	Edmonton	6
Battleford	10	Prince Albert	11
Qu' Appelle	2	Swift Current	8
Minnedosa	12	Winnipeg	20
Fort Arthur	6	Helena	28
Williston	6	Bismarck	14
Havre	16	Miles City	16
Rapid City	20	Moorhead	20
Huron	24	St. Paul	28
Marquette	20	Sault Ste. Marie	28
La Crosse	26	Milwaukee	30
Detroit	26	Chicago	30
Davenport	28	North Platte	24
Denver	16	Omaha	26
Kansas City	32	St. Louis	38
Dodge City	28	Memphis	42
Lander	20		

— denotes below zero.

Duluth temperature at 7 a. m. today, 16; maximum yesterday, 30; minimum yesterday, 15.

Local forecast for Duluth and vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight; generally fair Thursday; westerly winds, shifting to east and northeast tonight.

JAMES KENEALY,
Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, March 30.—Forecast until 8 p. m. tomorrow: For Wisconsin: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; warmer Thursday; light to fresh northeast winds. For Minnesota: Fair tonight and Thursday; warmer Thursday; variable winds.

JUDGE MORRIS SAID IT.

The News Tribune published this morning what it styled "the full text of Congressman Morris' speech on free homesteads," and said:

"One of the remarkable features of it is, paradoxically, absent. Mr. Morris has been criticised by newspapers of the Populistic stripe of The Evening Herald, for 'undertaking to show that Minnesota Republicans made some sacrifice of their principles by accepting the sound money plank of the St. Louis platform.' A perusal of Mr. Morris' speech fails to discover anything of such nature, which, therefore, must be charged up to misrepresentation, of which the congressman from this district has suffered fully his share."

Mr. Morris has not been misrepresented by The Herald or any other newspaper in regard to this speech. The reason that the "remarkable feature" to which the News Tribune refers does not appear in "the full text," which it has copied from the Congressional Record, is that it was deliberately cut out by Congressman Morris when revising the report for publication in the Record. Not only did Judge Morris say that many Northwestern Republicans, for the sake of party loyalty, had sacrificed their principles by swallowing the gold plank of the St. Louis platform, but he was sharply called to account for the statement by Congressman Payne of New York, who declared that Minnesota was "as strong a sound money state as New York."

The fact that these remarks do not appear in the Congressional Record does not prove that they were not uttered. The Record publishes the speeches as revised by the members, and they have an opportunity to cut out injudicious sentences or to insert statements that they never made. Judge Morris was correct in his original statement, and should have had the manliness to stand by it. Many Republicans in this section swallowed the gold plank, although they did not like it, and if some people in Duluth who talked with Judge Morris not many months previous to the St. Louis convention are not mistaken in their recollection of his views on the financial question he must have made a horrible grimace himself when he swallowed it, or his views had undergone a sudden change between March and June.

TAXING IRON LANDS.

The St. Paul Dispatch quotes an article from The Herald referring to State Auditor Dunn's latest attempt to claim credit for what the St. Louis county officials are doing to collect taxes from the mining properties for past years when they escaped payment of their proper taxation. The Dispatch presents the case very fairly, except in one respect. Referring to the Duluth officials it says:

"In discussing the subject through their papers, they neglect to mention the fact that the people up there fought the repeal of the 1 cent per ton tax, and they are equally forgetful of the fact that it was upon the earnest recommendation of Auditor Dunn, in opposition to the people up there, who insisted that these properties should be taxed under the general law."

The people here who fought the repeal of the 1-cent per ton tax were the mining companies and the vote which they control. St. Louis county was unfortunate in having representatives in the legislature who did not reflect public sentiment on this question. They were placed on the Republican ticket by the influence of the large iron corporations and elected by the usual appeals to party loyalty. During this time The Herald was demanding the repeal of the 1 cent a ton tax law and the assessment of the iron lands in the same manner as other realty. Long before Bob Dunn was heard from on this subject, The Herald was forcing this question to the front, but as usual he was ready, when the system of taxation was changed, to exclaim: "See what I, Bob Dunn, have done."

CONGRESS AROUSED.

"The warm has turned" at last! There are strong indications that the Republican majority in the house has broken loose and that the power of Czar Reed and his lieutenants has been broken beyond all hope of repair. The caucus of fifty Republican representatives yesterday to confer on the proper program to be pursued is significant of the temper of the house on the Cuban question. In common with the vast majority of the American people, they are tired of the policy of inactivity pursued by the administration, and they are disgusted with the delay in striking the blow which will set Cuba free from Spanish sovereignty and save thousands from starvation, disease and death. They will not brook further delay, and unless the administration comes promptly to the front with a definite policy, congress can be depended upon to take the matter into its own hands and handle it in no uncertain manner.

There will be no more money voted to relieve the sufferings of the starving Cubans unless accompanied by recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic and armed intervention to drive the Spanish forces out of Cuba.

There are still some yellow-livered Pharisees who prate about the wickedness of war and pocketbook patriots in Wall street and elsewhere who weep over the prospect of bloodshed in order to cover their sordid reasons for protest against intervention, but they are but a small minority of the people, and congress is obeying the will of the people in demanding, in the name of honor and humanity, that the liberation of Cuba be effected by armed intervention.

There can be no honor now in retreat. No concessions to Spain can be granted—nothing but freedom for Cuba and punishment of the Spaniards who blew up the Maine will satisfy the American people. The administration must act or congress will compel it to act in obedience to the public demand. There can be no peace with honor which does not provide for Cuban independence and reparation for the 258 American marines sent to their doom by the wanton act of blood-thirsty Spain.

Without bothering to complain to the police a Montana cowboy on a visit to Seattle pulled a gun on a couple of bunco steerers in the street in the middle of the afternoon, and, charging them with having swindled him, turned them over to the authorities.

The late Wheelock G. Veazey once said he would rather be commander of the Grand Army than president of the United States. He realized his ambition and filled the position with distinguished credit.

The president's ears must tingle as he listens to the indignant outburst of American patriotism in protest against his insipid and vacuous message.

The Canadian parliament finally killed the bill to prohibit the introduction into Canada of newspapers printed on Sunday.

The Herald prints all the news first. This is why it has the greatest circulation in this section of the country.

Why should it be necessary to go outside of Minnesota to get a teacher for the Pine Point Indian school?

Mr. Moody thinks an archangel would lose his reputation in New York inside of thirty days.

Czar Reed may be dethroned if he does not look out. Congress is in an ugly mood.

Old Acquaintances.

Among the visitors in New York, during the centennial celebration from the South was a gentleman on the staff of the governor, teenagge a horse for him during friend to engage a horse fir him during his stay in New York. A white horse, proud-stepping and slender-limbed, was selected, and on the morning appoint d was led in company with a coal-black steed to the spot where the Virginia gentleman and a friend were ready to mount, when he the black horse pawed the ground, shook his head, showed great uneasiness, and altogether behaved so remarkably that he attracted great attention.

"As sure as I live," said the rider of the white steed to his companion, "you are mounted on Black Diamond, my own old horse!"

"Nonsense!" said the other equestrian. "You wouldn't know Black Diamond now, and he wouldn't know you."

By this time a little throng of spectators had gathered, interested in the scene. Black Diamond's saddle was taken off, and under it was discovered an old scar, and a little tuft of white hair, which

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Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

proved his identity beyond a doubt. When his old master mounted him, the horse fairly quivered with delight, and gave a cry of gladness. All through the centennial week there were two happy beings together, a man and a horse, and a horse sometimes shows intelligence so nearly human that one cannot but be glad when a great pleasure falls into the life of this faithful friend of man.

Battle-Hymn of the Republic.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling on the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword.
His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watch fires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps.
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel;
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal;
Let the Hero born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel,
Since God is marching on."

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat;
O, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me;
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.

—JULIA WARD HOWE.

THE OLD NAVY.

The captain stood on the carronade: "First lieutenant," said he,
"Send all my merry men aft here, for they must list to me;
I have'n't the gift of the gab, my sons—because I'm bred to the sea;
That ship there is a Frenchman, who means to fight with we.
And odds, bobs, hammer and tongs, long as I've been to sea,
I've fought 'gainst every odds—and I've gained the victory!"

"That ship there is a Frenchman, and if we don't take she
'Tis a thousand bullets to one that she will capture we;
I have'n't the gift of the gab, my boys, so each man to his gun;
And if she's not mine in half an hour, I'll dog each mother's son.
And odds, bobs, hammer and tongs, long as I've been to sea,
I've fought 'gainst every odds—and I've gained the victory!

We fought for twenty minutes, when the Frenchman had enough;
"I little thought," said he, "that your men were of such stuff."
Our captain took the Frenchman's sword, a low bow made to he:
"I haven't the gift of gab, monsieur, but if you'll wish to be,
And odds, bobs, hammer and tongs, long as I've been to sea,
I've fought 'gainst every odds—and I've gained the victory!"

Our captain sent for all of us: "My merry men," said he,
"I have'n't the gift of the gab, my lads, but yet I thankful be;
You've done your duty handsomely, each man stood by his gun;
If you hadn't, you scullions, as sure as day, I'd have dogged each mother's son.
For odds, bobs, hammer and tongs as long as I'm at sea,
I'll fight 'gainst every odds—and I'll gain the victory!"

—FREDERICK MARRYAT.

RAT-KILLING ROOSTER.

William Gray, a farmer living near Middletown, N. Y., says the New York World, has a game cock that makes war upon rats. Rats had for a long time been destroying eggs and even killing fowls in Gray's heanery. The other day the farmer bought a game cock for stock purposes. On the second day after his purchase Mr. Gray saw the rooster with a rat in its bill. It had nabbed the rat by the back of the neck in such a way that it was powerless for either offense or defense.

After reaching the yard the rooster swung the rat forcibly against the frozen ground until it was stunned, and then tossed it into the air. As it came down the rooster gave it a vicious dig with its spurs that started the blood. Before the rat could recover itself it was tossed into the air again and again the spurs did bloody work. Soon the rat was dead.

The rooster has since killed at least a dozen rats. Mr. Gray's son, who has kept watch to see how it is done, says that the rooster watches by a hole and nabs the rats by the neck as they come out. It seems to delight in killing them, and after it has disposed of one, struts about and crows lustily as if to call attention to itself as the only rat-killing rooster in Southern New York.

Be Comfortable.

Hang up your heavy overcoat and buy one of our up-to-date, all-wool spring overcoats, at $10 or $12; perfect fitters.

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

SALT RHEUM

Most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning, scaly skin and scalp humors is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures, when all else fails.

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Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. "How to Cure Skin Rheum," free.

FALLING HAIR Pimply Faces, Baby Blemishes, Cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

POINTED OBSERVATIONS.

Chicago Record: "What made you go on so about the moon last night? It is the same old moon."

"I know, but I was with a new girl."

-:-:-

Detroit Free Press: "Why does the professor say that he is just finding out how little he knows?"

"His baby is beginning to ask questions."

-:-:-

Chicago Post: "How is it that these war rumors do not seem to disturb the correspondents who send them out?"

"Because they know how much truth there is in them."

-:-:-

Truth: "What is the rest of that quotation, 'Art is long, but—'"

"'Art is long, but artists are usually short.'"

-:-:-

Detroit Journal: "I am dying for the favor of thine eyes!" sighed the man.

"Ha!" muttered the heiress. "He bites the dust!"

It is here necessary to understand that she was using her money as a bait.

-:-:-

Chicago Tribune: "I ask you for bread and you give me a stone!" cried the beggar.

"You are a keen observer," whispered the freebooter.

-:-:-

Judge: Brown—Tom Jackson says he is greatly troubled with cold feet.

Smith (surprised)—Tom Jackson? Why, I always supposed he was a bachelor.

-:-:-

THE NEW ALLIANCE.

My countries, 'tis of thee,
On both sides of the sea,
Of thee I sing!
Land where John Bunyan died,
Land of Ben Franklin's pride,
Across the ocean wide,
Let "Comrades" ring!

My native country, thee,
My other country—see
Thy names I hail!
I love thy chalky cliffs,
I love thy Yankee stiffs,
Gone are thy little tiffs,
Throw't hand and glove!

Now let thy cockney slang
Be heard with nasal twang,
Yank's Englishman!
A hundred million throats
Shall sound triumphant notes
From Maine to John O'Groat's,
John Bullathan!

—Chicago Tribune.

On the Train.

The maddening click of the wheels;
The landscape that flies swiftly by;
The little fat boy in the aisle,
Who's eating a huge piece of pie;
The wonderful checks in the suit
Of the drummer, who sits 'cross the aisle;
The fat German woman who hums
And eats noisy cheese all the while;
The guileless old fellow who asks—
"Will you tell me, what place is this?"
The tow-headed, taffy-chinned elf,
Who puts up her face for a kiss;
The lonesome young girl who inquires,
"Did you come that long way alone?"
The dapper conductor who asks,
"Do you go straight through? That your ticket reads."
The stout Swedish girl chewing gum;
The rough mining man, with a cold;
The talkative widow who "came
Twelve years ago here, to grow old!"
The book-peddler, who asks
"Pardon me! Haven't we met before?"
The sport in the corner—who's lost,
Says he's "game yet, but feelin' dead sore!"
The theatrical troup who talk shop;
The cherubs who chase up the aisle;
The little prim-looking old maid,
Who reads a dry book all the while;
The swagger society girl,
Who sweeps in with a rustle of silk;
The woman with bundles galore,
Drinking bottles of coffee and milk;
A little red, freckle-faced boy,
Who's trying his best not to cry;
A new married couple who spoon,
And hold hands when the think no one's by;

* * * * * * *

Was it old Billy Shakespeare who said,
That every man jack had to learn,
To go on this old vaudeville stage
Of an earth, and do his little turn?
Well, I think Shakespeare was right,
But of all the good places to see
A rehearsal of comedy parts—
The train is the best one to me.

—E. M. R.

Benefits of a War Scare.

Philadelphia Record: The factories of the country are working double turn on swords, guns and bombs, and the war scare is thus putting bread and butter into many thousands of mouths. There may be a drop in the agricultural implement market when the swords shall come to be beaten into ploughshares; but it is early yet for solicitude on that point.

Blanco's "Human Trocha."

Philadelphia Ledger: Capt. Gen. Blanco's new device for clearing Cuba of rebels, by forming a line of troops across the island and driving everything before it, sounds very much like Weyler's great scheme of a human "trocha," which would sweep away every rebel as it moved the serried column across the island. Weyler's plan failed because the insurgents manifested an invincible repugnance to being swept, but, perhaps, Blanco has a later patent on the device.

Polo, Not Bernabe.

Washington Times: When the new Spanish minister was born his name was Polo, for the very primary reason that his father was Polo. It happened that the patronymic of his lady mother was Bernabe, and hence he is called Senor Luis Polo y Bernabe. We do hope that the Philadelphia press of Washington and other places will not insist upon calling him Senor Bernabe, as some have begun to do even now. Let us reiterate: Polo is his name. Bernabe only indicates what was that of his mother's family. His godfathers and godmothers knew what they were about when they called him Polo.

March of Prosperity.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Indications of the country's growth in prosperity appear on every hand. The statistician of the department of agriculture says the farmers in 1897 got $120,000,000 more for their cereals than they did in 1896, and $80,000,000 more than in any other year since 1892. The farm animals increased to the extent of 256,000,000 in 1897, and the gain in the entire agricultural interest of the country in 1897 over 1896 is put at $500,000,000. No such increase as this in twelve months has been scored for many years. This accounts for the large number of farm mortgages in the various states which are reported to have been paid off in 1897. When prosperity begins with the farmers and farm workers it is always substantial, and diffuses itself throughout all occupations and all elements of the population. Prosperity this time struck the farmers and farm hands first.

Her Treasure.

Tied with a little blue ribbon,
Treasured with tenderest care,
Locked in a rosewood casket,
Like the costliest jewels rare,
Is a packet of old letters,
Loved for the name they bear.

To the heart those letters are dearer
Than all earth's silver and gold,
More lovely than all the beauties
That nature can unfold.
For they tell of a heart's fond endearment
Of love that will never grow cold.

But who will treasure these letters,
When she who reads them today,
Is lowered in her flowery casket,
Beneath the mouldering clay,
Will some one kindly keep them
Oh, valueless, throw them away?

MYRTLE STEWART.

Newspapers Vindicated.

Ashland Press: The report of the board of inquiry in the Maine affair, is in a measure a vindication of all the newspapers of the country, which discovered two or three weeks ago, that the Maine was blown up from causes outside the ship itself. And by the way, the newspapers which have been so berated for publishing matter concerning the explosion have been practically all the source of information that the public has had. The thought

Popular Books of the West.

By Owen Wister	**Lin McLean.** Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.50.	
	Red Men and White. Stories. Illustrated by FREDERIC REMINGTON. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.50.	
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HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York and London.

sands of bright newspaper reporters throughout the United States pretty nearly find out the truth on all subjects.

There is no better proof of the excellence of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup than that it is recommended by leading physicians.

AMUSEMENTS.

Star Lecture Course

First M. E. Church, Duluth.

TONIGHT.

EDWARD P. ELLIOTT, OF BOSTON.

Impersonations of the characters in "Dollars and Sense" or "The Gilded Fool."

TICKETS 50c.

UNION MEN'S MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Home office Duluth, Minn.
E. R. Cobb, President.
D. D. McInnis, Secretary.

Incorporated May 26, 1896. Commenced business June 1, 1896.

Attorney in fact upon service in Minnesota: Insurance Commissioner.

Net assets, December 31, previous year	$ 132 26
INCOME DURING 1897.	
Membership fees with applications	5,290 50
Annual dues and expense assessments or premiums	4,467 60
Total paid by members	$ 9,767 19
Total income	$ 9,767 19
DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1897.	
Specific benefit claims, including installments, paid	$ 100 00
Temporary disability benefits and other payments to members	1,933 58
Total paid to members	$ 2,033 58
Commissions, salaries and expenses of agents and collectors	5,587 32
Salaries of officers and employes	856 65
All other disbursements	792 11
Total disbursements	$ 9,271 66
Excess of income over disbursements	496 12
ASSETS.	
Cash in office and in bank	$ 628 38
Total admitted assets	$ 628 38
LIABILITIES.	
Advance assessments and dividend obligations	$ 228 37
Total actual liabilities	$ 228 37
Balance to protect contracts	400 01

EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OR POLICIES, BUSINESS OF 1897.

	Number.	Amount
In force Dec. 31 (beginning of year)	249	$ 34,200 00
Written during the year	1424	109,712 50
Total	1673	$143,912 50
Ceased during the year	775	68,150 00
In force Dec. 31 (end of year)	898	$ 75,762 50
Claims incurred during the year	133	2,033 58
Claims settled during the year	133	2,033 58
Terminated by death or specific benefit during year	1	100 00
Received from members in Minnesota during the year (all business done in Minnesota)		$9,767 19

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.
St. Paul, March 10, 1898.

I, the undersigned insurance commissioner of the state of Minnesota, do hereby certify that the Union Men's Mutual Insurance Company, above named, has complied with the laws of this state relating to insurance, and is now fully empowered, through its authorized agents, to transact its appropriate business of assessment and accident insurance in this state for the year ending January 31st, 1899.

ELMER H. DEARTH,
Insurance Commissioner.

Duluth Evening Herald, March-28-29-30.

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE FORM OF $1,250,000.00 OF WATER AND LIGHT BONDS OF THE CITY OF DULUTH AND FOR THE ISSUE OF $925,000.00 OF SUCH BONDS FOR PAYMENT OF THE PLANTS OF THE DULUTH GAS AND WATER COMPANY IN OPERATION IN THE CITY OF DULUTH.

The Common Council of the City of Duluth do Ordain:

Section 1. Whereas, the common council of the city of Duluth did, heretofore, to-wit, by its resolution passed November 29th, 1897, approved November 30th, 1897, provide for a special election to be held within the limits of the city of Duluth on January 12th, 1898, for the purpose of authorizing the common council of the said city to issue water and light bonds in the sum of $1,250,000.00 for the purpose of purchasing the combined water and light plants owned by the Duluth Gas and Water Company; and

Whereas, a majority of the voters present and voting at said special election on January 12th, 1898, did cast their votes in favor of authorizing said common council to issue water and light bonds of said city to the said amount of $1,250,000.00 for the purpose of purchasing the combined water and light plants of the Duluth Gas and Water company, in operation in said city; and

Whereas, there are outstanding first mortgage bonds existing against said property of the Duluth Gas and Water Company in the sum of $265,000.00, dated May 1st, 1886, maturing May 1st, 1906, drawing six (6) per cent interest; and

Whereas, it is provided by Chapter 238 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1897, that an amount of water and light bonds equal to the amount of bonds unsurrendered and outstanding shall be withheld and not issued or sold until said unsurrendered bonds shall be redeemed or paid, which prevents the issue of such water and light bonds of the city of Duluth in the sum of $295,000.00, at this time;

Now therefore, pursuant to such election and to the authority thereby given, the common council of the city of Duluth does hereby authorize and direct the issue of water and light bonds of the city of Duluth to the amount of $965,000.00, each of said bonds to be of the denomination of $1000.00, with interest coupons attached to the same, drawing interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in the 1st day of April and October of each year, the principal thereof to be made payable in thirty (30) years from the 1st day of April, A. D. 1898, both principal and interest to be paid in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness at the American Exchange National bank, in the city of New York.

Section 2. The city clerk of the city of Duluth is hereby ordered to cause notice to be published in The Duluth Evening Herald, of Duluth, Minnesota, and the St. Paul Dispatch, of St. Paul, Minnesota, daily newspapers published in said cities, once in each week for three (3) successive weeks, giving notice of the time and place when the common council of the city of Duluth will receive and examine sealed proposals for the purchase of said bonds, the sale thereof to be at a sum not less than the par value thereof, with interest accrued to date of delivery. Right to reject any and all bids to be reserved by said city of Duluth. Such sale shall be by regular subscription and actual residents of the city of Duluth shall be preferred in case of bids otherwise equal; and any actual resident of the city of Duluth may bid on one or more of said bonds.

Section 3. All bids for said bonds shall be without condition or qualifications; excepting only that the city of Duluth shall furnish the written opinion of Dillon & Hubbard, Esqs., of New York city that the same are a valid and legal obligation of the city of Duluth, and shall be accompanied by a certified check or certificate of deposit of a national bank, payable to the order of the city of Duluth, without condition, for an amount equal to one (1) per cent of the full face value of the bonds bid for, or by a good and sufficient bond in the said sum to be approved by the common council of said city, and conditioned that the party making said bid will, if awarded the sale, take the bonds and pay for them according to the terms of said bid and this ordinance, and that in case of failure so to do the city of Duluth shall have the right to sue upon said bond and to recover the full face thereof, which shall be, and is said bond shall be stated as being, the sum agreed upon as liquidated damages in case of a breach thereof. And a condition of said bond shall be that the principal and sureties thereon expressly waive all question of any irregularity or illegality in any manner affecting the issue of the said bonds or as to the title of the property upon which said bonds shall be a lien, the intention of the bond being to provide for the payment of the said sum of money specified without any condition or defense thereto, if payment shall be required and if favorable opinion of Dillon & Hubbard as aforesaid shall be furnished.

In all cases of bids received and not accepted, the check or certificate received therewith, shall thereupon be returned. In case said bonds are awarded to any bidder and the said bidder refuses to accept and pay for said bonds or any part thereof, within ten (10) days after notice, oral or written, that same are ready for delivery, said delivery to be made at the First National Bank of Duluth, Minnesota, the said amount of the certificate of deposit or check so furnished to the city, shall be retained by the city of Duluth, as its own, as and for liquidated damages for the breach of the contract on the part of the said bidder.

In case any bidder furnishing such certificate of deposit or check shall take the said bonds, said sum shall be credited to him on account of the payment thereof.

Section 4. The mayor of the city of Duluth is hereby instructed to cause said bonds to be properly executed, sealed, attested and countersigned, as provided in section nine (9) of Chapter nine (9) of the charter of the city of Duluth, and section two (2) of Chapter 238 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota, for the year 1897.

Section 5. Said bonds and coupons shall be of the following form, to-wit:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Water and light gold bonds of the city of Duluth.

No. $1000.00.

Know all men by these presents, that the city of Duluth, in the state of Minnesota, acknowledges itself to be indebted and hereby promises to pay to bearer the sum of $1000.00 in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, at the American Exchange National bank, in the city of New York, on the 1st day of April, 1928, with interest thereon at the rate of four (4) per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in like gold coin on the first days of April and October in each year at said bank, on the presentation and surrender of the coupons hereto annexed as they severally become due.

This bond is one of a series of 965 bonds of like tenor, date and amount numbered from 1 to 965, both inclusive, and issued by virtue of the authority conferred by, and pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Define the Boundaries of and Establish a Municipal Government for the city of Duluth," passed by the legislature of the state of Minnesota, approved March 2nd, 1887, and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, and especially by virtue of the authority conferred by Chapter 238 of the General Laws of the state of Minnesota, for the year 1897, the proceeds thereof to be used for the purpose of purchasing a combined water and light plant in operation in the city of Duluth, Minnesota, and is issued pursuant to a vote of the majority of the legal voters of the said city, voting upon the proposition of issuing the said bonds for such purpose, at an election duly and legally called and held for said purpose on the 12th day of January, 1898. And it is hereby certified and recited that all acts, conditions and things required to be done precedent to and in issuance of this bond, have been properly done, happened and performed in regular and due time, form and manner as required by law. The full faith and credit of the city of Duluth are hereby pledged for the punctual payment of the principal and interest of this bond. Each and all of said bonds in this series, together with 295 other bonds of the city of Duluth, each in the sum of $1000.00, to be hereafter issued to redeem outstanding first mortgage bonds of the Duluth Gas and Water company, are and shall be, equally and ratably a special exclusive first lien upon all water and light franchises, plants, appliances, structures of every kind, purchased by the city of Duluth with the proceeds thereof; it being understood that a second series of 295 bonds of $1000.00 each shall hereafter be issued for the purpose of redeeming and paying for said outstanding bonds of the Duluth Gas and Water Company in the sum of $295,000.00. In witness whereof, the city of Duluth has caused this bond to be signed by the mayor, sealed with the seal of the city, attested by the city clerk and countersigned by the comptroller, and the coupons to be signed by the engraved signature of the mayor, the 1st day of April, A. D. 1898.

Mayor.

Attest:

City Clerk.

Countersigned:

Comptroller.

That coupons shall be issued attached to each of said bonds, payable in like gold coin, to represent the semi-annual installments of interest, as the same become due upon each bond, during the time of the bond, substantially in the following form; the date of payment and the bond number of each coupon to be inserted, so that one coupon shall become due upon each bond every six months after the date and until maturity of each bond.

$20.00.

The city of Duluth, Minnesota, will pay to the bearer $20.00 in gold coin at the American Exchange National bank, in the city of New York, on the 1st day of ——, ——, being six months interest then due on its water and light bond, dated April 1st, 1898, and numbered ——.

Mayor.

Sec. 6. The issue of $295,000.00 water and light bonds of the city of Duluth, necessary to take up and redeem the outstanding first mortgage bonds of the Duluth Gas and Water Company, dated May 1st, 1886, maturing May 1st, 1906, shall be substantially in the form herein provided in coupons attached thereto shall be in similar form, but no issue of water and light bonds herein provided for shall be made in excess of the sum of $665,000.00 until such time as it shall be necessary or proper in the opinion of the city council to issue the said sum of $295,000.00 of bonds or some part thereof for the purpose of paying for the said outstanding bonds of the Duluth Gas and Water company, dated May 1st 1886.

Sec. 7. Said bonds, when duly executed as aforesaid, on behalf of the city of Duluth, shall, in accordance with the terms of the contract for their sale made with the highest responsible bidder, be delivered by the city treasurer to —— to the purchaser thereof on payment of the purchase price therefor to the treasurer of the said city, whose receipt shall be a full acquittance of the said purchaser, and the said purchaser shall not be obliged to see to the application of the purchase money, and the said city treasurer shall hold the said purchase money subject to the order of the said common council for the sole purpose of paying for the combined water and light plants to be sold to the city.

Sec. 8. The city attorney is hereby authorized and directed, as soon as practicable, to secure from Dillon & Hubbard, Esqs., of New York city, their written opinion as to the validity of the issuance of the bonds herein provided for and as to the validity of the title to the property of the Duluth Gas and Water Company proposed to be conveyed to the city as consideration for the proceeds of said bonds.

Sec. 9. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Passed March 28, 1898.
FRANK CRASSWELLER,
Vice President of the Council.
Approved March 29, 1898.
HENRY TRUELSEN, Mayor.

Attest:
H. W. CHEADLE,
City Clerk.
(Corporate Seal.)

PACKERS' WRANGLE

White Packers at Dyea Summit Organize and Drive Out Indian Ones.

JAM AT THE PASS

White Packers Threaten to Destroy the Tramways and Freight Hoists.

Dyea, March 24, (via Seattle, Wash., March 30.)—The white packers at the summit to the number of several hundred have driven off the Indian packers, who have been packing goods here for every summer for years. Chilkoot Bennett, one of the Indian packers, has appealed to Governor Brady for protection from the white men. The governor referred him to Deputy Marshal Cudihee first, and instructed him that if the marshal failed to give him the desired protection that he should then appeal to Col. Anderson. It is understood that Col. Anderson will not tolerate any such action by white men, even if they are American citizens.

The price for packing from the scales to the summit is 2 cents per pound at present. There is a perfect stream of men going up with packs on their backs. Packers make from $6 to $15 per day. The Burns hoists are working day and night. The Dyea-Klondike company has just got its aerial tramway in operation. Other proposed tramways are not yet completed. The Burns hoists only run from the scales to the summit, and the Dyea-Klondike company from a short distance below the scales to the summit. Threats are rife that if the tramways get to working so as to stop their work, as the successful operation of the tramways will throw practically all the packers out of employment.

Over 1,000 came in the last week and joined the crowd that has been encamped at and around the scows and hauling freight to Sheep Camp. The price for hauling from Dyea to Sheep Camp dropped during the week from 3 cents to 2 cents per pound. It fluctuates according to the condition of the trails. Leaders have been making from $60 to $100 per day for several weeks, and many scows are yet piled up awaiting clearance. The price for having freight taken from Dyea to Lake Bennett has been in the neighborhood of 1½ cents per pound. A large number have been taking their own outfits up the trail, either by their own muscle or by dogs, horses, oxen, or mules.

Travel is proceeding regularly on the Skaguay trail by the use of part of the wagon road. Goods are hauled clear through to Lake Bennett. Pack trains are coming into use as the ice melts, and makes the use of the Yukon sleds impracticable. Probably three-fourths of the people who have come here the last month have gone up the Dyea trail, but nine-tenths of those who have reached Bennett have gone over the Skaguay trail. Many very large stocks of goods have gone by the White pass, while the other trail has done more of the small business. When the ice in the falls out of both trails the Skaguay wagon road and the Dyea tramways, if they are done by that time, will have their hands full of business.

SKAGUAY DOUBLE MURDER.

A Fatal Dance Hall Row—Steamer Elder Ashore.

Tacoma, Wash., March 29.—The steamer Cleveland arrived at Tacoma today direct from Skaguay with news of a shooting affray in Skaguay, March 24, the day the Cleveland sailed, in which two men were killed in a saloon or dance hall, and a third man shot in the leg in the same event. The shooting occurred but a few hours before the vessel sailed, and particulars were not obtainable. It is said that the men killed were en route for the gold fields. The Cleveland passed the George W. Elder, from Portland for Skaguay and Dyea, with a very large number of passengers, on the rocks in Gonzales narrows last Saturday night. The bow was quite a distance out of water, and the stern deep, but not submerged.

The steamer Rosalie was standing by the Elder, and assistance was refused from the Cleveland. It was not known how serious the ship was damaged, but it was hoped to float her at high tide. The Elder belongs to the Pacific Coast Steamship company.

Memorial Day Address.

The Grand Army posts have issued an address asking the people to observe Memorial day in the proper spirit. This address recites the great work of the dead soldiers for the honor of the country and the reasons for the selection of one day for honoring their memory. The address says:

"We ask the people on that day to show their respect to the dead by abstaining so far as they may, from their usual business pursuits, and by frowning on all unseemly public games and sports. Memorial day is not a patriotic holiday to be celebrated by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and in indulging in festive sports. It is a sacred anniversary consecrated to the memory of the dead. For a few hours then on that day, let your thoughts turn from the ordinary avocations and pleasures of life, that you may consecrate your hearts to a patriotic duty. Such a service the loyal people of this city will render."

The address is signed by C. P. Bragg, F. H. Barnard, C. H. Graves, S. F. Boyce, S. F. White, N. A. Gearhart, O. D. Kinney, H. C. Helm, J. O. Milne, T. F. Dean, O. H. Lucken, C. T. Clement.

Colors are a feature in Spring hats. Have you seen the Gordon?

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

THE NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY TESTED.

Results of the Test in Various Forms of Dyspepsia.

Chronic indigestion or dyspepsia, while a very common trouble, has for some time been looked upon by able physicians as a serious thing, and that no time should be lost in treating it properly at the start, because recent researches have shown that the most serious, fatal and incurable diseases have their origin in simple dyspepsia or indigestion.

Diabetes is simply one form of indigestion, the sugar and starchy food not being assimilated by the digestive organs. In Bright's disease the albumen is not properly assimilated.

While consumption and dyspepsia are twin diseases, and it is beyond question that dyspepsia makes a fertile soil for the seeds of consumption.

But the trouble has been to find a remedy that could be depended upon to cure dyspepsia, as it is notoriously obstinate and difficult to cure.

This has been the question which has puzzled physicians and dyspeptics alike, until the question was solved three years ago by the appearance of a new dyspepsia cure in the medical world known as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which it was claimed was a certain, reliable cure for every form of stomach trouble.

Physicians, however, would not accept such statements without first giving the new remedy many tests and carefully observing results.

For three years the remedy has been thoroughly tested in every section of the country, and with surprising and satisfactory results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be honestly claimed to be a specific, a radical, lasting cure for indigestion in the various forms of acid dyspepsia or sour stomach, gas or wind on stomach, too much bile, undue fullness or pressure after eating, and similar symptoms resulting from disordered digestion. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets were not placed before the public until this three years' trial left no doubt as to their value, and they have recently been placed in the trade and can be found on sale at all druggists at the nominal price of 50 cents per package.

No extravagant claims are made for the remedy. It will not cure rheumatism, pneumonia, typhoid fever nor anything but just what it is claimed to cure, and that is every form of stomach trouble.

No dieting is necessary. Good, wholesome food and plenty of it, and you may rest assured that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest it.

Druggists claim for it that it is a pleasure to recommend it to dyspeptics, because it gives such universal satisfaction.

Little book on stomach diseases sent free by addressing Stuart company, Marshall, Mich.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

At Ashland, Wis., yesterday a handcar on the Northwestern road ran off the dock and took a fearful plunge onto the ice, carrying two men to their death. Gus Anderson, who were on the car and went down with it, were killed. The cause of the accident is said to be a piece of timber which was on the track.

A stick of dynamite exploded at the residence of Mrs. D. T. Ewers at Beatstown, Wis., yesterday, causing probably fatal injuries to Mrs. Ewers and her two grandnieces and wrecking the building. The dynamite was frozen and was left on the stove by men who were blasting, to be thawed out.

During the discussion of the agricultural estimates in the lower house of the German diet yesterday Herr Knobel, National Liberal, asked that more efficient regulations be enforced for the exclusion of the San Jose scale. In so doing Herr Knobel said the Cider Manufacturers' union demanded complete prohibition of the import of American apples.

At St. Paul twenty-one men have been accepted by the naval recruiting board, which has established in the federal building on Wabasha and Fifth streets a temporary recruiting station for the United States navy. Sixteen were passed yesterday.

Train No. 12, east bound on the Peoria & Eastern, was wrecked three and a half miles east of Bloomington, Ill., shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The wreck was one of the worst the system has known though fortunately there was no loss of life. However, there were twenty-seven persons injured and four of them seriously.

The greatest indifference, amounting to almost contempt, is shown at St. Petersburg for any possible British opposition against the Russo-Chinese agreement. The Novoe Vremya declares: "England will never go beyond a protest, and the predominance in the far East is gone forever and it will be worse for her if she fails to come to a timely agreement with Russia, France and Germany."

From Christiania orders have been cabled to New York city to arrest Karl Wexen, the Swedish and Norwegian consul general who has disappeared from New York and who is supposed to be guilty of embezzlement.

INADEQUATE IDENTIFICATION.

A woman who is newly come to town went into one of the banks one day last week to have a check cashed, says the Washington Star. The paying teller examined the check with that air of suspicion a paying teller never loses.

"You'll have to be identified, madam," he said, politely.

The woman was in a great hurry.

"Identified!" she said, "why, I have not time to go and get anybody to identify me. Besides, I don't know three people in town."

"I'm sorry," said the teller, "but the rule is invariable."

"But," protested the woman, "I really am the Mary L. Brown named on the check. You don't doubt that, do you?"

The teller looked embarrassed.

"It's only a form, madam," he said, "but we must insist on some identification."

A happy thought struck the woman. Her name was on her handkerchief.

"Would the name on my handkerchief be any identification?" she asked.

The teller replied that it would.

"Well, then," said she, majestically, handing over the square of linen, "perhaps you'll be good enough to give me the money now."

The teller examined the handkerchief and handed it back without a word. In one corner was daintily written in indelible ink, "Sarah Jones."

The check was not cashed till next day, and the newly-arrived woman has discharged her laundress.

The Gordon at is popular because it is correct.

does not belong to the intoxicating class of Malt Extracts, being strictly a **Non-intoxicant**, but if you are a Dyspeptic, you will become **intoxicated with joy** after it has cured you of your distressing trouble, which it surely will. Try it. All Druggists.

Vai Blatz Brewing Co.
Duluth Branch. Tel. 62.

TIME FOR NEW PARTY

C. A. Towne Tells Young Democrats That People Are Ready For One.

PRINCIPLE NEEDED

Democratic Party Can Adopt a Policy Attractive to Young Men.

The Young Men's Democratic club held an enthusiastic meeting in the municipal court room last night. It could hardly have failed to be lively, for Charles A. Towne was there and made a rousing speech in his characteristic style. It was intended to adopt a constitution and by-laws and make a permanent organization, but at the suggestion of Chairman W. M. Barrett it was decided to await the action of the state convention of Democratic clubs that is to be held in Minneapolis April 14, when a constitution will be adopted that may be used by clubs all over the state. George L. Spangler was elected a delegate from Duluth to the convention. An executive committee, consisting of J. H. Davis, James L. Travers and James M. Murray was selected, and W. F. Hurlburt was elected treasurer. The next meeting will be held April 6.

Mr. Towne was present, and his talk to the members of the club came early on the program. After speaking of his pleasure at meeting the club and seeing the faces of old friends, he said in part: "The greatest inspiration for political activity, particularly to young men, is afforded to the men who come on the political stage today. Civic crises are always important, solemn and glorious, yet there are times when they are particularly so. When great questions are pending, when the old paths are departed from, and new ways blazed out by great and inspired men. Such an era is today. For the past few years political structures have been slowly crumbling. The old political alignments have been breaking up, and the people are grouping for an instrument fit for their purposes. We have had first a Democratic president and then a Republican, and the people have found that change of party did not necessarily mean a change of party. During the long period of quiet subsequent to the rebellion the public became careless and designating men got hold of the machinery of power. Now the people have become aware of it, and they are seeking a change. The people have found out that the trusts assess themselves to help out safe nominations for both parties, pay a large part of the campaign funds of both parties, and then stand in with each.

"It is a time for new departures, for the formation of a new political party that will serve the purpose of the people by introducing needed reforms. The young men are not naturally inclined to favor the old, encrusted, handed-down political machines, but in their patriotism and enthusiasm they will prefer to work for a principle. The opportunity of the Democratic party is to form a policy that will be attractive to the young men. Why am I here lauding the formation of a Democratic club? Because it does not make a copper cent's difference what you call a man so long as his principles are all right. I am a Democrat, a Populist, a Silver Republican or of any political faith that is opposed to the party of the gold standard and monopoly.

"I do not know whether the new party that will be formed will be known as the Democratic party or not. The Chicago convention that nominated Bryan was the first time since the war that a convention has been the union piece of the people. The nomination was not accepted to the trusts, but it was the result of a revolt of the people. It depends upon such organizations as this whether Democracy is to be the factor in the new party or not. It will be a single organization, for we cannot win with divided councils, and we must all come under the same flag. I have said much the same thing to the Populists, who have been fighting against hope for a dozen years or more along these lines. The Silver Republican party was born to die. It was made to fuse the different elements that will make up the next party, and then to be absorbed into it.

"Organization is needed. We have enough votes now to win this fight. There has been a great change since the election of 1896. Hundreds of thousands who voted then for the gold standard are ready to vote for us now, but they must be organized. We shall encounter the same fight this time that we had before, and we must prepare to meet it and to disregard what gold standard papers that are paid so much per stick for what they say may call us. From Christ down all reformers have been abused as assailants of property interests, and Lincoln was abused by much the same class of people as Bryan is now."

Judge Davies was called upon for a speech, and he told how he left the Republican party. He said that the people should select good candidates and give them their undivided support.

Mr. Towne last night exhibited a cane presented to him Monday by W. J. Bryan. It is made from a piece of hickory cut from Thomas Jefferson's place, and fancifully carved with a set of biography of the sage of Monticello. On the head Mr. Bryan had fastened a silver dollar of the coinage of 1896, and beneath it the carver had engraved the date "1909."

Second Annual Ball.

Duluth lodge, No. 457, I. O. B. B., will give its second annual ball Tuesday evening, April 12, at Masonic hall. Flaaten's orchestra will play. The committee are as follows: Arrangements, E. J. Cook, M. Zunder, A. Frelmuth, R. Krojanker, Samuel Loeb, Louis Hammel; reception, B. Silberstein, I. Frelmuth, L. S. Loeb, W. Abrahamson, M. Edelman, M. Kastriner; floor, Charles Goldbloom, H. Y. Kastriner, A. Frelmuth, Louis Roos and B. J. Cook.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS
To Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia and points South and West, via "The Northwestern Line" on April 5 and 19. One fare, plus $2, for the round trip. Take the "Omaha," the short line, best service and quickest time. Full information at 405 West Superior street.

Duluth Van & Co.

Trunks hauled, 25c. Furniture moving and storage. Padded vans. 212 W. Sup. St.

McKINLEY AND CUBA.

Chicago Journal: The only way to make the message palatable to the American people is to prove to them that events, not known publicly at present, make decided action in the Maine case unnecessary. But it would be a comfort to the nation to feel that the president of the United States sympathized with their profound abhorrence of the murderers of our men and to know that he could express himself in the language of vigorous fighting manhood.

Washington Times: Left to himself and to his sense of duty to the nation and humanity, the president would have been a popular hero by this time. It is men like Hanna who have destroyed him in the estimation of the American people. * * * If it had not been for the Rothschilds, Rockefellers, and others of their kind, Spain's atrocities in Cuba would have been stopped a year ago. As we have remarked, the nation is sickened and disgusted over the long, weary waiting. It has placed the president in a position to go ahead and accomplish results. It is quite ready to pour out its blood and treasure in his support. It expects him to act and demands that he shall. It will not be suppressed!

Chicago Dispatch: How McKinley can sit snug and smiling in the White House and prattle about peace when the enemy of freedom, the foe to the United States, the assassin of half a million men, women and children, has sent a challenge to battle on its way across the sea, is beyond comprehension. What is the use of painting the United States warships black if the liver of the administration is to remain white? What has McKinley been spending that $50,000,000 for, if the Spanish torpedo boats are to be allowed to reach Cuba unchallenged? Peace talk is a good thing for bond speculators, perhaps, but it will not please the people who see the enemy advancing upon this country with a strong and dangerous armament.

La Crosse Press: "There is a tide in the affairs of men which if taken at the ebb leads on to fame." McKinley has missed the one chance, and he is now left high and dry—a creature without a policy, shifting about with every change of the wind like a weather vane on a church steeple. Never in the history of any country has any one man had such undivided support as President McKinley. Congress and the entire country, regardless of politics, has granted his every desire. This was done in the belief that the president knew what he was doing, and was only waiting until the situation was ripe. The country has been deceived. The situation is overripe and not a move has been made, and not even a policy has been evolved by the mind of the president.

St. Paul Globe: There will be a distinct sense of disappointment follow the reading of the conclusion of the message with which the president accompanies the report of the naval court of inquiry of its investigation into the explosion that destroyed the Maine. It is absolutely colorless. * * * The president plainly casts upon congress the burden of initiation. He cannot bring himself to the point of decision. He thus reveals, at a critical moment, that weakness, that indecisiveness of character, known to those who know him best. * * * The only possible conclusion to be drawn brought the president face to face with a momentous duty. He shrank from it and turned away his face. The American people will feel that he is not equal to the occasion that confronts him.

New York Journal: The persons who profess to be friends of the administration, and who will talk about delays, are like ghosts that have not yet found out that they are dead. They do not realize that their power to affect the situation is gone. It is said that the president is for peace, and that Hanna and Elkins are as determined as ever that there shall be no war. Very likely, but Hanna and Elkins are in a way to learn by experience the difference between cajoling the American people in a time of quiet and standing in its path when its blood is up. Things have gone beyond the power of any group of speculative politicians or political speculators to check.

Minneapolis Times: In all the history of the nation there was never a more humiliating exhibition of cowardice or demagogism, of both, in the White House, as this indecisive, evasive, and thoroughly insincere message. * * * The unpatriotic, almost imbecile message of the president places the American people in a most humiliating and painful attitude, which can only be relieved by the prompt and patriotic action of congress. And it is very apparent that action will not be long delayed.

Minneapolis Journal: There is no use talking about Spanish concessions which leave her flag flying over Cuba. The insurgents demand, as heretofore, absolute independence, and they will not accept any agreement between Spain and the United States which leaves Spain sovereign of the island, and our government would hardly undertake to force upon the insurgents any agreement it may make with Madrid. What the nation wants is to have the government intervene to the extent of demanding of Spain that she shall abandon her savage and murderous policy of extermination in Cuba at once and forever. We have already intervened to feed Spain's starvelings, whom she will not relieve herself, and that process is to be continued in the name of humanity, even if the United States has to fight her way to the famished people.

THE TOWN OF NOGOOD.

My friend, have you heard of the town of Nogood,
On the banks of the River Slow,
Where blooms the Waitawhile flower fair,
Where Sometimesbrother scents the air
And the soft Goeasys grow?

It lies in the valley of Whatisthatuse,
In the province of Letherslide.
That Tiredfeeling is native there,
It's the home of the Reckless Idontcare,
Where the Gividups abide.

It stands at the bottom of Lazyhill,
And is easy to reach, I declare.
You've only to fold up your hands and glide
Down the slope of Weakwill's toboggan slide
To be landed quickly there.

The town is as old as the human race,
And it grows with the flight of years.
It is wrapped in the fog of Idlers' dreams,
Its streets are paved with discarded schemes,
And sprinkled with useless tears.

The Collegebred fool and the Richman's heir
Are plentiful there no doubt,
The rest of its crowd are a motley crew,
With every class except one in view—
The Foolkiller is barred out.

The town of Nogood is all hedged about
By the mountains of Despair,
No sentinel stands on its gloomy walls,
No trumpet to battle and triumph calls,
For cowards alone are there.

My friend from the dead alive town Nogood,
If you would keep away,
Just follow your duty through good and ill,
Take this for your motton: "I can, I will."
And live up to it each day.
—W. E. PENNEY in New Haven Register.

Spring Overcoats.

Handsome coats, latest style at $10, 12 and $15. All sizes.
C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

Mules! Mules!

One hundred head of mules just arrived on the market, for sale cheap, at Barrett & Zimmerman's stables, Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul Minn

BONDS OF SYMPATHY

Women tell Mrs. Pinkham the whole truth about themselves and that is the reason she is able to help them.

Nearly every woman suffers or has suffered from some trouble of the delicate organism that makes her a woman. The gratitude of those who have been relieved of backache, racking pains or serious displacement, is boundless.

From grateful women everywhere come to Mrs. Pinkham most earnest words of thankfulness for vanished pain and restored health.

Many women have wasted years in almost constant agony, spent money freely in treatment and travel, and finally learning of Mrs. Pinkham's great knowledge, have written to her and secured without cost advice that helped them back to health.

In this way there is formed a bond of sympathy with an ever-widening circle.

Wherever women meet, they talk about the great virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. WEEDEN Says, "Mrs. Pinkham Saved My Life."

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I wrote to you two or three months ago about my poor health, I was completely discouraged. I had tried different kinds of medicine, and had been to a number of doctors, but could get no relief. A friend of mine advised me to write to you, and I did so. I had a great deal of trouble with my stomach, could not eat hardly any solid food, and even broths distressed me. I was growing poor and losing strength every day. I was so weak that I could hardly sit up, and was very nervous and downhearted. Had backache and headache most of the time, also falling of the womb, trembling spells and dizziness. After receiving your letter, I began taking your Vegetable Compound, Blood Purifier and Liver Pills. I had taken them but a few days before I began to feel better, and have been gaining very fast ever since. I shall advise all my friends who are sick to write to you. I thank you for what you have done for me. You have certainly saved my life and may Heaven bless you.—Mrs. CHARLES D. WEEDEN, Bridgewater Corners, Vt.

Perfect reliance on the sacredness of the confidential relations with Mrs. Pinkham, coupled with the feeling that they are telling their story to a woman, leads women to tell to her the whole truth, thus enabling her to give most intelligent counsel. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. A woman best understands a woman's ills.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
A Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

A FROG IN COAL.

George Emig, town clerk of Bellevue, Ky., made a discovery yesterday which has set the scientists of the three cities to looking up works on reptile life during the antediluvian age, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Emig, whose reputation for truth and veracity is unquestioned, according to the story which he tells, and which is vouchsafed for by Mayor Brown, Marshal Ratliff and several other truthful gentlemen who do not indulge in "spiritus frumenti," was breaking a lump of coal at police headquarters yesterday afternoon. He had split the lump in half and was just about to put the larger half in the stove when a cavity in the lump attracted his attention. He carried it to the window, and was surprised to see that it had an occupant in the shape of a frog different in appearance from any he had ever seen.

The reptile had no eyes, but where these should be were simply two holes. The hind feet were very long and terminated in slender points. The skin was of a blackish hue. The reptile was unusually lively after it had been released from its prison cell, where it had doubtless reposed for thousands of years. It hopped about in a lively manner and attracted considerable attention. Emig is willing to swear that the lump of coal in which the reptile was confined was solid, and had not been tampered with before he broke the mass and released his toadship from his long captivity.

WHEN ROYALTY TRAVELS.

Many women were called "cranks" for objecting to occupying berths in sleeping cars. However, a large number of maladies are propagated by means of hotel mattresses, etc. Old Emperor William of Germany and the late czar, as well as his father, invariably carried about with them on their journeys small, narrow iron camp bedsteads, the mattresses and pillows being thin and hard. Queen Victoria travels about with her own bedstead, a peculiar, old-fashioned, wooden affair, and her mattress gives a whole lot of trouble, two domestics being assigned to its care. Both the Grand Duke Paul of Russia and King Leopold of Belgium, and likewise Prince Albert of Prussia, the regent of Brunswick, carry their bedsteads and their bedding about with them in consequence of their huge stature. They require beds eight feet long.

Fine linen handkerchiefs and exclusive novelties in belts at Madame Warde's, 305 West First street.

Hall Death With Joy.—"I was a great sufferer from Heart Disease. The disease was so great I was confined to bed for days. I often thought I could hail death with joy. No physician could give me relief. I procured a bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, the first dose gave me almost instant relief. I have taken four bottles. I never felt better in my life."—Mrs. Margaret Smith, Brussels, Ont. Sold by Smith & Smith, Max Wirth, 13 West Superior street.—73.

GIVE THE CHILDREN A DRINK

Called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.—United States Land Office, Duluth, Minn., February 3, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, Alexander C. Wills, of Duluth, county of St. Louis, state of Minnesota, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5041, for the purchase of the n½ of sw¼ and se¼ of nw¼ of section No. 27, in township No. 55 N., range No. 23 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office at Duluth, Minn., on Wednesday, the 27th day of April, 1898.

He names as witnesses: Daniel Maher, of Duluth, Minn.; Thomas Maher, of Duluth, Minn.; James McDermott, of Duluth, Minn.; Allen McDonell, of Duluth, Minn.; Carl Newman, of Duluth, Minn.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 27th day of April, 1898.

WM. E. CULKIN,
Register.

W. H. SMALLWOOD,
Attorney.
Duluth Evening Herald, Feb-23-Mch-2-9-16-23-30-Apr-6-13-20-27.

OFFICE OF LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR, Eleventh district, Detroit, Mich., March 15th, 1898. Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., on Monday, the 18th day of April, 1898, for furnishing and delivering fuel for vessels and stations in this district, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. Forms of proposals and printed specifications, giving full particulars as to the kinds of fuel required, the quantity and quality, and the terms of delivery and payment, can be obtained at this office. The United States reserves the right to increase or diminish, during the fiscal year the quantities of any item or article named in the specifications, and a clause to that effect will be inserted in the contract; and the right to reject any or all bids and to waive defects therein is also reserved. Duncan Kennedy, Lieutenant Commander U. S. N., Inspector 11th L. H. district.

Duluth Evening Herald, March-25-30-April-1.

FOR SALE—Complete Barber Shop outfit, three chairs, cases, etc., in good order, and will be sold cheap. BAYHA & CO., 24 East Superior street.

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PATENTS.
MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE,
JAMES T. WATSON.
Patent Lawyers, Solicitors and Experts.
Established Washington D. C. 1855.
(Inventors' Guide Book Free.) 402 Palladio Building,
DULUTH, MINN

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred forty-two and 50-100 ($242.50) dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Carl W. H. Laske and Berta Laske, his wife, mortgagors, to Herman Briesemeister, mortgagee, bearing date the 6th day of May, 1895, and with a power of sale therein contained duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, on the 6th day of May, 1895, at 3 o'clock p. m. in Book 92 of mortgages, on page 562.

Which said mortgage, together with the debt secured thereby, was duly assigned by said Herman Briesemeister, mortgagee, to Henry F. Miller, by written assignment dated the 25th day of April, 1896, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 18th day of September, 1897, at 1:40 o'clock p. m., in Book 108 of mortgages on page 509; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The west half (w½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of section ten (10), in township fifty (50) north, of range sixteen (16) west of the fourth (4th) principal meridian in Minnesota, containing eighty (80) acres more or less according to the United States government survey thereof. In St. Louis county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the county court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on the 2nd day of April, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of two hundred forty-two and 50-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five (25) dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 16th, A. D. 1898.

HENRY F. MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

F. W. HARGREAVES,
Attorney for said Assignee,
Office 17 Masaba Block,
Duluth, Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald, Feb-16-23-Mch-2-9-16-23-30.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

Builds up Muscular Strength and Nerve Force.

Health is the best inheritance. Neglected health means death. A man cannot straddle the fence when it comes to the question of ill health. Either he is well or he is not well. If he is not well, the chances are his nervous system has been weakened or deranged: or all the functions of his body are regulated and controlled by the nerves. When a man finds his strength is failing, from any cause whatever, his only real safety is to renew the sources of vitality at their fountain head. The best agency for this purpose is Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. This wonderful nerve food and tonic stimulates the digestive organs, aids nourishment and builds up solid muscular strength, nerve force and energy. It restores health.

From Frewsburg, N. Y., Mr. F. M. Halsey writes as follows: "In 1892 my health was so poor that I thought my time had come to die. I was being treated by our physicians, but steadily grew worse under their treatment until my strength seemed to be all gone. I had faint and smothering spells, which were accompanied by sharp pains in my sides, shoulders and wrists; dizziness and loss of sleep. I would lie and toss hour after hour and get up in the morning feeling as tired as when I went to bed. I was unable to even do my chores, until one day I bought a bottle of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and began using it. From that time I began to improve, and in a few months its continued use made me as well and strong as ever."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are for sale by all druggists under a guarantee first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on heart and nerves free. Address Dr. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

JUSTICE IN MEXICO.

Administration Is Swift and Severe In That Land.

John Megins who has just returned from an extended tour of Mexico has many anecdotes to tell his friends of his experiences while traveling in the sister republic. Here is one illustration of the severity of the laws and the promptness with which they are executed.

"While we were riding along toward the City of Mexico, a day out from El Paso a crash was heard in the smoking room of the sleeper," says he, "There were no passengers in the compartment at the time, but a number soon rushed back and discovered that a large stone had been thrown through a window, and was lying on the floor. It was taken possession of by Frank Day, one of our party, and is now retained by him as a memento of the trip. The conductor happened to be in the car and stepping out on the rear platfrom he saw two boys each apparently about 15 years old running along the side of the track some distance behind the train. They were apparently the culprits. At the next station he filed a brief report of the incident with the agent. This reported promptly telegraphed back to the last stopping place and the two boys were arrested. Some distance further down the line a more complete report was made which included the evidence of a number of the passengers. This closed the incident so far as the passengers were concerned. Three days later we read in the papers in the City of Mexico how the two boys had been captured, given a hasty trial and promptly shot for their crime, which in this country would not be considered a very serious offense.

"I learned afterward that when railroads first began being constructed in Mexico the Mexicans resented their invasion of the country and neglected no opportunity to throw stones or fire shots at trains. They placed boulders on the tracks and even tore up the rails. President Diaz determined that the railroads should be given the most complete protection and issued the strongest orders to his police soldiery who can be seen on duty at every station in the country. They were held strictly accountable by the president for offenses committed in their respective districts and whenever an offense was committed they were expected to run down the culprits and punish them. That is why such terrible punishment was meted out to the boys so promptly."

HAS SET A HIGH MARK.

Sparta Mine May Ship 400,000 Tons This Year.

George A. St. Clair expects to place the Sparta mine which was only opened up late last summer among the largest of the Mesaba range producers this season. He has set his mark for the season's output at 400,000 tons and believes he will go over rather than under this mark. Arrangements have been made by which a market will be found for all the ore that can be produced, so the output will be limited only by the amount of ore that can be taken out. Stripping contracts have been let to Gulbranson Bros. and the Drake & Stratton company, on either side of the property and still other stripping will be done at the north end of the deposit. The Sparta is an open mine, the fee of which is owned by the Security Land and Exploration company and its ore is considered as good as any that comes from the Mesaba range.

For all kinds of wear in every kind of weather—The Gordon Hat.

AMERICANS STAND BY THEIR STANDARD.

The high degree of excellence of the Pennsylvania lines makes them the Standard Railway System of America. The New Pennsylvania limited represents the highest standard of limited trains. It leaves Chicago Union station 5:30 p. m. for New York, and is patronized by leading travelers of America. For details about the high standard apply to H. R. Dering, A. G. P. Agt., 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

IRON RANGE ROAD WORK.

Difficult to Say When New Line Will Be Open.

The Duluth & Iron Range Railroad company has begun the work of improving its grade between Duluth and Two Harbors. Just this side of Two Harbors a steam shovel has been set to work on a twenty-two foot cut, which will involve the removal of about 90,000 yards of earth. Track laying has commenced at both ends of the grade on the Stewart river line and it will be completed shortly after the graders have finished their work, which will be about May. 1. It will be difficult to say, however, when the new line will be, open to traffic as no effort will be made to run ore trains over it before it is in first class condition. In some places the rails will be laid on a 4-foot grade and much ballasting will have to be done.

CLEVER LOCAL INVENTION.

Desk and Piano Lamp Which Is Adapted to Many Uses.

A patent has recently been granted to Ross L. Mahon and R. G. Weiland, manager of the Wieland Electric company, of this city, on a novel and very useful device known as the Zenith desk and piano lamp.

This article is essentially an electric portable lamp, through its entirely novel construction at once yields to any desired position or shape. It is an upright reading or general purpose lamp, but can at once be swung to any position down to ten inches above its base. This feature together with the universal swinging head piece and parabolic aluminum reflector, naturally adapts it to a surprising variety of uses and positions. In another of its many positions it makes a piano lamp unequalled in convenience and usefulness by anything on the present market regardless of price.

One of the most important features brought out by the swinging head piece and reflector of the Zenith lamp is the possibility of at all times preventing the glaring effect of light upon the eyes which has heretofore been found so injurious, and besides accomplishing this it produces an efficiency more than double that of the ordinary electric portables, in that a 16-candle power lamp gives better service than a 32-candle power lamp does with the former methods and applications.

The Wieland Electric company, which manufactures these lamps has already put a considerable number into Duluth residences for piano, reading and other uses and as a means of advertising their new article they put these lamps in place free of charge for one week's trial for any responsible persons using electric lights.

AMUSEMENTS.

JOHN E. HENSHAW.

John E. Henshaw is as smooth as ever, a little smoother than ever and those wonderful hands of his seem to gain in their cunning. There is an expressive power in the simplest movements of those hands which would excite the envy of the most accomplished delsarteian. Mr. Henshaw's ability as a comedian is plainly broadening and better things may be looked for from him. "Dodge's Trip to New York," in which he is now presenting himself before the people is a flash on nonsense and is simply the vehicle for the introduction of a large number of specialties and absurd situations, but it is better and cleaner than a great many similar productions. Mr. Henshaw has the part of a man who gets into hot water with his spouse for having gone to New York, unknown to her, and attended the French ball, out of which amusing complications grow. Henshaw's flow of talk is like a torrent and he mixes a considerable amount of profanity with it, but somehow his "damn" doesnot sound quite as bad as some other man's.

The support is very good on the whole. George Mack ably assists Mr. Henshaw and the minstrel show which they give is one of the best things in the show. Ben Grinnell does some clever dancing and burlesque work in a character part, that of a French waiter. Miss Carlotta and Miss Blanche Ward are fine dancers and do some clever turns. May Ten Broeck was good, but seems to be mightier than ever.

There was a large amount of music, much of it very good and all very pleasing.

EDWARD P. ELLIOTT.

Tonight Edward P. Elliott, the famous impersonator, appears at First Methodist church in the Star lecture course. Henry Guy Carleton's comedy, "The Gilded Fool," which Nat Goodwin played with such great success, will be presented, the title of the adaptation being "Dollars and Sense." Elliott has won great renown as an impersonator and gives a very pleasing entertainment. It is along a line which has become very popular, too, and has pleased all of his audiences.

Two questions

with common-sense answers. "How long should a man's legs be," somebody asked Abraham Lincoln, and he said, "Long enough to reach from his body to the ground."

"How can you take housework so easy," somebody asked a bright little woman. "By not working so hard," she said. "By doing all my washing and cleaning with Pearline." 566

Williams NOW USE Pearline

METHOD OF APPEAL

Charter Commission Provides For Control of Charges Made By Corporations.

MANNER OF DOING IT

Voters May Petition the Council---Commission to Investigate It.

Charter Commissioners Gilbert, Patrick, Anneke, Congdon, Hessian, McDowell, Hudson, Harrison, Voss, Smith and Chairman Greene devoted two hours' time last night to the questions of municipal franchises and public printing. Sections 7 and 8 of the Minneapolis charter were first submitted for approval, which sections define the power of the city to control and regulate prices charged by all public-service corporations and prescribed the mode of appeal. As amended any 500 voters may file a petition, for a revision of rates, with the mayor and council. The council shall then draw a complaint and serve it on the party complained of who shall make answer thereto in twenty days, and if revision is refused, the council shall appoint three disinterested persons, residents of Duluth, as a commission to investigae and report upon the rates and charges complained of. Section 9 specifies who shall be eligible as commissioners and bars out all public-service corporation employes, stockholders and bondholders and others interested in the corporation complained of or competitors of the same and the next section, No. 10, prescribes the oath to be taken by the commissioners. Both these sections were adopted.

Section 11 empowers the council to fix the compensation of the commissioners. Section 12 defines the powers of the commission who may require the attendance of witnesses, the production of all books, papers, etc., and may invoke the ald of the courts. The city attorney shall aid commissioners and defendants shall be allowed counsel. The commission shall make a report and state what they consider reasonable charges, fares or rates as the case may be. This section was adopted without change.

Section 13 raised a slight discussion. It directs the commission to determine (1) what it would cost to produce the entire plant and equipment of the public service under consideration; (2) what is a reasonable income under such cost; (3) what income will the maximum rates fixed produce and said commission shall also determine what the entire plant has cost and the cost of its franchise, if anything was paid therefor, the depreciation and any other pertinent facts.

The business members of the commission thought that these powers were too sweeping, but the legal members for the most part supporting the section, pointing out that it was only a report that was contemplated and not an appraisal. The word "produce" was finally stricken out and "duplicate" inserted and the section was adopted.

Section 14 prescribes the manner in which the council shall proceed upon receiving the report. Should they confirm the report the commission goes out of existence and the report shall stand as final and conclusive except as provided in the following section No. 15, which allows an appeal to the district court of St. Louis county. Sections 16 and 17 define the mode of procedure and declare the decision of the court of same force and effect as if of the council.

Section 16 provides that the rates as fixed by the commission or court shall be binding upon all parties for a period of three years, at the end of which period a new commission may be appointed. Section 19 was amended so that the city shall not extend or grant any addition or further favor or privilege of any kind to any person or corporation now or hereafter holding any franchise from the city for a longer period than five years. This occasioned some discussion as to the length of term to be granted motion being made to fix it at from one to ten years, but finally the commissioners "split the difference" and adopted the section as amended.

Section 20 prescribing the payment of a gross earnings tax caused an immense amount of talk. Five per cent was voted down as altogether too high. One per cent was considered too low. Giving freedom to the council to fix the tax was compared to the presentation of a watermelon to a crowd of boys and so it went for awhile until Commissioner Congdon presented a motion prescribing that a tax should be paid, that all renewals must conform to original franchise that a gross earnings tax was to be a condition of the grant of any franchise and that the written engagement of the party obtaining the franchise to pay such tax should be made a part of the contract and the chair was requested to draft a section on the lines laid down by the resolution.

This ended the franchise consideration and Commissioner Patrick then moved the consideration of the section previously adopted referring to public printing. R. C. Mitchell was permitted to address the meeting. He referred to his twenty-one years of experience as a publisher and admitted that he had not got rich off public printing, contracts and that no one else had done so to his knowledge. He advocated favoring the daily papers, incidentally remarking that before long he hoped to be at the head of one himself, but he thought that if any man had the sublime nerve to start a new paper in these troublous times that it should attain its majority in six months time and not be kept one whole year from any chance of getting its whack of anything that was coming to the press from the public. The ideas of the veteran newspaper man evidently impressed the commission and any new paper will be elegible under the proposed charter, should it become a law, to publish city notices at the age of six months.

An attempt to reconsider the rate to be paid for public printing failed. Mr. Mitchell made a few pertinent remarks urging legal rates. Commissioners Hudson and Hessian fought fiercely against and change; the former intimated that the public printing was something in the nature of a bonus to the daily papers. When the matter came to a vote Commissioners Hudson, Hessian, Harrison, Gilbert and Anneke succeeded in defeating any change although they allowed a resolution to go through giving a slight preference to the daily over weekly papers.

The commission then adjourned to meet tomorrow night.

LOOKING FOR A NAME

Committee on Manufacture Anxious to Have a Proper Title.

The joint committee on manufactures from the various bodies of the city met yesterday afternoon and encountered unexpected difficulty in hitting upon a name for the organization that will express its aims succinctly. At the last meeting Chairman Owens offered a box of cigars to the member who suggested a name that should be acceptable, and while there were all kinds of names offered yesterday, none of them seemed to fit, and they were one by one voted down. Either they were too long, or they failed to give an idea of the objects of the organization. It was agreed that there is something in a name, and that they could not be too careful not to hit upon one that would condemn them with all the influence there is in an unhappy name. Finally the matter was put off until the next meeting, which will be at the call of the chairman.

Important and encouraging matters are already coming before the committee for action. The news of the formation of this body and of the Home Consumers' league has traveled far, and letters are arriving by every mail. A factory from another part of the state wants to come here, employing twenty girls and ten men, and the committee is working upon this with a good show of success. Another man wants to establish a dairy and chicken farm near Duluth, and other matters are under consideration.

Chairman Owens has not completed his committees, but chairmen have been selected for most of them. The finance committee is complete, with J. P. Johnson, H. C. Helm and Charles Kauppi. Harry Armstrong was made chairman of the linseed oil and mineral paint committee; H. T. Dinham was made chairman of the box manufacture committee, with A. Hirsch as assistant; John Owens and R. B. Knox were made members of the agricultural committee; Alderman Cromwell and A. Bagley were placed on the power committee; A. Fitger was made chairman of the general committee on manufacturing, and W. W. Allen of the committee on the manufacture of small articles from native wood. Other committees are to be named and additions made to these.

Mr. Fitger thought that a beer keg factory would pay here, as there are five breweries at the head of the lakes.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Half Rate Excursions.

SOUTH AND WEST.

VIA ST. PAUL & DULUTH R. R.

April 5 and 19 will sell homeseekers' excursion tickets at rate one fare plus $2 for the round trip to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Wyoming. Stop-overs allowed. Full particulars, City ticket office, 332 West Superior street, Providence building.

OFFICER IS RETAINED.

Lieut. O'Brien's Resignation is Not Accepted.

Washington, March 29.—The secretary of war today signed an order recalling the acceptance of the resignation of First Lieut. E. J. O'Brien, of the infantry. This officer figured in the court-martial proceedings held at Atlanta, Ga., a few months ago as a result of trouble with Capt. Romeyn. He was court-martialed but was allowed to retire without punishment. More recently Lieut. O'Brien was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, but pending action on the charges, Lieut. O'Brien resigned and the resignation was accepted, to take effect tomorrow. Through the intercession of influential friends, the secretary of war has been induced to withdraw the acceptance of resignation. This will continue Lieut. O'Brien in the service.

A Liberal Discount

From regular prices will be allowed all who enter for a complete course at the Business University on Monday, April 4, the date of the opening of the spring term.

Do You Travel By Night

Between Duluth and the Twin Cities? If so, have you ever patronized the steam-heated, gas-lighted, palatial train over "The Northwestern Line?" A solid, through train running every night in the year between Duluth and St. Paul and Minneapolis, without change, over a heavy steel rail track, smooth road-bed, stone culverts and iron bridges.

Have you ever visited the new brownstone depot of the "Omaha" Co.—a station perfect in all its appointments—or inspected the elegant and handsome sleepers now being run on the all-night trains of "The Northwestern Line?" If you have not, why not? Do you love to sleep at night—sheep soundly and wake up in the morning rested and refreshed? Is it a matter of any moment or interest to you to reach your destination on schedule time? If so, and your tastes are inclined this way, try our comfortable trains between Duluth and the Twin Cities. Try them once and you will wonder why you ever patronized any other line. You want the best of everything in this life. Why not have it?

Notice to Shippers.

On April 1 we will commence receiving freight for Ashland and all south shore points, also for Port Arthur and all north shore points.

A. BOOTH PACKING CO.

When the children are hungry, what do you give them? Food.

When thirsty? Water.

Now use the same good common sense, and what would you give them when they are too thin? The best fat-forming food, of course.

Somehow you think of Scott's Emulsion at once.

For a quarter of a century it has been making thin children, plump; weak children, strong; sick children, healthy.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—

Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and delivered by Francis Long, unmarried, mortgagor, to Charles W. Elston and Charles A. Britts, mortgagees, which said mortgage was dated January 8th, 1895, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of St. Louis County, Minnesota, on January 11th, 1895, at nine-ten (9:10) o'clock a. m., in Book ninety-three (93) of mortgages, on page two hundred twenty-three (223).

Said mortgage and the debt thereby secured were thereafter assigned by said Charles W. Elston and Charles A. Britts to The Board of Trustees of Oberlin College of Oberlin, Ohio, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Ohio, by instrument in writing, which said instrument of assignment was dated January 15th, 1895, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on January 25th, 1895, at eight-fifty (8:50) o'clock a. m., in Book one hundred eight (108) of mortgages on page one hundred ninety-seven (197).

Said mortgage and the debt thereby secured were thereafter assigned by said The Board of Trustees of Oberlin College to said Charles W. Elston and Charles A. Britts by instrument in writing, which last said instrument of assignment was dated February 14th, 1898, and recorded in the office of said register of Deeds on February 25th, 1898, at two-forty (2:40) o'clock p. m. in Book one hundred thirty-two (132) of mortgages on page one hundred eighty-nine (189).

The default aforesaid consists in the non-payment of the principal sum secured by said mortgage and interest thereon from July 8th, 1897.

There is claimed to be due and is due upon said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, at the date of this notice, the sum of eight hundred and forty-three 71-100 ($843.71) dollars, and no action or proceeding, at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover said mortgage debt or any part thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of the power of sale which is contained in said mortgage and which has become operative by reason of the aforesaid default and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described and thereby mortgaged, viz: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of St. Louis and State of Minnesota described as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered four hundred nineteen (419), in Block numbered one hundred fifteen (115), Duluth Proper, Second Division, according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County and State, which said premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, to pay said morigage debt and interest and taxes (if any) on said premises and the sum of fifty 150.00) dollars attorneys' fees stipulated for in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure thereof, and the disbursements allowed by law by the Sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Duluth, in said County, on Friday, the 29th day of April, 1898, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated March 16th, 1898.

CHARLES W. ELSTON and CHARLES A. BRITTS,
Assignees of said Mortgage.
TOWNE & MERCHANT,
Attorneys for said Assignees,
102-106 Duluth Trust Company Building
Duluth, Minnesota.
Duluth Evening Herald, March-16-23-30-April-6-13-20-27.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Fletcher.
Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage which was duly executed and delivered by William Colvill and Jane E. Colvill, his wife, mortgagors, to William E. Lucas, mortgagee, dated May second (2d), 1892, and which was duly recorded in the register of deeds' office for St. Louis County, Minnesota, on June first (1st), 1892, at eight (8) o'clock a. m., in Book one hundred two (102) of mortgages, on page sixty-four (64) and following pages; which mortgage was with the debt thereby secured was thereafter duly assigned by said William E. Lucas to H. C. Green by an instrument of assignment dated June tenth (10th), 1892, and which was duly recorded in said register of deeds' office on June eleventh (11th), 1892, at eight (8) o'clock a. m., in Book eighty-three (83) of mortgages, on page one hundred forty-six (146) thereof; which mortgage, with the debt thereby secured was thereafter again duly assigned by said H. C. Green to C. S. Green by an instrument of assignment bearing date December twenty-seventh (27th), 1897, and which was duly recorded in said register of deeds' office on January sixth (6th), 1898, at 4:20 o'clock p. m., in Book one hundred forty-eight (148) of mortgages, on page forty-eight (48); such default consisting in the non-payment of two semi-annual installments of interest upon the debt secured by said mortgage, which became due respectively on July 1st, 1897, and January 1st, 1898, each amounting to the sum of $24.00, no part of which has ever been paid; and also in the non-payment of taxes upon said mortgaged premises which had become a lien thereon and delinquent, and were subsequently paid by said assignee in accordance with the provisions of said mortgage, amounting to the sum of $30.01; by reason whereof said assignee of said mortgage has elected to declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage and the principal note thereby secured, with all accrued interest thereon, and said taxes paid, and exchange, to be immediately due and payable.

And whereas, there is therefore claimed to be due, and there is actually due, upon said mortgage debt, at the date of this notice, the sum of six hundred eighty-nine and 76-100 ($689.76) dollars, principal, interest, taxes and exchange.

And whereas said mortgage contains a power of sale in due form, which has become operative by reason of the defaults above mentioned, and no action or proceeding, at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of said power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described therein, situate in St. Louis County, Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The west one-half (w½) of the southwest one-quarter (sw¼) of section numbered twenty-nine (29), in township fifty-one (51) north, of range fifteen (15) west, containing eighty (80) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, excepting and reserving therefrom a tract of land consisting of four (4) acres described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the southwest (sw) corner of said section twenty-nine (29); thence northerly along the section line between sections twenty-nine (29) and thirty (30), a distance of twenty-five (25) rods; thence east, at right angles to said last mentioned line a distance of twenty-six (26) rods; thence south at right angles with said last mentioned line a distance of twenty-five (25) rods to the section line between sections twenty-nine (29) and thirty-two, a distance of twenty-six (26) rods to the place of beginning; which premises will be sold by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on the twenty-second (22nd) day of April, A. D. 1898, at ten (10) o'clock a. m., at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes paid, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 9th, 1898.

C. S. GREEN.
Assignee of Mortgagee.
FRANCIS W. SULLIVAN.
Attorney for Assignee.
Duluth Evening Herald, March-9-16-23-30-April-6-13.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Angus R. Macfarlane and Catharine H. Macfarlane, his wife, to Robert F. Fitzgerald dated January 16th, 1896, recorded in the Register of Deeds' Office, St. Louis County, Minnesota, August 7th, 1896, at eight-forty (8:40) o'clock A. M. in Book ninety-three (93) of Mortgages on page six hundred thirty-one (631), such default consisting in the non-payment of the principal sum of Fourteen hundred (1400.00) Dollars and,

WHEREAS, there is claimed to be due and there is actually due upon said mortgage debt at the date of this notice the sum of Fourteen hundred (1400.00) Dollars and no action or proceeding, at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, Pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described therein, situate in St. Louis County, Minnesota. Lots numbered nine to sixteen (9-16) inclusive in Block numbered seven (7), in Macfarlane's Grassy Point Addition to Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said St. Louis County at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Duluth, in said County and State, on April 29th, 1898, at ten (10) o'clock A. M., at Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and Fifty (50.00) Dollars Attorneys' fees as stipulated for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 14th, 1898.

ROBERT F. FITZGERALD,
Mortgagee.
TOWNE & MERCHANT,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
102-106 Duluth Trust Co. Bldg.,
Duluth, Minnesota.
Duluth Evening Herald, March-16-23-30-April-6-13-20.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—

Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Angus R. Macfarlane and Catharine H. Macfarlane, his wife, mortgagors, to Duluth Trust Company, a corporation duly created by and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, Mortgagee, which said mortgage was dated on June 22nd, 1895, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, on June 25th, 1895, at three (3) o'clock P. M. in Book one hundred twenty-four (124) of Mortgages on page one hundred eight (108). Said mortgage and the debt thereby secured were thereafter assigned by said Duluth Trust Company to Harvey Platt by instrument in writing, which said instrument of assignment was dated June 22nd, 1895, and was recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on June 25th, 1895, at three (3) o'clock P. M. in Book one hundred thirty-two (132) of Mortgages on page ninety-five (95).

The defaults aforesaid consist in the non-payment of the semi-annual installments of interest upon the debt secured by said mortgage which became due on July 1st, 1896, and January 1st, 1898, respectively.

It was provided in said mortgage that if default should be made in any of the conditions or covenants therein contained on the part of said Mortgagors to be kept and performed, that then the whole sum thereby secured should be immediately due and payable without any notice, at the election of said Mortgagee its successors or assigns; and the said Harvey Platt, by reason of the defaults aforesaid, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole amount secured by said mortgage, and accrued interest thereon, to be due and payable.

There is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon the debt secured by said mortgage, the sum of Sixteen Hundred Thirty 17-100 (1630.17) Dollars and no action or proceeding, at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover said mortgage debt or any part thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of the power of sale which is contained in said mortgage and which has become operative by reason of the defaults above mentioned, and no action or proceeding, at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of said power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described therein, situate in St. Louis County, Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered seven (7) and eight (8), in Block number twenty-nine (29), First Glen Avon Division of Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County and State, which said premises with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, to pay said mortgage debt and interest, and taxes (if any) on said premises, and the sum of seventy-five (75.00) Dollars Attorneys' fees stipulated for in and by said mortgage in case of the foreclosure thereof, and the disbursements allowed by law, by the Sheriff of said St. Louis County at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Duluth, in said County on Friday, the 29th day of April, A.D. 1898, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated March 16th, 1898.

HARVEY PLATT,
Assignee of said Mortgage.
TOWNE & MERCHANT,
Attorneys for said Assignee,
102-106 Duluth Trust Co. Bldg.,
Duluth, Minnesota
Duluth Evening Herald, March-16-23-30-April-6-13-20-27.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE UNDER JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE.—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis —ss.
District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.
The Union National Bank of Detroit, Michigan,
Plaintiff.
vs.
John B. Padberg, Catherine Padberg, Marie A. S. Ortmann, Waldemar Ortmann, Edward W. Ortmann, Rudolph Ortmann, Blanch Ormann, Marie M. Boeing, Stephanie K. Gott, Edward A. Gott, James Swan, as administrator of the estate of Charles L. Ortmann, deceased, and Archibald G. Lindsay,
Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that, under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 28th day of March, 1898, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said St. Louis County, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The north half of northeast quarter (n½ of ne¼) or lots numbered one (1) and two (2), and the north half of northwest quarter (n½ of nw¼) or lots numbered three (3) and four (4), in section two (2); the north half of southeast quarter (n½ of se¼), the southwest quarter of southeast quarter (sw¼ of se¼) and the southeast quarter of southwest quarter (se¼ of sw¼) of section twelve (12), all in township fifty-one (51) north, of range seventeen (17) west of the fourth principal meridian, Minnesota, containing three hundred and twenty acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof.

Dated March 28, 1898.

WILLIAM C. SARGENT,
Sheriff of St. Louis County.
By V. A. DASH,
Deputy.

DANIEL G. CASH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Duluth Evening Herald, March-30-April-6-13-20-27-May-4.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

TEN PAGES--PART TWO--PAGES 5 to 10

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. | WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1898. | FIVE O'CLOCK EDITION: | TWO CENTS.

Play Ball! Boys

Commencing this week, Spalding Base Balls and Bats, fine Pocket Knives, Tool Chests, Tops and Marbles given away with Boys' and Children's suits and reefers.

Boys' and Children's Confirmation Suits

In Clay Worsteds, Thibets, Serges, Cheviots and Tricots—stylishly cut and handsomely finished. Just as swell and dressy as the little man could wish. The short pant Confirmation Suits commence at $1.95, then $2.50, then $2.95, then $3.50, then $3.95. The ideas are here for every mother.

The long pant Confirmation Suits for young men 15 to 20 years of age commence at $4.95. All wool? Why certainly. Many other better kinds up to $12.00.

Boys' and Children's Spring Hats and Caps? Oh! yes; all the new shapes and colors are on display in our Boys' and Children's Department. Small prices.

Men's and Boys' Outfitters. The BIG DULUTH 125-127 W. Superior St.

WILLIAMSON & MENDENHALL.

Wheeling Weather is Coming.

Get Your '98 Mount

We carry the largest display of Bicycles in the city. Carry a large line of wheel sundries and repair bikes. Give us a call.

R. R. FORWARD & CO., "Hardware Hustlers,"

2023 WEST SUPERIOR STREET.

Have Your Fine Carpets and Rugs Cleaned and Renovated

By the Old and Reliable Duluth Institution

CITY CARPET CLEANING WORKS.

Carpets made over and relaid by the best of workmanship.

Office: BAYHA & CO., Furniture Store.

24 East Superior Street. Telephone 435.

COMMERCIAL LIGHT & POWER CO.

Furnish Electric Current for

Light and Power

OFFICES:

Rooms 4-5-6, 216 West Superior Street.

L. MENDENHALL. Established 1869. T. W. HOOPES.

MENDENHALL & HOOPES,

Money to Loan on Improved Property. First National Bank Building.

ASKS DELAY OF SIXTY HOURS

President McKinley Has Requested the Committees of Congress Not to Act for at Least Sixty Hours Longer.

WOODFORD HOPEFUL YET

Rumor That Sagasta Asked Whether Peace Depends on Independence of Cuba and Was Told That It Does.

Washington, March 30.—The president received this morning a cablegram from Minister Woodford at Madrid, in which he confirms the published report that he had an extended conference with Premier Sagasta yesterday. No definite conclusion was reached as the minister desires to place the matter under consideration before the queen regent and other members of the ministry. The conference was adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday. Although Mr. Woodford does not give any details of what transpired at the meeting, yet his message is very hopeful in tone and gives the president hope that a final settlement of the question at issue may be determined at tommorrow's conference.

The main question discussed at the meeting yesterday between Mr. Woodford and Premier Sagasta is known to have been the prompt cessation of hostilities on the island of Cuba, the release of the reconcentrados, with permission for them to return to their homes and resume their occupations without further molestation. The exact lines upon which Minister Woodford is at work for a final settlement of the Cuban question cannot be stated as he has received a number of suggestions from this government as to what would be acceptable to it. The consensus of opinion, however, is that it involves a settlement upon an indemnity basis of something less than $200,000,000.

It is stated among senators that the president has asked the committees of congress on foreign affairs not to act for sixty hours. Another statement is to the effect that the Sagasta ministry has adjourned and this causes the delay in getting advices from Madrid. A story was circulated this afternoon that the president today told a senator that Sagasta yesterday asked this government through diplomatic channels whether the independence of Cuba was necessary to the preservation of peace and had been informed that it was, but the rumor has not been confirmed.

A MICHIGAN DELEGATION.

They "Talk Turkey" to McKinley on Cuban Affairs.

Washington, March 30.—The Republican members of the Michigan delegation in the house had a conference with the president today in which the Cuban policy was reviewed. The delegation comprised every Republican member. William Alden Smith acted as chairman. They informed the president of the sentiment in their state as strong Cuban. They urged that there should be action, prompt and decisive, and that the country, as judged by the sentiment of the house and of their own state, would allow little further delay. They insisted that nothing should be considered which does not effect the permanent removal of the Spanish flag from the island, and the assurance of a complete independence. It was suggested that no negotiations should be entered into with Spain without first giving the Cubans a status.

The president, however, suggested that that was a matter of detail. The delegation with much feeling appealed to the president never to allow the Maine incident to become a matter of international arbitration. The president listened throughout with great interest. He said he desired to confer with the senators and representatives. He wanted the fullest advice, even if the suggestions were not in accord with his own views and judgment. He stated he was expecting hourly important advices from Minister Woodford, on which much would depend. He said the administration was pursuing a course consonant with a cool judgment and that if there should be war he trusted the country would be united in support of whatever action was deemed wise.

ACTION IN A FEW DAYS.

Reed and Dingley Make a Forecasting Statement.

Washington, March 30.—There has been a great deal of discussion among the Republicans since the Bailey resolution was introduced. Many of them received assurances from the leaders that there would she action in a short time. Speaker Reed's statement was considered as forecasting the situation and Mr. Dingley was quoted as saying the whole question would be settled vitiin a few days. Republicans who attended the conference were consistent and determined action should come from the Republican side and in an orderly manner.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Insurgents Are Willing to Pay $100,000,000 For It.

New York, March 30.—The report that Spain was ready to grant independence to Cuba, in consideration of an indemnity of $200,000,000, and that President Palma, for the insurgents, was favorable to the proposition, was the subject of considerable discussion at the rooms of the Cuban junta today.

In speaking for the members of the junta, Horatio S. Rubens said: "This is the old plan revived. Two years ago we were perfectly willing and anxious to settle the trouble in this manner, but conditions have changed since then. I am in a position to say, with authority, that while the Cubans would not consent to the payment of $200,000,000 for their independence, they are willing and able to pay half.

SPANISH COLUMN'S WORK.

Havana, March 30.—A Spanish column, commanded by Col. Escario, in the district of Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba, has, it is announced by the Spaniards, destroyed during the last three days ninety-four farms, a sugar cane mill, a coffee plantation, some barracks and the hospital. In addition, Col. Escario's troops captured six insurgents.

POLO SAYS IT IS ABSURD.

Referring to Talk About the Buying of Independence.

Washington, March 30.—The Spanish minister today declined to speak to the press concerning the reports of a Spanish settlement. When pressed however, as to the report published in New York that a solution had been reached compromising the payment by the republic of Cuba of $200,000,000 the embarkation of Spanish troops for home, etc., the minister said that the story as a whole was unwarranted and absurd.

PURCHASE OF CUBA.

President Not Taking Part In Any Negotiations.

Washington, March 30.—It was stated by a senator who called upon President McKinley today and discussed the Cuban question that the administration was taking no part in the alleged purchase negotiations. He said that this may be talked in New York and by New York men, but he did not think it was a part of the administration's policy regarding Cuba.

John J. McCook, of New York, today again denied that he was a member or representative of any syndicate to put up an indemnity for Cuban independence, taking Cuban bonds in return. He added that he thought if there were any such proposition Spain or the Spanish people themselves would take a large portion of any bonds Cuba might issue. The talk about purchase of Cuba was very prevalent at the White House today, but no one presumed to speak regarding Spain's attitude.

SPAIN'S LATEST FLEET.

It Is Small But a Very Powerful One.

Wahsington, March 30.—There was the usual number of callers at the state, war and navy departments today to interview the officials respecting developments in the Cuban situation and for the transaction of numerous business items which have been before the departments. The information of the sailings of the Spanish torpedo fleet was contained in a dispatch from United States Minister Woodford. The ships sailed from Carthagena, a Spanish naval station on the Mediterranean sea, and according to the minister's dispatch they were headed "westward." This, it is said, is undoubtedly the most formidable array of vessels that has departed from Spain in this direction during the present crisis, and the presumption generally held by the navy department officials is that they are headed ultimately for Havana and will be first heard of at the Canaries. The fleet is composed of two armored cruisers, of the second class, under the convoy of a formidable torpedo boat destroyer. The names of the cruisers are the Infanta Maria Teresa, a sister ship to the Vizcaya, which recently visited New York harbor.

As stated in these dispatches the navy department has had in view the acquisition of a coaling station in the West Indies. The government is now without any coaling station in a foreign country of any importance, a matter of considerable regret among naval officials. Ever since the trouble with Spain has been threatened the chief of the bureau of equipment has been looking over the field, very carefully and has indicated to Secretary Long several desirable places in the West Indies where excellent harbors exist, which in his judgment might be acquired by the government. One of these locations is the island of St. Thomas, a Danish possession, where it is said the facilities for the establishment of a coaling station are admirable. Secretary Long has recognized the force of Capt. Bradford's arguments and representations in the matter and has laid the question before the state department officials with a view to the acquisition of St. Thomas. It is said at the navy department today that no purchase of the island has yet been consummated, but that negotiations are under way.

NAVAL PERSONNEL BILL.

Washington, March 30.—The subcommittee on naval affairs has unanimously recommended a favorable report on the naval personnel bill.

MOVEMENTS OF MONITORS.

Charleston, S. C., March 30.—The monitor Terror sailed this morning for Key West after having her air compressors repaired and taking on coal. The monitor Puritan came into port at noon.

A HOUSE CAUCUS.

Gen. Grosvenor Willing to Call a Republican Meeting.

Washington, March 30.—Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, has expressed his willingness to call a caucus of the Republican members to decide upon action with relation to the Cuban situation if one is desired. But some of the most radical Republicans do not believe a caucus should be held yet, as they are of the opinion it would necessarily lead to open division between Republicans in congress and the president.

WEDDED ON A BET.

And Now She Is Sorry That She Did It.

Chicago, March 30.—Maud Evelyn Shaw-Farwell-Mix, the young woman who, to win a wager of a box of chocolate drops, consented to marry Frank Flake Farwell, is now suing for divorce. The marriage was two years ago. Two months since she married H. L. Mix, of Chicago, and now she says she never intended to marry Farwell; that it was just a mock marriage to win a wager.

The circumstances are all related in a rather circumstantial way in a bill that was filed with the superior court yesterday. When the plaintiff, two months ago, married the Harvard student, her present husband, the unusual circumstances of the wedding created considerable talk. Since that time the young bride and groom have been living at the residence of the latter's mother at 361 South Campbell avenue.

It was this second marriage that made it imperative that the young woman should free herself from her former entanglement. Hence the suit.

Mrs. Farwell's first marriage took place at Providence, R. I., Aug. 22, 1896. Young Farwell, she says, offered one day to wager her a box of chocolates that she did not have the courage to go through a ceremony of marriage with him. Treating the matter entirely as a joke she accepted.

A few days later she and Farwell went to Providence. While there Farwell reminded her of the wager. Leaving her at the postoffice he went away and procured the blank forms required, and she signed them. They afterward went to the home of Henry Irving Cushman, where the marriage ceremony was performed. In her complaint her lawyer pleads her youth, as she was at that time but 19 years of age.

A GOLD MOVEMENT.

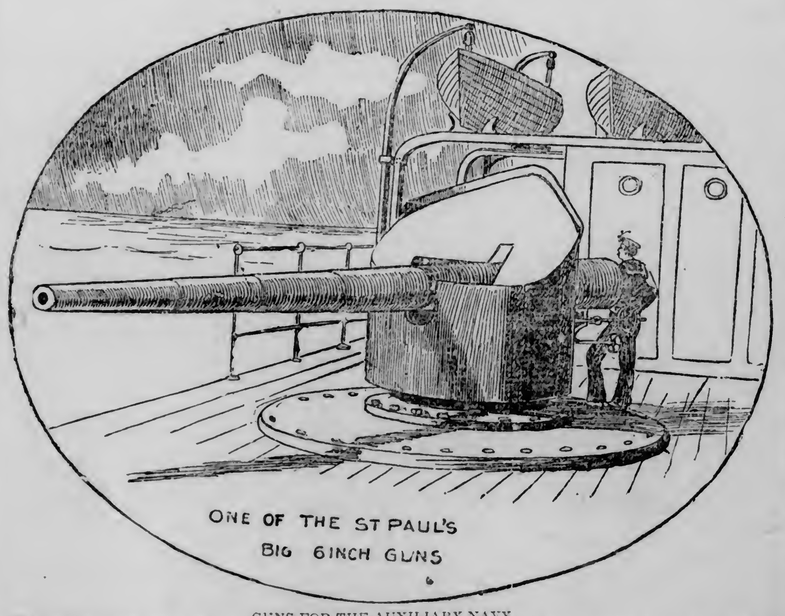
New York, March 30.—Mueller Schall & Co. have engaged $25,000 for import. A dispatch from Boston says that Kidder, Peabody & Co. have $600,000 in gold engaged for import.

HARRISON'S BUSINESS TRIP.

Indianapolis, March 30.—Ex-President Harrison left for New York this afternoon. He will go on legal business and it is not his intention to visit Washington.

AUSTRIA'S NAVAL BUDGET.

Vienna, March 30.—The Neu Frie Presse today announces that the Austrian-Hungarian government intends to ask for 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 florins for increasing the strength of the Austrian navy.



ONE OF THE ST PAUL'S BIG 6INCH GUNS

.GUNS FOR THE AUXILIARY NAVY.

The merchant steamships St. Paul, St. Louis and others of the auxiliary navy will carry big 6-inch guns and will be transformed into formidable cruisers. The illustration shows the deck of the St. Paul stripped and mounted with the big 6-inch guns.

PANTON & WHITE DULUTH, MINN. THE BIG Glass Block STORE

Great Annual Spring Sale of

PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET ARTICLES, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Hundreds of dollars' worth of well known remedies and preparations at special prices for Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

This annual event means a saving of many dollars to wide-awake shoppers. This great sale has been in process of preparation for three weeks. As a result the department is bristling with bargains.

Paine's Celery Compound	$1.00 size	69c
Dr. Cushing's Sarsaparilla	$1.00 size	49c
Liebig's Beef, Iron and Wine	50c size	25c
Syrup of Figs	50c size	30c
Peruna	$1.00 size	75c
Warner's Safe Cure	$1.25 size	85c
Hood's Sarsaparilla	$1.00 size	72c
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	$1.00 size	69c
Pitcher's Castoria	35c size	23c
Trommer's Malt	$1.00 size	75c
Lydia Pinkham's Compound	$1.00 size	72c
Pabst Malt (Best Tonic)	25c size	19c
Belladonna Plasters	25c size	10c
Best's Little Liver Pills	25c size	10c
Carter's Iron Pills	50c size	33c
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil	$1.00 size	65c
Cuticura Resolvent	$1.00 size	75c
Green's Nervura	$1.00 size	79c
Kidd's Cough Syrup	25c size	15c
Satin Skin, for rough or chapped hands	25c size	12½c
Satin Skin	50c size	21c
Jay's Catarrh Cure, a positive cure for catarrh	25c size	15c
Dental Cream	25c size	15c
Almond Meal, specially prepared for the toilet	25c size	16c
Arnica and Witch Hazel Salve	25c size	13c
Carbolic Salve	25c size	13c
Talcum Powder	25c size	12½c
Arecanut Tooth Soap	25c size	15c
Worm Chocolates	25c size	15c
Headache Wafers	25c size	15c
Bay Rum, Genuine St. Thomas, 8-ounce bottle	50c size	25c
Witch Hazel	25c size	17c
Petrolina Jelly, 5-ounce jar, with screw top	20c size	15c
Petrolina Jelly	10c size	7c
Rosofoam, for the teeth	25c size	15c
Swan's Down Powder	25c size	10c
Borax, per lb		10c
Epsom Salt, per lb		7c
Ammonia, pint bottle		6c
Whisk Brooms, 20c kind		12c
Machine Oil		3c
Moth Balls, 1 box containing 36 balls		4c
Woodbury's Facial Soap		15c
Cuticura Soap, limit 2 cakes to a customer		14c

Fountain Syringes—

The Imperial 3-qt Fountain Syringe, actually worth 55c, special **39c**

...LADIES...

Watch this paper tomorrow night for our Easter Millinery announcement—it will be held Friday and Saturday.

Also the great Kid Glove Sale for Friday and Saturday.

PANTON & WHITE DULUTH, MINN. THE BIG Glass Block STORE

SOUTHALL SWINDLE

District Attorney Stringer Still at the Capital Pursuing His Inquiry.

IT MAY TAKE WEEKS

Twin City Bankers Deny They Have Any Bogus Time Checks.

Washington, March 30.—(Special to The Herald.)—United States District Attorney Stringer is still pursuing his investigation here regarding fradulent time checks cashed by engineer clerks at St. Paul and it will probably take him several weeks to obtain all the facts relating to this matter in the possession of government officials.

There are a number of prominent Minnesota bankers in the city, including ex-National Bank Examiner Thorn, now cashier of the Northwestern bank of Minneapolis; J. W. Lusk, president of the German-American bank of St. Paul; A. C. Anderson, cashier of the First National of St. Paul, and other well known Northwestern financiers. All deny, however, that the institutions with which they are connected have suffered through handling any of these bogus checks.

Attorney Stringer and Cashier Anderson are authority for the statement that no Duluth banks have suffered by investments in these fraudulent checks.

CARRIER PIGEONS AT SEA.

Important Tidings From the La Bretagne By Bird.

Swansea, March 30.—The British steamer Chailerton, from Port Nolloth for Swansea, which has just arrived here, reports that when about 250 miles south of Scilly islands, a carrier pigeon boarded her and the following message was found attached to the bird:

"March 27, 8 a. m.—An English sailing vessel has been succored by La Bretagne, delay probable.

"CAPT. RENAUD."

The following was also appended to the carrier pigeon: "Saved the crew of the Bothnia. Three of that crew killed."

The Bothnia referred to by Capt. Renaud is probably the British bark Bathnia, reported from Plymouth today as having passed the Lizard in tow of the German steamer Castalla.

When La Bretagne left Havre on Saturday last she had on board 100 carrier pigeons, shipped with the view of testing the possibility of establishing communication with the shore in case of accident. It was added that if the experiment proved successful all the steamers of the French line would hereafter carry pigeons.

AN IMPROBABLE RUMOR.

President Kruger of the Transvaal Reported Shot.

London, March 30.—It was reported on the stock exchange early today that President Kruger of the Transvaal republic had been shot and killed.

The general agent here of the Transvaal republic discredits the report which was in circulation on the stock exchange today of President Kruger having been shot and killed. The story is probably a stock exchange canard.

THE CROOKED BROOKLYNITES.

New York, March 30.—The nine persons indicted on charges of defrauding the city of Brooklyn were arraigned before Judge Aspinwall in the King's county court today, and all pleaded not guilty and bail was continued in each case. The indicted men are: Former City Works Commissioner Theodore B. Willis, Police Commissioner William E. Phillips, ex-Aldermen Joseph R. Clark and William Layraft, ex-Deputy Commissioner of City Works Robert W. Fielding, ex-Inspector of City Works Milne, ex-Water Purveyor Oscar Knapp, former Warrant Clerk A. Lawrence Jensen and former Superintendent of Sewers William Goff.

MRS. HAIGHT DEAD.

Oakland, Cal., March 30.—Mrs. Anna E. Haight, widow of the late H. H. Haight, ex-governor of California, died last night at her home. She was 65 years of age, and came to this state in 1855. The deceased was born in St. Louis and was a daughter of Capt. Louis Bissell, a wealthy resident of that city.

POLE MURDERER SNTENCED.

London, March 30.—Karazewaki, who shot and killed Marta Wysocka and Clement Kurimowiski in Whitechapel on Feb. 2, was sentenced at the Old Bailey today to ten years penal servitude. The condemned man was the paramour of Marta Wysocka, whose husband is said to be in Chicago. Jealousy prompted the crime. All the parties are Russian Poles.

STRIKERS' RETURNING.

Lewiston, Me., March 30.—There were no disturbances at the Androscoggin cotton mills today. It is estimated that about forty of the strikers went in.

BACK FROM AFRICA.

New York, March 30.—The Rev. Joseph C. Hartzell, Methodist Episcopal bishop of Africa, reached this city today on board the steamer Teutonic, after an extended tour of "The Dark Continent."

NEW INDIAN TEACHER.

Washington, March 30.—(Special to The Herald.)—James Erroul, of Tecumseh, Oklahoma, has been appointed industrial teacher at Pine Point Indian school in Minnesota at $400 per annum.

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

San Francisco, March 30.—The First California volunteers have organized in this city. The company roster has been sent to the secretary of war with an application to be enrolled in the event of war with Spain. There are seventy-five names on the roll.

WANTS A BIG CRUISER.

Berlin, March 30.—Lieutenant Commander P. Niblack, United States naval attache here, is continuing his negotiations with the Germania yard for a 3000-ton armored cruiser, which is being built there for Brazil, but which will not be finished for a long time.

The Master Key.

A doctor who prescribes a dozen different remedies for the *symptoms* of one disease is like an old-time turnkey lugging about a ponderous bunch of keys, each one to open a different door. When anyone's blood is thin and watery and poisoned with bilious impurities this condition will show itself in every part of the body and the average doctor gives one medicine for the stomach, another for the head, a third for the lungs and so on; as if each particular *symptom* was a separate dungeon of misery to be unlocked with its own particular key; but the scientific, experienced physician looks deeper and seeks the one master key which unlocks them all.

Thirty years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., found the wonderful "Golden Medical Discovery" which has since made him famous: It is the perfect master-key which unlocks every torture chamber of weakness and pain caused by faulty action of the digestive system. It gives the stomach and blood-making glands power to produce the healthy blood which drives out all impure disease germs and waste products, and builds up healthy tissue, solid muscular flesh and nerve energy.

Mr. J. W. Brittin, of Clinton, Dewitt Co., Ill., (P. O. Box 475), writes: "For over a year I was troubled with 'liver complaint,' had no appetite, could keep nothing on my stomach and had severe pains in my stomach and bowels. I doctored with home doctors but did not obtain relief until a friend advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After taking four bottles I think myself cured, as I can eat anything I want and my food never hurts me. Thanks for your medicines. I cannot say too much in favor of them."

For constipated conditions Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best simple, comfortable laxative. They never gripe. Accept no substitutes or imitations.

IN THE DAKOTAS.

NORTH DAKOTA.

McDonald, the man whose spine was injured last fall at Harlem, by being thrown from the loft of a barn by a tough of that place, has been brought to Fargo from St. Joseph's hospital, St. Paul where he has been under treatment for his injuries. He will always be a public charge. His injuries thus far have cost the county about $800.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

It is feared that a brother of Louis Torgeson, a well-known ranchman, living south of Chamberlain, has hydrophobia. Some time ago a mad dog attacked Torgeson's cattle, biting a number of them. Not being aware at the time of the nature of the ailment with which his cattle was affected the owner undertook to cure them by drenching. His brother had previously cut his hand with barb wire and while assisting in the drenching, got some of the poison in the wound. His arm speedily swelled up, and it is said he has recently had several convulsions.

Charles F. Sanders was sentenced to nine years for assault with attempt to kill Night Watchman A. C. Draves on the night of Sept. 12, at Wilmot. Thompson received a sentence of eighteen months at hard labor for stealing forty bushels of wheat. Ole Anderson was punished with six months for breaking in a store at Summit. All three will be taken to Sioux Falls tomorrow. State's Attorney Babcock has proved himself a terror to evil-doers having convicted all who were indicted. Court will adjourn today. Warren Short, who confessed in the Draves case, was sentenced to one year and six months.

James Brown, county judge of Brule county, and an attorney who is well known throughout the state by reason of his connection with the Phelps murder trial several years ago, and other important cases, is being grossly but doubtless unintentionally, misrepresented by various newspapers because of an episode which occurred days ago. While discussing the Maine disaster and the probability of war between the United States and Spain, he was, without provocation, assaulted by Edwin Greene, another Chamberlain attorney. Brown is the physical superior of Greene and easily kept him at a distance. Not wishing to engage in an unseemly personal encounter, he walked out of Greene's office, where the incident occurred, and closed the door. The newspapers are now printing statements that he was attacked because he was a Spanish sympathizer; that he was badly pounded by Greene and finally kicked out upon the sidewalk, etc. These stories are wholly and maliciously untrue, and do Mr. Brown a great injustice. Citizens who have known him during his residence here of a dozen years or more, and who are familiar with his upright and honorable character, deplore these untruths led for newspaper attacks upon a man whose loyalty to the United States has never been questioned.

Will Talk Single Tax.

Franklin H. Wentworth, vice president of the Chicago Single Tax club, the strongest and most aggressive single tax club in America, is spending a week in Duluth. The Unity club, which had a discussion of "Henry George and the Single Tax" set for April 5, has changed that date to April 4, next Monday, in order to take advantage of the opportunity of hearing Mr. Wentworth. The subject will be opened by a 20-minute talk from Mr. Wentworth and J. L. Washburn, to be followed by a general discussion.

Stationary Engineers' Lecture.

"Calorimeter Tests and the Heating Value of Fuel," will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Victor Hugo, M. E., before the local association of stationary engineers at the high school laboratory on next Saturday evening. In Mr. Hugo's calorimeter the process of combustion can be plainly seen. Meeting will be open. All interested in combustion and coal are invited to be present.

Marks Brothers' Company.

"Standing room only," was the sign that Marks Bros' company had out at the Normanna hall last night, when the curtain went up on the exact melodrama "The Duke's Daughter." Many were refunded their money because they could not get seats. Comedy was more in evidence than seriousness throughout the play and the many amusing scenes were played in a spirit that was very refreshing. The specialties between acts found great favor with the audience. Tonight "East Lynne." Saturday matinee "Ten Nights in a Barroom."

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY

Made a Well Man of Me.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address

Royal Medicine Co., 269 Dearborn St. CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale in Duluth, Minn., by S. F BOYCE, druggist.

AT WEST DULUTH

Board of Public Works Looks Over Condition of the Streets.

ORDERS TO CLEAN UP

Health Inspector Keen Is Issuing Orders For the Spring Work.

The board of public works paid a visit to West Duluth this afternoon for the purpose of examining the condition of the streets, with Street Commissioner Pat Nicholson. Mr. Nicholson has made good progress in his street cleaning work and they are in excellent condition. The board will within the next few days appoint a street commissioner to succeed Mr. Nicholson, who expects to be his own successor. However, there is considerable opposition to him, and it is by no means certain that some one of the other candidates will not succeed in defeating him.

ORDERING SPRING CLEANING.

Freeman Keen, health inspector for the West Duluth district, is busy serving notices on property owners to begin the annual spring cleaning up process. The work of cleaning up the alleys was well under way when it was stopped by the recent cold snap. Mr. Keen says there are no contagelous diseases now except the few scarlet fever cases on Fifty-second avenue, all of which are of a very mild form.

SELLING MANY PACK SACKS.

Albert Swenson has returned from Seattle, where he and A. M. Brindos are engaged in the manufacture of their patent Klondike pack sack. Their factory is turning out between fifty and sixty of them every day and the demand for them is greater than the present supply. Friday Mr. Swenson will leave for Toronto to make arrangements for introducing the pack sacks in Canada. He will visit Montreal and Quebec before returning. A patent has been issued on the device by the Canadian government, and Mr. Swenson expects to build up a large trade in that territory. He says that business in Seattle and other Alaska outfitting points continues good and that the rush for the gold fields shows no signs of an immediate let up.

PROFESSOR WALKER'S LECTURE.

Professor E. W. Walker of the West Superior normal school attracted a large audience at Asbury Methodist church last night to hear his lecture on "The Boy and His Sweethearts." The lecture was free and was given to the West Duluth Literary club and its friends. It was replete with humor and pathos and was received with much favor.

WEST DULUTH BRIEFS.

A. Bagley has removed his coal office to the building formerly occupied as a bicycle repair shop on Wadena street. The room vacated by Mr. Bagley is to be used as the office of Armstrong's livery barn, which is undergoing extensive improvements.

The ladies of the L. O. L. A. will give a social in Odd Fellows hall Friday afternoon.

The Baptist Ladies Aid association will meet at their hall Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The brother of Mrs. Jeanette McArton, who died in West Duluth Sunday, arrived this morning from Johnstown, N. D., and will return with the remains tomorrow. The funeral will be held from the family residence on Seventy-first avenue west at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Friday evening Dr. Robert Forbes will conduct quarterly meeting services at the Proctorknott Methodist church. The sermon will be preached at 8 o'clock and will be followed by the sacrament of the Lord's supper and a business session of the quarterly conference.

Tomorrow night at Hurley block, 20 Central avenue, Joseph Hamlin will raffle his house on Forty-eighth avenue west.

Wall paper at Nygren's.

WEST DULUTH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ride a Crescent, the strongest bicycle made. "The wheel that stands up." Roadsters, ***$35;*** Racers, ***$50;*** Chainless, ***$75;*** Tandems, ***$75.***

WIELAND & WADE,
Reliable Dealers in Bicycles.

TUG FOR THE CITIES.

Capt. McDougall Thinks One Should Be Had For Ice Breaking.

Vesselmen have long been free to express the opinion that it is the duty of the cities of Duluth and West Superior to keep channels in the harbor free of ice as late in the fall and early in the spring as the shipping interests of the two ports require. Vessels are now prevented from moving from one place to another and the only ice breaking that is done by the tug lines and individuals.

Capt. Alexander McDougall suggests that a large and powerful tug boat, designed especially with a view to ice breaking, be built, and that she be equipped with pumps and hose and other fire fighting apparatus so that she could do duty in case of fire on boats or dock property. He suggests that the boat be owned or chartered jointly by the two cities and manned with a crew trained as firemen. Such a tug, he says, could be built for between $40,000 and $50,000 and the expense of operating her would be about $10,000 or $12,000 a year, which includes interest on the investment and deterioration in the value of the property. She could be stationed at one of the bridge piers, midway between the two cities, where she would be ready to respond to an alarm of fire at any time.

Capt. McDougall will probably have drawings of such a boat as he has in mind made and submit his plan to the councils of Duluth and West Superior for their consideration.

HINTS TO ATHLETES.

Suggestions About Training and keeping the Body In Good Condition.

Never continue exercise long enough to produce fatigue. Stop when you feel tired.

Don't over-exert yourself to gain muscle. Remember that every muscle has its limits beyond which it cannot be developed.

Indian clubs are the most effective for giving one grace, ease and accuracy of movement, features which every athlete should strive to cultivate.

Bicycling has become a popular exercise and undoubtedly furnishes, in addition to muscular development, great exhilaration.

Dumb bells, if properly used, strengthen the muscles of the arms and incidentally those of the body and legs. They also expand the chest and broaden the shoulders.

After exercise a cool shower spray or bath should be taken, not to last more than one or two minutes and should be followed by a brisk rub to tone up the system and encourage the circulation of the blood. Some pure stimulant should also be used. Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky is used by prominent athletes for this purpose and is highly recommended.

It should be noted, however, that only a pure and medicinal malt like Duffy's will be of service. Ordinary whisky will not answer the purpose and you should be certain to secure the genuine.

WHIST CLUB SCORES.

Present Tournament Closed and New One Will Begin.

The Duluth Whist club closed its present tournament last evening, and will start a new one next Tuesday evening. The scores last evening were as follows:

North and South—

Moer and Tinkham	192
Kenealy and Buchanan	187
Hopkins and Wilson	176
Powell and Marble	175
McLaren and Frick	172
Wilson and Forsyth	172
Alford and Matter	178
White and Stevens	171
Beebe and Wakeman	180
Total	1,617

Average north and south, 179 2-3.

East and West—

Cullom and Lardner	164
Hilton and Wray	171
Houlton and Wilcox	180
Ogilvie and Lange	168
Rust and Lum	171
Foster and Pardee	169
Foote and Crane	179
Hirsch and Simonds	171
Niles and McPhail	167
Total	1,540

Average east and west, 171 1-3.

Messrs. Moer and Tinkham carried off the honors in the tournament. The scores were as follows:

	Games.	Total scores. Plus.	Average scores. Plus.
Moer-Tinkham	9	58.8	6.53
McCreary-Wyman	7	30.8	4.40
Kenealy-Buchanan	7	19.9	2.84
Houlton-Wilcox	9	18.5	2.06
Cullom-Lardner	10	26.85	2.68
Hilton-Wray	9	11.5	1.29
Hopkins-Wilson	8	6.45	.81
Powell-Marble	10	5	.5
		Minus.	Minus.
Smith-Lloyd	8	15.30	1.91
Hirsch-Simonds	10	19.45	1.94
White-Crawford	7	16	2.30
Coventry-Heimbuh	8	37.7	4.73

Won the Buttons.

At the curling rink last evening there was a contest for the Towne buttons and a rink skipped by Harry Hurlon won them from R. J. MacLeod, the score being as follows:

C. B. Woodruff,	D. W. Stocking,
D. G. Cutler,	E. N. Bradley,
C. A. Duncan,	A. H. Smith,
H. Hurdon.	R. J. MacLeod.
Skip—19.	Skip—7.

FLYING SQUADRON.

Expected to Move at Very Short Notice.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 30.—Monday and Tuesday everything about the flying squadron had a peaceful air, because of the pacific news from Washington. This morning found a great deal of suppressed excitement noticeable, particularly in the orders to men working in the shipbuilding yard, employed in making some minor changes on the Brooklyn, were told emphatically that all work must be finished by tonight and that the men on board would not be surprised to find the fleet moving within a few days. The hurry was in the main due to the uncertainty of the situation at Washington, as detailed in dispatches the similar situation in Key West.

The protected cruiser Columbia has arrived and this gives this squadron another type of vessel. The Brooklyn is a first-class armored and protected cruiser, one of the best equipped fighting vessels. The Massachusetts is a first-class battleship, throwing more tons of iron than any vessel afloat, and the Columbia is protected, but unarmored, a cruiser of fast type and carrying rapid-fire guns in her main battery. The Columbia will put on her coat of gray paint this morning, transforming herself from a highly decorated, pleasant-looking craft, into a formidable looking fighting machine Commodore Schley has almost fully organized her working force, finding it not a difficult matter as many of the officers of the fleet are old shipmates and have worked with him before, notably on the Baltimore at Valparaiso Chili, when the international episode occurred and where he displayed diplomacy that won him the confidence of the country.

"Some of us will smart for it."
—Much Ado About Nothing, Act V, Scene 1.

Not much! Pond's Extract removes all smarting.

SUMMONS.—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis—ss

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Thomes Hogan, Plaintiff,

Against

Daniel J. Sullivan, Defendant.

The state of Minnesota to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed in the office of the clerk of the district court, Eleventh judicial district, in and for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office 30-31 Exchange building, in the city of Duluth, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will have the amount he is entitled to recover ascertained by the court or under its direction and take judgment for the amount so ascertained.

Dated Duluth, March 29th, 1898.

DAN'L G. CASH,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
30-31 Exchange Building,
Duluth, Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald, March-30-April-6-13-20-27-May-4.

DULUTH TO TACOMA.

Mr. Beneteau Tells of the Far West—Duluth Good Enough.

P. Beneteau has sent a letter to The Herald from Tacoma, under date of March 25, in which he says:

Will you kindly allow me space in your valuable columns to give my Duluth friends the results of my observations since I left the little giant city at the head of the unsalted sea? As you are aware, on, and prior to, March 20, we in Duluth had enjoyed the finest kind of weather, and imagine my surprise when we reached the Missouri river to find the ground covered with snow. From the time we reached the Bad Lands until we reached Spokane, although we had double windows on the car, yet it was with difficulty we could see outside, owing to frosty windows. However, we managed to find out that from the Missouri river to Spokane, or west of the Rocky Mountain, the whole country is worse than it is at Duluth. Save a few valleys, such as the Gallatin and Walla Walla, etc., it would be difficult to find 1000 acres of tillable land together. But the mountains are utilized for the raising of stock, and right here let me tell you that for stock-raising and feeding I am now more convinced than ever that Duluth, or the few counties at the head of the lakes, are capable of great results. Our climate is not as severe as it is in the Rockies, and our grass is infinitely superior.

The great idle mining camps along the road throughout Montana some, I am told, representing investments of several millions, explains to my satisfaction the lack of prosperity in that state, which is evidenced by the bad conditions of old improvements. In short, until we cross the Rockies and reach Spokane the north shore of Lake Superior is a fair comparison. Now at Spokane we found prosperity, I think. The gold and copper mining business, with silver, seems prosperous, together with the reduction works and flour mills. The valley or country lying between the Rocky and Cascade mountains, say for 150 miles, is a nice country and the land very fertile, but needs irrigation, which is expensive. We then cross the Cascade mountains, which is a great sight, an experience which one can never forget, owing to the altitude reached with the assistance of three engines—crossing tunnels and observing green grass at the bottom, way below us, in the ravines, and snow five or six feet deep around and above us, surrounded with pine and spruce forests, with some of the finest timber I ever saw, but very difficult to handle owing to its location. Several small mills are located along the road, however, and manage to get these supplies.

In these mountains is found a mongrel coal, neither a lignite nor bituminous. It is said to be a good steam coal, however, and often used by blacksmiths. It is rather like our soft slack coal, and sells at Seattle and Tacoma at $2.50 per ton. The country west of the Cascade is very irregular; in fact the Cascades might be said to extend to the Sound, with valleys running between. These valleys are very fertile, and produce good crops of grain, fruit and berries, vegetables, hops and some stock, but no grapes or wines, which are peculiar to the Walla Walla district.

Tacoma is an over-boomed city of about 35,000 people, with an abundance of large and expensive homes, selling at less than mortgaged price. There is no such a thing as deficiency judgments here, and a judgment in this state is only good for six years. On the principal streets we see but few vacant stores, but on the second class business streets many are vacant. Much property has gone for taxes, and especially so where special assessments had to be paid. Seattle, until last fall, was similarly situated, and while property here has no salable value, yet the Klondike craze, as they call it, has so stimulated business that few if any good stores remain idle, and nearly all private dwelling houses are used as boarding houses. Population, 40,000. But both cities no doubt have great futures. They are the New York and Boston of the far West, and already receive a great deal of freight from China and Japan, as well as from the British possessions and export largely lumber, wool, flour and some of the cotton. California products are also brought here by boat and shipped East. The business men are true to their cities; they realize the fact that by concerted action they will win, and twice when their banks were in difficulty the citizens came to the rescue with $40,000 and $70,000 respectely, so that today they have abundance of banking facilities so badly wanted in other cities of their size.

The climate on the Sound is raw, damp and disagreeable, compelling one to wear warm clothing all the year round. In short, while the Pacific coast will open up in time, at present uncultivated land lies all around you wherever you go, and even within the city limits you find lands that were never under cultivation. Bottom lands are valued at about $50 to $100 per acre, according to improvements and location, within ten to twenty miles of these cities, and from all sides we hear the agreeable remark that now that the depression is over great things will happen. The coast people here seem to be anxious to trade with Duluth, and I hope that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern will see their error of the past and henceforth give us advantages in freight rates commensurate with possibilities; that is to say, give us the pro rata of through rates, thus enabling Duluth to compete with Chicago and these coast cities with San Francisco—that these roads will not only help us, but raise the value of their stock, and also become prosperous. In fact, I am happy to say that my mission here is a success beyond my expectation, and I see the day when this northern part of our country will see great prosperity.

Finally, Mr. Editor, allow me to say that within the last six months I have traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and observed as nearly as possible the advantages and disadvantages of the different parts of the country, and let me tell you and your readers that Duluth is good enough for me. I am going back shortly more convinced than ever that with a little patience and concerted action as of yore, Duluth will be the happy home of many ambitious, pushing and industrious men, who, in the moment of general depression, had almost despaired. In conclusion, let me say that one thing in which we in Duluth excel is the beauty of our wives and children, which is remarkable, and which is an indication of the superiority of our climate and good health.

P. BENETEAU.

FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

President Has Made Several Promises of Action.

Washington, March 30.—The senate committee on foreign relations failed to reach an agreement at its meeting today on any of its Cuban resolutions before it, but referred the whole matter to a sub-committee and then adjourned. The members of the foreign relations committee who saw the president today assured the other members that the Cuban situation will come to a head in a very few days and that congress will be informed. The utmost limit placed upon the time in which it will be settled one way or the other was stated as one week, while others thought that it might be within forty-eight hours.

The committee considered that it would be unwise, in view of the negotiations now on, to precipitate matters at this time. It was said that congress need not take action to hurry the administration in view of what had been learned by the members.

The senate passed a resolution, on motion of Chairman Davis of the foreign relations committee, allowing them to sit during the session of the senate. The committee will resume its session at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The general understanding appears to be that the situation is such that the reports and testimony will have to be fully considered in arriving at a conclusion. While the present disposition of the committe is to oblige the president it is made evident that a large majority of the committee would favor vigorous action as soon as it is made evident that diplomatic resources have been exhausted. What form this action will take was not discussed at today's meeting of the committee, no preference being shown for any of the four resolutions before the committee.

ANOTHER SPANISH FLEET.

Two Armored Cruisers and Destroyer Coming.

Washington, March 30.—The navy department has received a dispatch saying that several Spanish warships have left Carthagena, Spain. Their destination has not been learned as yet. The news excited great interest at the navy department.

It has been learned later that the ships which left Carthagena are the armored cruisers Infanta Maria Theresa and Cristobal Colon, and the torpedo boat destroyer Destructor.

A CLEVELAND DEMAND.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 30.—A mass meeting has been called for tonight to demand of President McKinley that the fredom of Cuba be immediately recognized, and that the butchery in Cuba be stopped, even though it may result in war. The meeting is called by the Americus club, the leading Republican organization of the West Side. Patriotic speeches will be made by the president urging it to take immediate action.

Get Our Prices!

On latest styles of spring overcoats, just opened up, from one of the leading clothing manufacturers in New York city.

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

Madam Coakley's Millinery Opening!

ON SATURDAY, April 2nd.

Power's Store, No. 105 W. Superior Street.

Will display an elegant line of IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC PATTERNS from M. E. Wallace's of Minneapolis, the largest and finest importing millinery house west of New York City. Our styles will be exclusive and the prices way below all other dealers.

Madam Coakley,

No. 105 W. Superior St., DULUTH, MINN.

Claims He Lost His Ten.

A foreigner made complaint today at police headquarters about losing a sum of money and a bag full of clothes. According to his account he went to the Windsor hotel and checked his bag. In the bag, he says, were several new suits of underwear and a new suit of clothes, in one of the pockets of which was a $10 bill. When he went back for his bag, it was gone and nobody knew anything about it. The chief told him to go to an attorney and that if he had a good case he would undoubtedly get fair treatment from Capt. Sullivan, the landlord of the Windsor.

PETER'S "NEIN" CHILDREN.

Peter Schmidt was arraigned yesterday in the Essex market court on a charge of intoxication, says the New York Sun.

"What is you business?" Magistrate Brann asked Schmidt.

"I am a carpenter," replied Schmidt in English.

"Are you married?"

"Yah," said Schmidt.

"Any children?"

"Nein," said Schmidt.

"What's that?" asked the magistrate.

"Nein," again replied Schmidt.

"Well, if you have nine children to support, it would be bar on them to fine you. This is a case where humanity justifies clemency. Now go home to your family, and don't drink again."

When you want The Evening Herald wants bring what you want

Scrofula, a Vile Inheritance.

Scrofula is the most obstinate of blood troubles, and is often the result of an inherited taint in the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Scrofula; it forces out every trace of the disease, and cures the worst cases.

My son, Charlie, was afflicted from infancy with Scrofula, and he suffered so that it was impossible to dress him for three years. His head and body were a mass of sores, and his eyesight also became affected. No treatment were spared that we thought would relieve him, but he grew worse until his condition was indeed pitiable. I had almost despaired of his ever being cured, when by the advice of a friend we gave him S. S. S. (Swift's Specific). A decided improvement was the result, and after he had taken a dozen bottles, no one who knew of his former dreadful condition would have recognized him. All the sores on his body have healed, his skin is perfectly clear and smooth, and he has been restored to perfect health. MRS. S. S. MABRY,
360 Elm St., Macon, Ga.

For real blood troubles it is a waste of time to expect a cure from the doctors. Blood diseases are beyond their skill. Swift's Specific,

S.S.S. For The Blood

reaches all deep-seated cases which other remedies have no effect upon. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no pot ash, mercury, or other mineral.

Books mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

McMartin & Co.,
21-23 Fifth Avenue West.

Hot Air Furnaces,
Pitch and Gravel Roofing,
Cornices and Skylights,
Sheet Iron and Tin Work.

Smokestacks and Chimney Tops. Furnace Repairing a Specialty.

Call or telephone us. No. 642.

Grand Millinery Opening....

Watch for our announcement in Thursday's papers.

Friday and Saturday, April 1 and 2.

Great Kid Glove Sale Friday and Saturday. Watch this paper tomorrow night.

PANTON & WHITE.

ADVANCE IN WHEAT

Traders Were Given a Surprise By Firmness at the Opening.

THE CABLES HIGHER

The Advance In Wall Street Stocks One of the Bullish Factors.

The wheat market started out today with considerable strength and at higher prices, much to the astonishment of the traders, who had not been looking for any bullish features in view of the serious nature of the complications over the Cuban question. But the Liverpool market was higher, and there was a good prospect of a large decrease in the visible supply this week, while a sharp rise in stocks in Wall street, which imported much strength, because it was ascribed to a belief that Spain is about to make concessions which will result in peace being maintained. Trading was dull on the Duluth board. May wheat started 1c higher at 86c and advanced sharply to 86½c. Later it eased off to 86c but at noon took another rally and sold up 1c and better. The close of the hour touched 88¼c again. Then it became easier and closed 87¾c, a net gain of 1c for the day. One elevator bought six cars of cash stuff at 1c over May. Corn and rye each advanced ½c. Following were the closing prices:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 97¾c; May, 88¾c; July, 89½c; September, 77c. No. 1 northern, cash, 86¾c; May, 87¾c; July, 83½c; September, 76c. No. 2 arrive—No. 1 hard, 87½c; No. 1 northern, 86¾c. Rye, 48½c. Oats, 25½c. Barley, 31½c. Flax, $1.17. May, $1.17½. Corn to arrive, 28c.

Inspection—Wheat, 164; corn, 2; oats, 2; rye, 2; flax, 30. Receipts—Wheat, 16,61 bus; corn, 54,445 bus; oats, 32,135 bus; rye, 855 bus; barley, 727 bus; flax, 8859 bus. Shipments—Barley, 2400 bus.

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD.

Opening Rise In Wheat Which Was Unexpected.

Chicago, March 30.—It was the unexpected that happened in wheat today. Opening sales of July were made at 82½@82¾c against yesterday's closing price of 81¾@82c, and after a few moments' nervousness, during which time the price touched 82¾c and receded to 82⅝@82¾c, a buying demand set in which carried the price steadily up to 83⅝c. At the start the firmness of the English markets was the influence. Liverpool is showing bid advance. This was seen best right off in the sharp advance in Wall street stocks, due, it was said, to a belief in a peaceful settlement of the Cuban question. This drove in a good many shorts and, though their wants were well supplied, the demand from that source was sufficient to advance prices and make a much firmer market than was looked for. Northwest receipts were 225 cars, compared with 924 last week and 294 a year ago. Chicago received 62 cars. The additions to contract stocks today amounted to about 35,000 bus, 26 cars from regular stores and 16,000 bus from mixing houses. The weather West was warmer and more favorable.

The primary Western market receipts were 1,000,000 bus against 519,000 bus the similar day of last week. This discrepancy in the present case is indicative of a heavier decrease in the visible than occurred the year before, seeing that besides lighter receipts there are heavier export shipments. The week's decrease in the visible last year was 411,000 bus and should be at least double that this week. The export clearances from Atlantic ports were comparatively light today, amounting in wheat and flour to the equivalent of 24,000 bus. Closing foreign quotations showed Liverpool higher since yesterday for May wheat and 1d higher for later futures. Paris was 20 centimes higher for March flour and 20 centimes lower for May. It is 10 centimes lower each for March and May wheat. Antwerp showed no change. The market here was rather nervous over a comparatively narrow range, and susceptible to rumors of a political character affecting the relations with Spain. The May future was held well in hand by the Leiter brokers, who did not, however, make an effort during the forenoon to advance it. July gradually weakened and did not meet with sufficient buying to turn it upward until it had sold at 82½@83c, but from that point it commenced another and more determined advance. The price about 12 o'clock was 83¾c.

Corn was quiet and firm. Receipts were light, 111 cars. May opened ⅛c higher at 28⅝@29c and advanced to 29¼@29⅜c.

Oats were dull and firm, following wheat. Receipts were 166 cars. May opened ⅛c higher at 25c and advanced to 25⅜@25½c.

There was a better demand for provisions. Cuban negotiations were construed as more favorable, and there was moderate covering by shorts. The hog market was firm. May pork opened a shade higher at $9.40 and advanced to $9.50. May lard opened unchanged at $4.97½ and advanced to $5.05. May ribs opened unchanged at $5.00 and advanced to $5.02½@5.05.

Chicago, March 30.—Close: wheat, May, $1.00¾; July, 83½c; September, 76¼. Oct tober, 77½c. Corn, March, 28⅝c; May, 28⅞c; July, 30⅝@30¾c; September, 31¼@31⅜c. Oats: March, 24½c; May, 25c; July, 23c. Pork, March, $9.35; May, $9.40; July, $9.57½. Lard, March, $4.97½; May, $5.00; July, $5.07½. Ribs, March, $5.00; May, $5.00@5.02½; July, $5.07½. Cash markets: No. 2 red winter $1.01; No. 3 red, 99@99c; No. 2 hard, 86c; No. 3 hard, 85@86c; No. 2 spring, 84c; No. 3 spring, 85@87c; No. 1 spring, $1.01. Corn, No. 2, 29c; No. 3, 28½@29c. Oats, No. 2, 27½c; No. 3, 24½c. Barley, cash, No. 5, 30@42c. Cash, rye, 49½c; May, 49½@50c. Cash, flax, $1.11½; cash, Northwestern, $1.13; May, $1.17; September, $1.01¼. Timothy, March, $2.80.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Chicago.	New York.
May:—				
Open	86	84¼	1.01	98¾
High	88¼	84¾	1.04	99
Low	86	84¼	1.02	98¾
Close	87¼B	84¾-¼	1.03⅜B	98¾
July:—				
Open		83¾B	82¼-⅝	85½
High		84¾	83¾	86
Low		83¾	81¾	85¾-⅞
Close		83¾B	81¾	85¼A

CHICAGO CORN AND PORK.

	Corn. May.	Pork. May.
Open	28⅝@29	$9.40@9.42
High	29⅛	9.52
Low	28¾@28⅝	9.37
Close	28¾A	9.40A

THE MINNEAPOLIS MARKET.

Minneapolis, March 30.—Wheat, steady: March, 86¾c; May, 91¾@88c; July, 84¾c; September, 76c. No. 1 hard, 87¾c; No. 1 northern, 86¾c.

GOSSIP.

Received over private wire of B. E. Baker, grain and stock broker, room 107 Chamber of Commerce and 26 Board of Trade, Chicago, March 30.—Wheat opened higher due to strong cables in the face of our decline yesterday. The local scalping crowd were the best buyers of the day and worked July wheat up to 83¾c. Later, owing to the absence of any outside support, whatever, the market became weak and declined sharply to 81¾c for July, closing at 82c. There was scarcely any trade today in May wheat. There seemed to be several orders to sell at $1.04 and buying orders at $1.03. Advices from Baltimore say that if the price of wheat holds where it is selling at now, they will get 10,000,000 from New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland for the balance of the crop year.

Corn closes about the same as it did last night. There has not been an active market. Prospects of more rains through the country seem to give quite a little strength and the advance in wheat of a cent per bus gave it a little sympathy. The market was the same at the close. There is of course a good demand for all the corn coming here, receipts are very light and will be so for a while. Clearances light compared to what they have been of late. Oats were firm today. May ors closed at 25c per bus bid. There is a moderate demand all the time for cash oats. Speculative trade is light. The price is high enough.

Provisions were strong for a while, sold higher but closed easy. It looks as though packers had accumulated quite a lot of product during the last few days and as though they believed in a good demand and better prices. Receipts of hogs are larger than they were last year and if they continue, we doubt if the market works up much at present.

Puts, July wheat, 81¼@80⅝-81c.
Calls, July wheat, 83@83¼c.
Curb, Jul ywheat, 82c.
Puts, May corn, 28¾-⅞c asked.
Calls, May corn, 29⅛c asked.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Name of stock	Open	High	Low	Close
Whisky	26¼	27⅛	26	27
Atchison preferred	119	122½	116	121⅞
Sugar				
Canada Southern				
C., B. & Q.	93⅜	95¾	92½	95⅜
St. Paul	89⅝	92¼	89⅝	92
Chicago Gas	91½	94½	91½	94
Pacific Mail				
General Electric	33	34½	33	34½
Omaha	71¾	71¾	71	71
Reading	16¾	17⅜	16¾	17⅜
L. & N.	50¾	52	50⅜	51
Manhattan	98½	101	98	100¾
Missouri Pacific	26¾	27⅝	26¾	27⅜
Tobacco	87¾	90	87¾	90
N. Y. C.	119¾	121⅜	119	121
N. P. preferred	63	64	62⅞	63⅝
Rock Island	85⅞	88½	85⅞	88
Union Pacific pfd	32¾	34¾	32¾	33⅝
Western Union	87	87¾	86	87⅛
Leather	5¾	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛
T. C. I.	19½	21¼	19½	21⅛

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

DULUTH QUOTATIONS.

Note—The quotations below are for goods which change hands in lots on the open market. In filling orders, in order to secure best goods for shipping and to cover cost incurred, an advance over jobbing prices has to be charged. The figures are changed daily.

BUTTER.

Clover Leaf, per lb	21		
Cream, separators, fancy	16	@	18
Dairies, fancy, special make	15	@	16
Packing stock	10	@	11
Dairy, fair	14	@	16
CHEESE.			
Clover Leaf cheese, per lb	10	@	10½
Twins, flats, full cr'm, new	10½	@	11
Full cr'm, Young America	11	@	11½
Swiss cheese, No. 1	12	@	12½
Brick, No. 1	11	@	12
Limburger, full cr'm, choice	9½	@	10½
Primost	6	@	6½
EGGS.			
Candled, strictly fresh	9	@	9½
Storage, candled	8½	@	9
HONEY.			
Fancy white clover	12	@	12½
Fancy white clover, in jars			
strained, per lb	12½	@	13
Golden rod	11½	@	12
Dark honey	11	@	11½
Buckwheat, dark	11	@	11½
MAPLE SUGAR.			
Vermont, per pound	11		
Ohio, per pound	10		
Maple syrup, per gal	90	@	1 00
POPCORN.			
Choice, per lb		2½	3
NUTS.			
Chestnuts, per lb	12½	@	15
Soft shell almonds, per lb	12		
Soft shell walnuts, per lb	12		
Hard shell walnuts, per lb	11	@	9
Brazils, per lb	8	@	10
Pecans, per lb	8	@	
Filberts, per lb	10		
Peanuts, roasted per lb	7		
Raw peanuts, per lb	4½	@	5½
VEGETABLES.			
Asparagus, per dozen	3	00	
Pie plant, 5 lb bundles	45		
Long radishes, per doz	25	@	30
Green onions, per doz	25	@	30
Oyster plant, per doz	45	@	50
Florida tomatoes, per basket	55	@	60
Horse radish, per lb	6	@	7
Hot house cucumbers, doz	1 35	@	1 50
Parsley, per doz	25	@	30
Jersey sweet potatoes, bbl	4 75	@	5 00
Hubbard squash, per doz	1 00	@	75
Beets	40	@	45
Parsnips	50	@	60
Lettuce, per box	20	@	1 25
Spinach, bus	50	@	75
California celery, doz	50	@	60
Wax beans, box	4 00	@	4 25
Potatoes, per bus	55	@	60
Mint, per doz	25	@	30
Cauliflowers, per doz	1 25	@	1 75
Carrots, per bus	55	@	60
Turnips, per bus	30	@	40
Cabbage, per 100 lbs	1 00	@	1 10
Red cabbage, per doz	50	@	60
Horse radish roots, per bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Onions, per bus	90	@	1 00
PEAS AND BEANS.			
Fancy navy, per bus	1 25	@	1 35
Medium, hand picked, bus	90		
Brown beans, fancy, bus	1 25	@	1 50
Green and yellow peas	1 10	@	1 25
Green peas, bus	1 10	@	1 25
FRUITS.			
Cranberries, Jerseys	10 00	@	10 50
Cranberries, country, bus	2 00	@	2 25
Catawba grapes, basket	18	@	20
Limes, per case	4 00	@	4 50
California seedlings	1 75	@	2 25
Mexican oranges	2 00	@	2 25
Navel oranges	2 75	@	3 25
Lemons, per box	2 75	@	3 00
Bananas, per doz	35	@	75
Figs, per lb	12	@	15
Dates, per lb	9	@	10
Louisiana strawberries 24 pt	2 50		
APPLES.			
Northern spies, per bbl	4 00		
New York kings, per bbl	3 00		
Willow twigs	3 00	@	3 25
N. Y. famous Orleans, bbl	3 75		
Rhode Island greenings, bbl	3 50		
Wine saps, per bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Snow apples	3 00		
Jonathans	5 00		
Roman beauties, per bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Ben Davis, per bbl	2 25	@	3 00
Genitons, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
CIDER.			
N. Y. sweet cider, per keg	2 75	@	3 00
Fruit juices, per keg	4 00	@	4 50
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	11	@	12
Chickens, hens	10	@	11
DRESSED MEATS.			
Mutton	7½	@	8
Lamb	8	@	9
LIVE POULTRY.			
Hens	8	@	10
Veal, fancy	8½	@	9
Veal, good	8	@	8½
Pork	5	@	5½
HAY, CAR LOTS.			
Choice south Minn	$ 7 00	@	7 50
Northern Mian	5 00	@	5 50
Medium	6 50	@	7 50
Tame, ton, choice timothy	6 00		
BRAN AND SHORTS, CAR LOTS.			
Bran, 200 lbs, sacks inc	12 50		
Shorts, 100 lbs, sacks inc	13 00		
Shorts, 200 lbs, sacks inc	12 50		
Ground feed No. 1	13 00	@	13 50
Ground feed No. 2	13 50	@	14 00
Oats, car lots	30		
Corn	35		

IN NEW YORK.

New York, March 30.—Butter, very firm; Western creamery, 15@19½c; Elgins, 19½c; factory, 12@14½c.

IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 30.—Butter, firm; creamery, 13@18½c; dairies, 10½@16c. Eggs, steady; fresh, 9c.

GOT A FREE MEAL.

But the Other Fellow Probably Had Some Trouble.

"One of the Columbus sports recently had a peculiar experience while in Chicago," remarked one of the regular visitors at the Nell house, says the Columbus Ohio, Dispatch.

"It happened that he went to Chicago under the impression that he could secure something to do in his line of business, but that proved a blooming failure. It was not long before he struck the bottom of his pocket; next the pangs of hunger attacked his stomach and he did not know what to do. About all he had to eat for a week or ten days was the few bites he could secure from saloon lunch counters and that was not sufficient to keep a young and vigorous stomach going. Finally he became desperate, and while standing on the street corner cogitating what desperate thing he could do to secure a full stomach once more he was approached by a well-dressed young fellow like himself, and asked for money to secure a meal with, and the remark that he had not had a mouthful to eat for the past twenty-four hours. All at once the Columbus man was struck with an inspiration and he said: 'I have no doubt that you are telling the exact truth and I will give you one of the best meals you ever had in your life. Come with me,' and they proceeded to a first-class restaurant, where steaks, chops and all the other good things on the menu were ordered and fully enjoyed by the two thoroughly hungry men.

"Seeing that the invited guest was about through, the Columbus man said: 'Now, don't be in a hurry but I must and will pay at the desk, but before I do I will point you out, so there will be no trouble.'

"This was done and the two men exchanged signs, indicating that they had prearranged matters. However, instead of paying the Columbus man said to the cashier: 'That man will pay the bill when he goes out.' The explanation was accepted by the cashier and the Columbus man left the premises as soon as possible. Just what transpired will never be known, but the chances are that the man who was being treated was introduced to a robust pair of boots or possibly he was arrested just what a police judge would do with a case of that kind cannot be surmised, but if the court had any sense of humor about him he ought to have said: 'You are a victim of the other man, and notwithstanding the fact that you have a full stomach, go and sin no more.' The Columbus man is back in town and he will not again make an effort to take in the big breezy city by the lakes, for he has had an elegant sufficiency."

THE COTTON MARKET.

Quiet and Firm With a Liverpool Formed Advance.

New York, March 30.—The cotton market opened quiet and firm at an advance of 2 to 3 points on light covering and Liverpool buying, the result of more favorable turn of English markets than expected, a firmer ruling of the stock market and prospect of small port and interior receipts. At 11 o'clock the market was quiet and steady at a net gain of 2 to 4 points. Sales to that time were limited to 22,500 bales.

Cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 6 5-16c, middling gulf, 6 5-16c; sales, 400 bales. Cotton futures closed steady; sales, 55,100 bales. March, $5.96; April, $5.96; May, $6.01; June, $6.03; July, $6.05; August, $6.08; September, $6.07; October, $6.05; November, $6.06; December, $6.07; January, $6.09.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Spurt Among Internationals Noticed at the Opening.

New York, March 30.—Prices of the international stocks and the local tractions spurted upwards at the opening, the former rising above the London parity. Louisville led the group with a rise of 1¾; Metropolitan Street Railway was up 3¾ and Sugar 2⅜, gains otherwise were small. Tennessee Coal showed a loss of ¾.

Profit taking in the specialties checked the rise for a short time, but concessions were not large outside the specialties. A very heavy buying movement then developed which permeated the whole list. The market became very animated and buoyant, prices of many leading railway stocks rising between two and three points over last night's close. In Burlington the gain was 3¾. Some of the specialties among them Metropolitan, Sugar and Consolidated Gas extended their gains to over four points.

The market again gave way sharply after 11 o'clock under influence of realizing sales which affected pretty nearly everything on the list. Losses were about a point on the average. The bulls, however, steadied the market before midday, and some substantial recoveries occurred on a decreased volume of business. The improvement was not well held. Sales of stocks to noon, 345,490 shares. The bond market displayed aggressive strength in moderate purchases.

COFFEE AND MALARIA.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: "The best remedy in the world for an impending attack of malaria or chills and fever is strong black coffee," said the drummer with the quill in his mouth, as he walked up to the cashier's desk and paid for lunch for two.

"Early yesterday morning I awakened with the usual accompaniment of the ague. I had hot flushes. Following them came a sensation similar to having cold feet dancing a minuet on one's back in the winter time.

"Well, I'm several hundred miles from home, out of reach of my wife, of course, and I was in a dilemma. Getting the ague when you haven't a sympathetic spouse or a loving old mother near to douse your feet in mustard baths and rub your chest with camphor, is not the pleasantest thing in the world.

"So what did I do but adopt the suggestion of a fellow who said he'd had the ag dozens of times' and drank coffee.'

"I swallowed five big brawny cups of the stuff, and when I arose today I felt like a king. It had effected a cure."

Millinery Opening Tomorrow.

Cut flowers will be given away at the millinery opening at Silberstein & Bondy's tomorrow.

IT'S A GREAT MISTAKE

To expect wheat to do much until after the war cloud is out of the way then, if the trouble is settled without a fight, the market will advance. If there is a fight there will probably be a "break." Corn and pork will probably follow wheat, to a certain extent, and they will all be purchases on the "breaks" and sales on the "bulges" for a while yet. In the meantime corn looks the most tempting, because it cannot get much lower and conditions are such that it is likely to go much higher. Our free book explains trading in wheat, corn or provisions; write for it. Cunningham & Crosby, Flour Exchange Minneapolis.

ONE CENT A WORD.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL. 113 EAST Second street.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL for general housework. 1022 East First street.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, GERMAN Girl, small family, no washing. 808 East Second.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 313 Second avenue west.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY THOROUGHly competent, quick at figures, for office work. Best references required. Fanton & White.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. 414 East Third street.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED AND competent girl for general housework. Big wages. Two in family. 219 Fourth avenue east.

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL housework. 222 Second avenue east.

GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Must understand cooking. No washing. 505 East Second street.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 522 Fourth avenue east.

WANTED — TWO EXPERIENCED waitresses at once at the St. James hotel.

GOOD STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework wanted by Mrs. A. R. Macfarlane, Glen Avon.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSEKEEPER. Call at 621 Chamber of Commerce.

COMPETENT GIRL WANTED AT 1028 East First street. Good wages.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 522 Twenty-sixth avenue west.

WANTED—SIX GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, eight dining room girls and kitchen girls. Call at 225 East Superior street, at the oldest and most reliable employment office.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Good wages. 519 West Second street.

ANY WOMAN CAN EARN $1.35 TO $2 daily making artificial flowers. We teach you in one day and give steady employment; we have hundreds of wonence; don't delay but send for particulars. Address Fairfield Flower company, Fairfield, Me.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MILLWRIGHT—ONE WHO CAN SET up small circular mill and file saws. H. Esmond hotel.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN, SALARY and commission. Hustlers can make big money. Work in city. Anybody can sell Singer sewing machines. The Singer Manufacturing company, 614 West Superior street.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND country towns to sell specialties in household goods on easy payments. Write or apply to Gately Supply company, 705 West Superior street, Duluth, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT—THREE STALL BARN. Apply at 23 West Second street.

FOR RENT—FARM OF 120 ACRES with house and barn; one-half mile from West Duluth; cheap to good tenant. Inquire No. 208 First National Bank building, Duluth.

FREE FARMS.

160 acres of the choicest Farming Lands in the world FREE. Land located in a good climate and near a good market; also cheap rates of transportation to bona fide settlers. For full particulars apply to or address J. H. M. Parker, Canadian government agent, 502 Palladio building, Duluth, Minn.

FOR RENT—FIVE ACRES ON MAPLE Grove road near Highland, cleared and fenced. N. J. Upham & Co., 400 Burrows building.

BUTTONS. BUTTONS — WE MAKE buttons from any photo or tintype, returning picture in perfect condition. One button, 25 cents; two buttons, from same picture, 40 cents; three buttons, from same picture, 50 cents. Send stamps or silver to Cook Ely, 7 East Superior street, Duluth, Minn.

CARPET LAYING DONE BY EXPEfienced workmen. Address 214 West Superior street.

SETTLERS' EXCURSION!

A Settlers' Excursion train will leave Duluth on April 12th for the great farming country of Western Canada. Cheap rates for bona fide settlers; 160 acres of land free. For full particulars apply to or address J. H. M. Parker, Canadian Gov't Agent, 502 Palladio Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

DEPEW TO RETIRE.

S. R. Calloway Will Be the Central's New President.

New York, March 30.—President Depew authorized the following statement: To carry out the policy of greater unity of administration in the Vanderbilt system, the following adjustment of the managements will be made after the annual election of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad company, which occurs on April 20.

Chauncey M. Depew will retire from the presidency of the New York Central and Hudson River Railway company and become chairman of the board of directors of the New York Central, Lake Shore, Nickel Plate and the Michigan Central railways. S. R. Calloway will succeed Mr. Depew as president of the New York Central Railway company. Mr. Ledyard will remain president of the Michigan Central. The presidents of the Lake Shore and of the Nickel Plate have not yet been chosen.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, in retiring from the chairmanship of the New York Central & Hudson River company, and of the Michigan Central company, and William K. Vanderbilt, in retiring from the chairmanship of the Lake Shore and of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis companies, will remain in the directories and continue their interest in the present presidencies, where their names have been so long identified.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived: Nordland, from Antwerp; Ems, from Naples; Teutonic, from Liverpool.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE THINGS WE HAVE NOT

Are the things we want. What you want can best be secured through The Evening Herald want columns. Results are sure.

HERALD WANT ADS

Will procure anything procurable.
Will sell anything salable.
Will rent anything that is rentable.

ONE CENT A WORD.

TRAINED NURSE.

IF YOU WANT A TRAINED NURSE, leave your order at Boyce's drug store.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, NO. 312 Third avenue east, all modern conveniences. Apply Duluth Trust company, Trust company building.

FOR RENT—THAT CHOICE CORNER house in Park terrace. Steam heat and city water furnished, very cheap to right party. Myers Bros., 205 Lyceum building.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, ASHTABULA terrace. Fred A. Lewis, 216 W. Sup. St.

FOR RENT—NEW NATIONAL HOTEL, No. 21 Second avenue west, twenty-two rooms, all newly furnished. Terms easy; good business guaranteed. Apply M. I. Dahlsten.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO RENT AT reasonable prices. N. J. Upham & Co., 400 Burrows' building.

FOR RENT.

List your houses and stores with us. We can rent them for you.

LITTLE & NOLTE,
Under American Exchange Bank.

HOUSES, STORES AND FLATS. GEO. H. Crosby & Co., 106 Providence building. Tel. 24.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$500 WILL ENABLE RIGHT PARTY TO purchase good established business. Address M 44, Herald.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

DOUBLE PARLORS, ALSO SUITE ON second floor, modern; will permit light housekeeping. 305 East Third, Salter row.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN modern house, private family, East End. Address M 29, Herald.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM. 109 Second avenue east.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED ROOMS WITH bath. 127 West Fourth street.

THREE ROOMS CHEAP. 212 EAST Third street.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN brick house with all modern conveniences. Only two blocks from Spalding. Apply 503 West Second street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT. 501 West Second street. Two blocks from Spalding.

TO RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—STEAM HEATED FLATS central location; all modern conveniences, Silvey & Stephenson, Providence building.

ROOMS AND BOARD OFFERED.

SPECIAL RATES FOR ROOM AND board. Midland hotel 212 West Second street.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ROOMS furnished for housekeeping. Man and wife, no children. Address M 31, Herald.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND ROOM WANTED IN PRIvate family by man and wife, no children. Must be reasonable in price. Address M 86, Herald.

Spring time is here. So is moving time. Now look out for the choicest list of houses, rooms and flats to rent in the city. Read the want ads. every night....

WANTED—TO BUY.

Wanted to Buy Don't throw away your old clothes. We will pay good prices for them. Send postal card and we will call and see you.

OLSTEIN & JOSEPHS, 510 West Superior St.

WANTED—TO BUY, CONSOLIDATED stock and Imperial mill stock. H. W. Coffin.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR HOUSEHOLD goods. Call or send postal to Duluth auction house, 17 First avenue west.

SCALP AND FACIAL WORK.

LADIES, GO TO MRS. A. McKIEL'S, 131 West Superior street, room 2.

PERSONAL.

THE PARENTS OF B. T. HILL, WHO was last heard of at Two Harbors, Dec. 15, in the employ of Vandergrift & Jacobs, are very anxious to learn of his whereabouts. Any information which will lead to ascertaining his present whereabouts will be appreciated. Address C. P. Earl, Box 611, city.

WANTED—YOUR PHOTO AND 25 cents (silver or stamps). We return to you free of charge thirty-six of our enameled stamp photos. We copy from any size photo or picture, and return the same without injury. Cook Ely, 7 East Superior street, Duluth, Minn.

ONE CENT A WORD.

All advertisements of "Situations Wanted" inserted free. We invite as many repetitions as are necessary to secure what you advertise for. The Herald's 50,000 daily readers will be sure to fill your wants.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WOMAN WANTS WORK BY THE DAY. Washing or any kind of day work. Address Mrs. Kate Pullen, Duluth, Minn.

WANTED—TO LEARN, PRINTER'S trade by boy 15 years old. M 18, Herald.

WANTED—PLACE TO DO GENERAL housework or work of any kind. 1720 West New street, city.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker, work at once, out by day in families. Address T. L., Herald.

COLLECTING—WILL COLLECT FOR you on commission. Good references. M 25, Herald.

WASHING DONE AT 215½ EAST THIRD street.

WANTED — SITUATION AS TIMEkeeper, watchman or anything a one-armed man can do. Good recommendations. Address M 28, Herald.

WANTED—PLACES TO DO DRESSmaking in families by the day. Address M 37, Herald.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES A POSITION as housekeeper for a family or the care of rooms M 45, Herald.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker, a place to sew in private families. Address Miss Gertrude Schaum, 1728 Banks avenue, West Superior.

WANTED — HOUSE CLEANING OR scrubbing or offices and stores to clean. Mrs. Jackson, 23 First avenue east. Work guaranteed.

CLAIRVOYANT.

CLAIRVOYANT—HEALTH, WEALTH and happiness by consulting Miss Mae Romaine, the celebrated clairvoyant. She may be consulted on all affairs of life. Correct advice on business, love, marriage, divorce, law suits, speculation, mining deals, etc.; removes evil influences; enables the separated and causes a speedy marriage with the one you love. All who are in trouble, whose fond hopes have been blasted, who have been deceived by false predictions of others, before giving up in despair call on this medium and be convinced of her powers. Hours 10 to 9 daily and Sundays. Parlors 317 East Superior street, Oppel block, rooms 1 and 2.

PROFESSIONAL.

MRS. JULIA L. HUGHES—SUPERFLUous hair, moles, etc., permanently destroyed by electricity, without injury. Also scientific face massage and complexion treatment. Manicuring. Choice toilet preparations. 305 Masonic temple, Duluth.

LOST.

LOST—LAST WEEK, DARK BROWN suit of clothes, somewhat worn. Finder please return to E. Abbon, 25 West Superior street. Reward given.

FRATERNITIES.

PALESTINE LODGE NO. 29, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings first and third Monday evenings of every month at 8 p. m. Next meeting April 4, 1898. Work, Second degree. W. A. McGonagle, W. M.; James A. Crawford, secretary.

IONIC LODGE NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting March 28, 1898. Work, Third degree. William C. White, W. M.; R. O. Sweeny, Sr., secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER NO. 20, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting March 30, 1898. M. M. degree. Lyonel Ayres, H. P.; George E. Long, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month, 7:30 p. m. Next conclave Tuesday, March 29, 1898. Work Templar degree. M. M. Gasser, E. C.; Alfred Le Richeux, recorder.

A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105. Meets every Thursday in Hunter block, third floor, West Superior street. John Richter, M. W.; W. J. Stephens, recorder.

DULUTH LODGE NO. 110, DECREE OF Honor, A. O. U. W. Meets at Odd Fellows' hall, Lake avenue, every first and third Tuesday at 2 p. m., and every second and fourth Tuesday at 8 p. m. Lucy Purdy, C of H.; Minnie Wilbur, recorder.

A. O. U. W.—DULUTH LODGE NO. 10. Meets every Tuesday evening at I. O. O. F. hall, Lake avenue north. M. H. Seeley, M. W.; J. W. Shepherdson, recorder.

"ELKS" meet every Thursday night at 7:30, King block. John L. Fuller, Sec'y. Geo. C. Gibert, E. R

ALPHA COUNCIL NO. 1, MODERN Samaritans. Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Kalamazoo hall W. B. Henderson, G. S.; A. McG. McDonald, scribe.

FINANCIAL.

RENTING,

LOANS AND REAL ESTATE, SURETY BONDS, INVESTMENTS, INSURANCE, OOUNTY ORDERS.

A. R. MACFARLANE,
'Phone 652. 12 Exchange Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, ETC. THE STANDARD JEWELRY AND LOAN OFFICE, 324 W. Sup. street

MONEY TO LOAN, ANY AMOUNT. Cooley & Underhill, 104 Palladio.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, standard make, largest size, Empire oak case, stool and scarf complete for $195. Has had a few weeeks use only. Is practically new. Address A. E. Whitney, general delivery, Duluth.

FOR SALE—NEW 1898 $40 BICYCLE FOR $25. Call First National building.

FOR SALE—SMALL FRAME HOUSE, rear of 1426 Jefferson. Inquire at 25 East First street. Roy & Robertson.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE OR RENT. Wyckoff, Seamens & Benedict, 323 West Superior street.

DON'T MISS THE HALF PRICE SUIT and overcoat sale at B. J. Cook's 404 West Superior street. A full line of furnishing goods at very low prices.

HAIR SWITCHES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR SWITCHES, $1.50, $2 and $3. Knauf Sisters, 101 W. Sup. St.

ONE CENT A WORD.

REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—EAST END HOUSES, built to order. Easy monthly payments. William Kaiser, 408 Palladio.

FOR SALE—3000 ACRES FARMING land in Douglas county, on Northern Pacific and Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroad; $2.50 per acre; less as one tract. H. W. Coffin.

FORTY ACRES GOOD FARMING land, one mile from school and store, two miles from street car line, at $20 per acre. A 50-foot lot on paved street, Oneota, for $500. D. W. Scott, 10 Mesaba block.

SPIRIT MEDIUM

PROFESSOR LA WARDE, THE world's greatest trance medium and expert palmist, reads your life without question or mistake, advice on business changes, love, marriages, separations, law suits, etc.; unites the separated, causes speedy and happy marriages, removes evil influences, family troubles and jealousy; brings back lost or stolen articles. Call on this wonderful naturally gifted young man, and he will send you away happier, wiser and bolder than before. Parlors 102 East Second street.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

St. Paul & Duluth R. R.

| Leave Duluth. | *Da

CUBA IN THE HOUSE

Bailey Brought Forward a Resolution to Recognize Independence of Cuba.

RULED OUT BY REED

For Fear Democrats Would Get Credit, Republicans Supported the Chair.

Washington, March 30.—In the house today, Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, presented as a matter of privilege, a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba. A perfect whirlwind of applause overwhelmed the house from both galleries. Mr. Boutelle made a point of order against it, and Mr. Bailey, in speaking to the point of order, declared that he had no purpose to raise disorder in the house. He believed he had a right to make it. The greatest confusion and excitement prevailed. Mr. Bailey said the house had a right to decide this question and accept the responsibility.

Mr. Bailey cited a precedent in the Forty-third congress when, on a similar question, the speaker of the house and the Republicans all voted against a ruling of Speaker Crisp, holding that an Hawaiian resolution, offered by Mr. Boutelle, while in order, must go to a committee, and was not privileged for immediate consideration. The Democrats in the galleries repeatedly applauded him.

Mr. Boutelle replied, detailing the circumstances of the precedent, but contending that the ruling was erroneous.

Mr. Hull, chairman of the military affairs committee, who is at the head of the radical Republicans, arose to rally his followers against the resolution at this time. He announced amid a storm of applause that he was willing to go as far as one in aid of the struggling patriots of Cuba, but he wanted everything done in an orderly way. He declared that he sympathized with a proposition for a declaration of war.

While this was going on, the Republicans were whispering in groups, the conservative leaders were circulating among them not to allow the Democrats to take the initiative, and Mr. Terry was urging that the question of privilege should be submitted to the house for a decision. The confusion became so great that Mr. Simpson raised a laugh when he made the point of order: "Speaker's reconcentrados were out of order."

Mr. Hopkins, who presided at the meeting of the Republicans last evening, supported the point of order against the Bailey resolution. He claimed that it was not a question of personal privilege, or one that affected the house; it simply called for an expression as to the patriots in Cuba. The resolution should go to a committee. He was not willing to be carried off his feet to overturn the rules of the house. He hoped that the Republicans would take the same view.

"When?" asked a Republican member.

The chair announced that he was ready to rule, and Mr. Bailey said his side was ready.

The chair made a long decision, quoting precedents. Many senators came over and listened to the debate.

Mr. Reed said the question of war and independence did not constitute a question of privilege, and would not, he thought, at any time, except in times of great excitement. The speaker sustained the point of order, and Mr. Bailey appealed from the decision.

Speaker Reed, after the appeal, stated that he had no doubt but the ends which were sought to be arrived at in the resolution would be secured in an honorable and satisfactory manner.

Mr. Bailey said that he had no doubt the remark was intended to stiffen the back bone of the Republican members.

On laying the appeal on the table, the standing vote showed 178 to 137. No Republican was seen voting in the negative.

The roll call followed amidst a great deal of confusion. The parties were solidly aligned as in the standing vote. The resolution which was offered by Mr. Bailey is as follows:

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives that the heroic struggle of the Cuban people against the force of arms and the horror of famine has shown them worthy to be free; and, second, that the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as a free and independent state."

On roll being called the appeal was laid on the table—179 yeas to 139 nays.

After the announcement of the vote Mr. Bailey asked what became of the resolution and the speaker replied that it could not go to the committee on foreign affairs, but if it was introduced in the regular way through the house it would be referred. Mr. Bailey appealed from the decision, but the speaker said it was a parliamentary inquiry that Mr. Bailey had made and that no appeal could be taken. The house then began consideration of the naval bill.

Representative Anderson has introduced a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba.

Representative Mahony introduced a joint resolution recognizing the Cuban republic as a free and independent state, and adding her to "the sisterhood of republics in the Western world."

An exciting incident occurred late in the house. Mr. Wheeler speaking for a pro forma amendment aroused an outburst of applause in the galleries by a statement to the effect that the Republicans of the house were today betraying the government and the American name.

Mr. Cummings asked: "How much time, considering the prospective alliance of the governments of Spain and the United States, will it require the allies to put down the patriots in Cuba." (Applause).

"I have bowed my head in humiliation," replied Mr. Wheeler, "at the conduct of this affair so far, but I cannot believe that this administration will extend a friendly hand to the murderers of the sailors of the Maine and the patriots of Cuba." (Renewed applause in the galleries).

Mr. Cummings, of New York, made a stirring speech late in the afternoon denouncing the gag rule adopted in the house, and desiring that he would not vote for supplies for the Cuban reconcentrados until this government had notified Blanco and Sagasta explicitly that the murderous concentration order must be repealed. The galleries applauded him loudly.

IN THE SENATE.

Washington, March 30.—Mr. Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, asked that the committee be permitted to sit during the sessions of the senate from day to day, and the request was granted.

Mr. Frye reported from the committee on foreign relations "that the president be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the senate all of the consular correspondence relating to the conduct of the war in the island of Cuba, the condition of the people and other matters relating thereto." Mr. Frye asked that the resolution lie on the table until tomorrow, when he would ask for its consideration.

Mr. Hawley, of the military affairs committee, reported a joint resolution providing that in any case of emergency, in which the immediate erection of any fort or fortification, is, in the opinion of the secretary of war, deemed necessary and urgent, where the legislature of the state is not in session, so much of the existing law as prohibits the erection of such fortification, until the consent of the legislature has been obtained, shall be suspended so as to authorize the construction of such temporary fort on the written consent of the owner of the land. Mr. Hawley asked for immediate consideration of the resolution. But Mr. Pascoe, desiring to examine it, objected and it went over.

Mr. Frye inquired of Mr. Allen if he had any objection to the reference of his resolution offered yesterday, to the committee on foreign relations, that the committee now having under consideration several resolutions of that character. Mr. Allen consented to the reference, saying he was satisfied that the committee would take prompt action.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was reported to the senate today. The committee made a large number of amendments, the total net increase in the amount carried by the senate amendments being $4,938,878. The increases are as follows: On public buildings, $1,050,945; on lighthouses, beacons and fog signals, $869,350; lighthouse establishments, $125,000; revenue cutter service, $378,000; armories and arsenals $114,550; pay of the army, $191,163; military posts, $600,000; rivers and harbors, $225,000; Paris exposition, $200,000; public printing and binding, $400,000.

The remainder includes many miscellaneous items. One of the most important of the amendments is one of $491,163 for the payment of the services of the two additional regiments of artillery provided for by recent legislation. The general appropriation for the enlargement of military posts is increased from $420,000 to $920,000, and $40,000 is appropriated for the purchase of Point Park on Lookout mountain as a part of Chickamauga park, and $50,000 is provided towards the erection of a sanitarium for disabled volunteer soldiers at Hot Springs, S. D., the total cost to be limited to $100,000.

Provision is made for the representation of the United States at the Paris exposition. An immediate appropriation of $200,000 is made. The United States exhibition is to be under the supervision of a commissioner general and twelve experts. The commissioner general is to be paid $8000, and the assistant $6000, and the experts $4500 each.

The secretary of the interior is authorized to investigate the burning in December last of two Seminole Indians in Oklahoma.

The following additions are made to the fund for continuing river and harbor improvements: Yakima bay, Ore., $100,000; of the $1,982,233 for the Mississippi river commission, it is provided that $100,000 shall be expended at Greenville, Miss.; $30,000 at Helena, Ark.; $45,000 at Memphis, Tenn., and $50,000 at New Madrid, Mo.

Provision is made for a contract whereby California shall be allowed to pay half the expenses of the improvement of the Sacramento and Feather rivers in that state.

Among the appropriations for public buildings are $20,000 for the completion of a 1-story annex to the temporary postoffice at Chicago. For improvements at the marine hospital at Chicago $37,350 is appropriated, and for the marine hospital at San Francisco, $18,625.

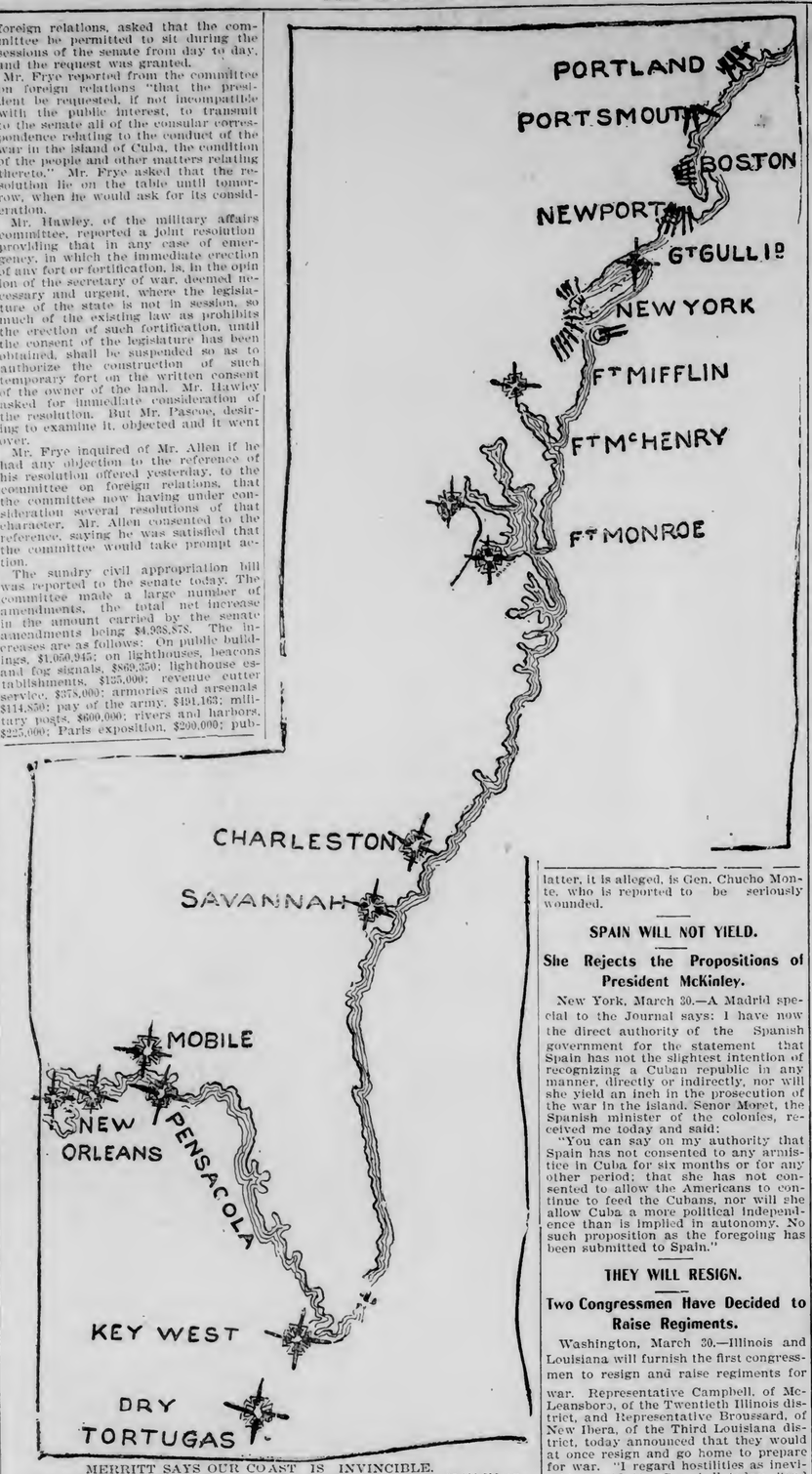
Light and fog signal stations are authorized as follows: Red Fish Bar, Texas, light, $8000; at Grand Traverse, Mich., fog signal, $5500; at the north government pier, South Milwaukee, light station, $7500; at Tail Point, Wis., moving station, $7500; additions to the Ninth lighthouse district station, Mich., $15,000; at Toledo, Ohio, harbor light and fog signal, $37,500, total cost, $75,000; on Lake St. Clair, Mich., light and fog signal stations, $20,000; addition to the Eleventh lighthouse district station, Mich., $15,000; at Quarry Point, San Francisco bay, Cal., fog signal, $6000; at Point Nopoint, Wash., fog signal, $6000; at Brown and Battery Points, Wash., $6000 each for a fog and bell dwelling.

Lighthouse vessels are authorized as follows: For the Fourth and Fifth districts, $95,000; for the Twelfth and Thirteenth districts, Pacific coast, $95,000; for Cape Lookout shoal, $95,990; tender for the Bird lighthouse district, $85,000; tender for the great lakes, $85,000. The appropriation for supplies for lighthouses is increased from $200,000 to $450,000, and that for repairs of lighthouses from $575,000 to $650,000.

Revenue steamers are authorized as follows: One in the gulf of Mexico, $160,000; at the mouth of the Columbia river, $290,000. A new fish culture station is provided for the state of Washington at a site to be designated by the secretary of war.

Another amendment suspends the executive order of Feb. 22, 1867, withdrawing large tracts of land in the states of Wyoming, Utah and Montana, and restores the land to settlement. The Northern Pacific railroad is authorized to take lands in lieu of sections on its grant which have been settled. The provisions also protects the rights of settlers who locate upon railroad grant lands giving the right to relocate.

The senate late this afternoon passed the bill for the civil government of Alaska and then adjourned.



MERRITT SAYS OUR COAST IS INVINCIBLE.

The $5,000,000 which were devoted to coast defenses out of the $5,000,000 appropriation by congress will be distributed along the coast as this map indicates.

WILL HOLD ON TO CUBA.

Havana Paper Says Spain Will Never Give It Up.

Havana, March 30.—The Diaro De La Marina commenting editorially today on the strained relations between Spain and the United States, and the hopes expressed here that the end of the trouble may be that the United States will declare in favor of the pacification of Cuba and not for the independence of the island, says: "Spain will spend her last dollar before giving Cuba up to either the insurgents or the Americans."

Nothing further has been learned regarding the wrecking train sent to the relief of the train carrying supplies to the towns in Havana province, which was wrecked yesterday about twenty-one miles outside of this city, between Cienaga and Bejucal by an explosion on the track.

No one was injured by the accident, though four freight cars left the track and one was overturned in a ditch. The only loss reported is two sacks of corn meal. The stores will be distributed today. Special Commissioner Louis Klopsloch, who was a passenger, will return to New York today.

The great iron railroad bridge near Palmira, province of Santa Clara, was destroyed by the insurgents on March 28, with the use of dynamite. The report of the explosion was heard fifteen miles away. It is reported that orders have been given to expel from Cuba George C. Musgrove, the correspondent of a New York newspaper.

The palace authorities announce that the Spanish force at Cacagual, in the Santi Spiritus district of the province of Santa Clara, have been engaged with the insurgents. It is added that the latter left nine men killed on the field and retired with their wounded. Among the latter, it is alleged, is Gen. Chucho Monte, who is reported to be seriously wounded.

SPAIN WILL NOT YIELD.

She Rejects the Propositions of President McKinley.

New York, March 30.—A Madrid special to the Journal says: I have now the direct authority of the Spanish government for the statement that Spain has not the slightest intention of recognizing a Cuban republic in any manner, directly or indirectly, nor will she yield an inch in the prosecution of the war in the island. Senor Moret, the Spanish minister of the colonies, received me today and said:

"You can say on my authority that Spain has not consented to any armistice in Cuba for six months or for any other period; that she has not consented to allow the Americans to continue to feed the Cubans, nor will she allow Cuba a more political independence than is implied in autonomy. No such proposition as the foregoing has been submitted to Spain."

THEY WILL RESIGN.

Two Congressmen Have Decided to Raise Regiments.

Washington, March 30.—Illinois and Louisiana will furnish the first congressmen to resign and raise regiments for war. Representative Campbell, of McLeansboro, of the Twentieth Illinois district, and Representative Broussard, of New Iberia, of the Third Louisiana district, today announced that they would at once resign and go home to prepare for war. "I regard hostilities as inevitable," said Mr. Campbell today, "and tomorrow I shall telegraph my resignation to Governor John R. Tanner and ask his authority to raise a regiment. I have no doubt that he will immediately grant it, and that I shall be able to put a first-class force in the field very shortly." Mr. Broussard has already forwarded his resignation to take effect on the breaking out of hostilities.

BROOKLYN YARD BUSY.

New York, March 30.—At present there are over 9000 men at work in the navy yard at Brooklyn and work is going on there night and day. The work on the Dolphin has been completed and stores and ammunition are being put on board of her. She will be ready to sail by Saturday if necessary.

There are now nearly twenty vessels in the yard including the Chicago, Atlanta, Texas, Dolphin and Mayflower.

PLANS TO KILL LEE.

Variety of Forms Said to Have Been Chosen.

New York, March 30.—A Havana dispatch says: Consul General Lee within a week has been informed of five different plans to kill him. One contemplated surrounding his carriage on the way to the United States consulate and mobbing him. Another was a proposal to send twenty well-dressed men to the Hotel Inglaterra to beat him to death with sticks. The third was to throw him into the harbor, and the two others dealt with such pleasantries as poison and the knife and pistols. To all of which the veteran soldier asks sarcastically: "How can a man be expected to maintain good humor when he is guessing which method will be selected for his removal?"

On the produce exchange yesterday brokers discussed probable war with the United States, while the better class deprecated the seriousness of the situation and said they hoped sincerely that the question at issue would be settled without hostilities. One person with lungs of brass said: "There are only 500 Americans in Cuba, including importations of paper citizens and niggers, and if we wage war with the United States, we good Spaniards will mak emincemeat of them easily enough."

It was said at the German club last night that a New York correspondent of a German bank, now here, has asked if he could secure insurance day by day on $100,000 now on deposit in Havana. These are some of the straws which show that the wind blows toward increased popular excitement. Havana papers show it, too, but in no instance as yet have Americans been molested or insulted.

NEW CHILIAN MINISTER.

Washington, March 30.—The secretary of state has been informed of the appointment of Senor Don Morla Vicuna as the Chilian minister to the United States in place of Senor Don Domingo Gana who has been transferred to another post. The new minister is expected to arrive here in a few weeks.

When you want The Evening Herald wants, bring what you want.

OUTLOOK IS GRAVE

Senator Cullom Does Not See How War Can Be Avoided.

FEELING IS INTENSE

Are Nearer War Today Than We Were Forty-Eight Hours Ago.

Washington, March 30.—Shelby M. Cullom, a member of the foreign relations committee, makes the following statement in regard to the Cuban situation: "I don't see how we can avoid a war with Spain; the feeling on the floor of the senate is intense. It looks to me that if the president does not soon define some policy acceptable to congress it will proceed without him. I don't think Spain will yield to our demands without an armed contest, even at the eleventh hour. She will seek to delay with all of the adroitness and fineness known to her diplomacy. When all the arts of the diplomacy are exhausted I think she will fight."

Senator George Gray of Delaware, a member of the committee on foreign relations, made the following statement: "The situation is exceedingly grave. If there is any change to be noted it is that we are nearer war today than we were forty-eight hours ago. I need not dwell on the events which have led up to this condition of things. They are known to all men."

WHITE HOUSE CALLERS.

Many Senators and Representatives Called.

Washington, March 30.—The White House was besieged with callers today, including Senators Hanna, Davis, chairman; and Frye, Cullom and Gray, members of the foreign relations committee; Burrows, Spooner, Wolcott and Allison. Nearly the entire Michigan delegation also called, their purpose being to urge the president to take immediate and vigorous action to end the war and secure the independence of Cuba.

MAINE VICTIM'S FUNERAL.

Pittsburg and Allegheny Unite In Patriotic Spirit.

Pittsburg, March 30.—The cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny united today in a loyal and patriotic spirit and paid the highest civic and military honors to the remains of Lieut. F. W. Jenkins, who perished on the United States battleship Maine. The public funeral of Lieut. Jenkins' remains was not a local matter merely dictated by the motives of local pride in a son of this community. It was a national affair and was the first outpouring of the sentiments of the people, for this was the first funeral of a victim of the Maine that has taken place on American soil, and Lieut. Jenkins was the most prominent American of all the 268 victims. Flags were at half mast everywhere, the tolling of bells, echoes of guns and the marked suppression of business of ordinary days, the strains of funeral airs and the muffled rolls of drums told those who heard, but did not see.

The funeral program was made to occupy much of the day in the execution of it and the weather was most favorable for it. First the body was taken to Allegheny and placed in state at 9 o'clock in the postoffice corridors. A squad of Pennsylvania naval reserves was the guard of honor. At 11 o'clock, still escorted by the military guard and a detachment of policemen, it was brought to the court house in this city, where it again laid in state for two hours. While the people filed by the bier and the bells tolled, the National Guard organizations and the G. A. R. posts assembled in the vicinity. At 2:30 o'clock the casket was placed on a caisson and the march to Allegheny was taken up. The procession was headed by Gen. Wylie and staff of the Second brigade, and numbers of patriotic organizations.

Through a great concourse of men, women and children the procession marched solidly to Christ Protestant Episcopal church, Allegheny. Here the impressive and beautiful Episcopal service for the dead was performed and a tender sermon, full of patriotic and Christian meaning, was preached by the rector.

BANCROFT NEEDS REPAIRS.

So She Has Been Ordered to Boston Navy Yard.

Washington, March 30.—A change has been made in the order to the gunboat Bancroft. This vessel arrived at the Bermudas today from Lisbon, and it was understood was on her way to Norfolk; in view, however, of the great amount of work in progress at the Norfolk navy yard it was decided to send the Bancroft to Boston, and an order to that effect was sent to her commanding officer today. The Bancroft is in need of extensive repairs. They will be made at the Boston navy yard, and the vessel probably will be detained in that harbor as part of its defense. The gunboat Helena, which was formerly attached to the European station also arrived at the Bermudas today. She is bound for Key West, and will be added to Capt. Sampson's fleet.

NOT FOR DAVIS.

Refuses to Accept the Secretaryship of State.

Washington, March 30.—The administration is seriously considering the advisability of accepting the resignation of Secretary Sherman, and putting in his place some person less aged.

It is said on good authority that Senator Cushman K. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, was offered the portfolio last Thursday. He declined it.

The position was then offered ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont. He is considering the offer.

Republicans are agreed that some strong intellect and careful hand is needed at the head of the state department. Secretary Sherman's enfeebled condition makes him practically useless.

331 West Superior Street.

THE PLYMOUTH

ST. PAUL—MINNEAPOLIS—DULUTH.

WE ARE AT OUR NEW QUARTERS
331 WEST SUPERIOR ST.

Thursday and Friday.

BARGAIN DAYS!

We want ever Lady in Duluth to know our new location and to see our store, for this reason we shall offer some very tempting bargains for Thursday and Friday.

Ladies' Wrappers.

$1.50 Wrappers for 85c
$2.00 Wrappers for $1.25

LOT 1—25 dozen Percale Wrappers in blue, red, gray and black, separate lining, nicely trimmed, extra wide skirt, good value at $1.50. Price Thursday and Friday 85c

LOT 2—A new lot of Sea Island Percale Wrappers, made with pointed yoke, embroidery trimmed skirt, 4½ yards wide good value at $2.00. Price Thursday and Friday $1.25

Ladies' Skirts.

$3.00 Skirts for $1.98
$4.00 Skirts for $2.50

LOT 1—A splendid line of Dress Skirts made of fine Black Mohair in new floral designs, full width, perfect hanging skirt, lined with French cambric and velvet bound. Price Thursday and Friday $1.98

LOT 2—An elegant line of Dress Skirts of fine brilliantine in new scroll patterns, full width and perfect fitting, lined with good percaline and velvet bound. Price Thursday and Friday $2.50

Boys' Clothing.

Boys' new spring Yorkshire Suits, special $2.95
Boys' all wool Knee Pants, made with double seat and knee, special 50c

IT IS NOT A FAILURE.

Postponed Silver Banquet to Be Held at Fargo.

Fargo, N. D., March 30.—Since the announcement that the proposed free silver banquet, which was to have been given here tonight, has been postponed the opposition has been making a great deal of capital out of the fact, alleging that the postponement was due to the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the believers in the pale metal. This idea is an erroneous one. The preliminary arrangements were for a banquet with 350 plates. This was the largest number that could be accommodated in the hall where it was proposed to serve the banquet. Up to last Saturday night, the date of the postponement, over 250 of the tickets had been sold outside of Fargo. This would leave only 100 for Fargo, a much smaller number than would have accommodated the demand.

There was a mistaken idea about the object of the meeting. Many thought that when it was announced that Mr. Bryan and others would come that there would be a big speech—a kind of campaign affair—when as a matter of fact it was not intended to have much speechmaking. The object was to call the leaders of the party together from all over the state to devise some plans for the coming campaign. Populists, Democrats and Silver Republicans would all be represented and the outlook fully discussed. For better results it was decided to secure prominent national leaders of all the parties and have them here to aid by their counsel. This would lend tone to the affair, and during the day a public reception would be held and the only speechmaking that would occur was to have been at the banquet this evening. It was found impossible, however, to secure the leaders, owing to the excitement attending on the Spanish affair. None of the leaders would leave Washington, and the whole deal was called off. The meeting will be held later.

THE COLUMBIA'S MOVEMENTS.

Philadelphia, March 30.—The cruiser Columbia, which sailed from the League Island navy yard on Monday to join the flying squadron at Hampton Road passed Beedy island in the Delaware bay at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Columbia anchored at Deep Water Point, off Newcastle, Del., on Monday night and yesterday started for her destination, but after going fifteen miles she was compelled to anchor because of the heavy fog on the water. The Columbia will probably reach Hampton Roads early tomorrow.

OPEN ON GOOD FRIDAY.

New York, March 30.—The members of the cotton exchange today voted not to suspend business on Good Friday, April 8.

REJECTED NOMINATIONS.

Washington, March 30.—The senate has rejected the nominations of Thomas Hughes, as postmaster at Tucson, Ariz., and Ferdinand Davis, as postmaster at Pine Bluff, Ark.

NELS NELSON'S SHOOTING.

Most Dastardly Crime Followed By a Suicide.

Aberdeen, S. D., March 30.—The shooting of Nels Nelson by John Dalin, near Ellington, on the Sisseton reservation, has excited the people to the highest degree. There seems to be hope of Nelson's recovery. The matter grew out of slanderous tales and stories, which were charged by one Oscar Benson to have been started by Nelson and were reflections of a serious nature on the character of Dalin.

On Wednesday morning Dalin and Benson went to Nelson's house and appeared very friendly. Dalin said he wanted to buy some potatoes, and some little conversation was had on that subject. He said, "I have found out about those stories and you are not the man. Now let us be friends and we'll take a drink," producing a bottle of alcohol. Benson, Nelson and Dalin took a drink. During all this time one Lewis Hald was sitting near the stove mending a harness. Nelson sent one of the boys to the cellar for some potatoes and rose up from the lounge on which he had been sitting to hold the door for the little fellow to pass.

As he arose Dalin arose, and at the same time fired at him without saying a word, the ball striking Nelson in the abdomen on the left side below the last rib. Nelson fell back on the lounge and Hald sprang up and seized Dalin, and with Mrs. Nelson took away the pistol. Benson making for the door. While Hald and Mrs. Nelson were helping Nelson onto the bed, Dalin rushed out, jumped on his horse, and made off.

Dr. Brown, of Sisseton, was called and made an examination of the wound, and found the patient in a very dangerous condition. The bullet could not be located and it was feared some of the intestines and kidney had been penetrated. The weapon used was a 38-caliber revolver, American bulldog pattern.

When it became know that Nelson was likely to die from the effects of the shot, a party of men started in pursuit of Dalin and it was found that after shooting Nelson he had fled to his house and had shot himself twice with a shotgun and drank the contents of a bottle of muriatic acid, from the effects of which he died at about 4 o'clock Thursday.

DEFILEMENT IN INDIA.

Westminster Review: In every native house in India there is a shrine in which the household gods are placed, like the ikon in a Russian house. The very shadow of a European or native of a different caste passing over these or the culinary utensils of the family is a defilement; but the use of malodorous disinfectants is, in the belief of the people, an outrageous desecration, calculated to call down on the family the wrath of the gods, and only to be atoned by rigid prayaschit (penance) and the administration of the panch gaviya, a foul pill composed of the five products of the cow.

Houses, rooms and flats are quickly rented when advertised in The Evening Herald.

STACK & CO.,

28-30 West Superior St.

Think a Bit

After you read these items and you'll find our prices are very much lower than what you usually pay.

40 pieces Crash, full bleached, per yard 3c

5 pieces 9-4 Sheeting, a special purchase, to sell at, per yard 10c

Cotton Towels, 18x30 each 3c

2000 yards Dress Ginghams, as good as others sell at 10c per yard, here tomorrow for 5c

Amoskeag Ginghams, 5c the regular price, at 5c

150 dozen Boys' Heavy Ribbed Black Cotton Hose, 2 ribbed, spliced knee and heel, as good as is usually offered for 25c, at per pair 15c

A nice new line of Ladies' Shirt Waists at 39c

Ladies' Black Brilliantine Skirts, lined with cambric, bound at bottom with velveteen, a bargain at $1.48

100 Ladies' Wrappers, worth 50c each, at 50c

50 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Seamless Hose, per pair 10c

Lace Curtains in an endless variety at 1-3 less than the price asked by others.

Gents' Heavy Spring Underwear, worth 65c per garment, at 33c

50 Alarm Clocks, nickel plated, seamless case, not the cheap kind, every one warranted 69c

Kitchen Sundries.

Hand Saws less than the price of old iron 10c

Asbestos Stove Mats at 2c

Double Mincing Knives at 3c

1 gross assorted 7, 8 and 9-inch nickel-plated Shears put together with brass nut and bolt, a regular 25c article, at 10c

Good Meat Saws at 25c

A full line of Floor Paints and House Paints at very low prices

3½ gross Whisk Brooms at, each 5c

12 dozen House Brooms, 1 sewed, a regular 10c broom at 10c

2-burner Lamp Stoves, wick 4 inches wide, removable mica front for giving light, iron base, at 33c

Bird Cages, all sizes and as cheap as 35c

1 gross Towel Rings assorted in oak finish, blue and pink enamels, at 5c

Raisin Seeders—a good one at 49c

Willow Clothes Baskets at 15c, 45c, and 55c

1 gross nickeled Towel Arms, a regular 10c article, at 5c

2 dozen I. X. L. Ironing Boards worth 85c at 49c

A big snap in Indian Clothes Hampers—the extreme large size at $1.48

smaller ones at 44c, 75c and 98c

10 bars Stack's Happy Home Laundry Soap for 25c

Baby Carriages, new, up to date and cheap.

THE FAIR.

COULD NOT AGREE.

So War In Western Passenger Rates Is Still on.

Buffalo, March 30.—The meeting of the general passenger agents to settle the rate war to the Northwest and Pacific coast adjourned this afternoon without having reached an agreement. Another meeting will be held in New York, April 15.

MAINE RELIEF ACT.

Measure to Reimburse the Sufferers Approved By McKinley.

Washington, March 30.—The act for the relief of the sufferers by the Maine disaster has been approved by the president.

Snaps In Spring Overcoats.

All-wool spring overcoats at $5, $8, and $10. Come early; secure your size.

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

Grand Millinery Opening.

The largest collection of Paris and New York millinery at Madame Beaglet's, Thursday, March 31, Kitchi Gammi building, 22 Third avenue west.

Spring Medicine

Is made a necessity by the impure condition of the blood after winter's hearty foods, and breathing vitiated air in home, office, schoolroom or shop. When weak, thin or impure, the blood cannot nourish the body as it should. The demand for cleansing and invigorating is grandly met by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives the blood just the quality and vitality needed to maintain health, properly digest food, build up and steady the nerves and overcome that tired feeling. It is the ideal Spring Medicine. Get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25c.

MAY BEGIN NEXT WEEK

Dredging Contractors Likely to Be at Work In a Few Days.

GETTING IN SHAPE

Much Work Expended In the Improvement of Their Plants.

Dredging in the harbor at the head of the lakes under the big continuous contract may begin next week. This would be an earlier start than has been made here in many years, if ever, but the contractors are very anxious to get at work, for they have a large amount of work to do this summer, and the capacity of their plants will be pushed to the utmost.

Capt. Barker will probably be at work first. Some of his work lies at the natural entry, and if his plant were only there he would begin at once, but there is a large amount of ice between where it lies in Howard's pocket, at Superior, and the natural entry. The cold snap this week stiffened the ice up considerably, but it will probably soften sufficiently so that the dredges and scows can be taken down. It is more difficult to get them down there than to take a boat down.

Both of the dredging contractors have been working hard this winter on their plants. E. T. Williams & Sons have just bought two new dredge hulls, excellent ones, large in size and very strong. They also have five scows on the dock, near Cutler & Gilbert's warehouse, which they are fixing up. They are being rebuilt and enlarged. The six dredges which this company owns will all come out this spring in tip-top shape.

Capt. Barker has four dredges here now, three dipper and one hydraulic dredge. His two big dredges, Port Huron and Superior, are at Portage Lake now, and will be brought up here just as soon as navigation opens. He has two new scows, very large ones, having a capacity of 450 yards each.

There will be a great amount of government work in progress here this summer, with the dredging going at full blast and the south canal pier in course of construction. King & Steele are getting ready for active work. The cribs for the substructure will be built at the Northern Pacific dock, which runs out from Rice's Point.

This large amount of work will require a considerable force of inspectors in the government engineering department. The government boats Pickett and Vidette and the launches are being put in shape for work, and will be ready to start out very soon.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

Special Low Rates Prevailing.

Steam Heat. Excellent Service. Electric Light, Etc., Etc.

ROMANCE OF SLAVERY.

Tale of Interest In a Case at Chicago.

Chicago, March 30.—The story of a romance of slavery days, in which an old master, a dutiful girl slave and her fiancee, also a slave, were the principals, was told yesterday during a trivial larceny case in Judge Ewing's court. It was related by John Howerton, an agent of Price Holt, who is a son of the two former slaves, and who believes he is the heir to vast estates in Kentucky.

Holt's mother, at the death of her master, H. McAffee, in Bourbon county, Ky., before the war, was bequeathed all the property belonging to him. There was but one condition in the will. According to this she was to free the rest of the slaves. This condition she complied with. She married Felix Holt, another slave of McAffee's, a short time afterward, but to do so she was compelled to flee with him to Callaway county, Mo. The woman left her vast possessions in Kentucky and the couple remained in Missouri. Seven children were born to them, and the whereabouts of all these is unknown with the exception of Felix Holt, who is endeavoring to show that he is the real owner of the Kentucky estates.

One feature in the affair is that this woman, who in slavery days was known as Liza, never related to her children the fact that she possessed these lands.

After several years' residence in Missouri the pair removed to Iowa with their family, and there both died. Since their death the children have separated and none is now aware of his or her prospective wealth, except Price. He employed John Howerton to go to Kentucky to look after the property. Howerton's investigations brought him to Chicago.

While here a short time ago he came in contact with a negro named John Jackson. Jackson also claimed to have been a slave of McAffee's, and immediately a friendship sprung up between them.

Accordingly Jackson invited his newmade friend to spend the night with him at 203 Pymouth place. During the night Howerton had $25 stolen, he says, and Jackson had disappeared. Jackson declared to the court that he could prove an alibi if granted time, and he was given until today to do so.

In the meantime Howerton is at work endeavoring to fix Holt's claim on the Kentucky property. Assistant State's Attorney Barnett, who transacted some law business for Howerton some time ago, says that there is no doubt about Holt's right to the Southern estates, and that he should experience no difficulty in recovering them. The deed, it is said, has been recovered and proceedings will soon be begun to recover it.

Teachers' Examination.

The following is the schedule of examinations of teachers of the city schools to be held this week:

Friday—9 to 10 a. m., arithmetic; 10 to 11 a. m., theory and practice; 11 to 12 a. m., geometry; 1:30 to 2:30 p. m., spelling; 2:30 to 3:30 p. m., physiology; 3:30 to 4:30 p. m., music and drawing.

Saturday—9 to 10 a. m., grammar; 10 to 11 a. m., United States history; 11 to 12 a. m., civil government; 1:30 to 2:30 p. m., geography; 2:30 to 3:30 p. m., algebra.

RATHBUN'S CASH GROCERY

21 East Superior St.

Tel. 656. Simon Clark, Manager.

Ten Special Drives for This Week.

Strictly fresh Eggs, 3 dozen for **25 cents.**

Royal Java and Mocha Coffee, 3 lb. cans each **90 cents.**

Best quality Potatoes, per bushel **50 cents.**

Perfect or Lenox Soap, 100 full weight bars, per box **$2.65**

Sweet juicy Navel Oranges, all sizes, per box **$2.40**

Full line of green Vegetables at Lowest prices in the City.

Sugar Cured Bacon, per lb. **9 cents.**

Finest Dairy Butter, per lb. **17 cents.**

Sweet Oranges, 3 dozen for **25 cents.**

RATHBUN'S

21 East Superior St.

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist, Palladio. 'Phone No. 9.

Smoke Endion cigar. W. A. Foote.

Births reported today at the health office were: A son to Marion and Henrietta Baily, 429½ East Fourth street; a son to August and Rose Musolf, 515 East Fifth street; a daughter to C. F. and Jane Dugan, 615 Fourth avenue west.

Today was another blank day in the police court and the officials are beginning to fear that they are being boycotted.

An entertainment will be given by the ladies of John Ashworth lodge No. 47, I. O. G. T., at Brown's hall, 10 East Superior street, tomorrow evening.

Beware of hat solicitors claiming to do as good work as Kelly.

There bids fair to be a large attendance at the meeting to be held at the Spalding this evening in the interest of good roads and for the formation of a club for the purpose of obtaining them.

Chicken pie dinner tomorrow at the Easter sale, 407 W. Sup St., served from 11:30 to 2.

Don't forget the millinery opening at Silberstein & Bondy's tomorrow (Thursday).

Thomas Hogan this morning began suit against D. J. Sullivan to recover $105.47, alleged to be due for sinking test pits in certain property in this county, the location of which is not given, that is supposed to contain iron ore. The defendant is said to own a sixteenth interest in the land. D. G. Cash is the attorney.

A marriage license has been issued to Andes E. Skinner and Jean McMillan.

The plats of towns 68-25 and 69-25 have been received at the United States land office and they will be opened for filings at some later date. They are near the Canadian line and are close to Rainy Lake.

THE SOMERS STARTS.

Uncle Sam's New Torpedo Boat Makes a Move.

Washington, March 30.—Information reached the navy department that the Somers, the torpedo vessel recently acquired by purchase by the United States, had left Elbing, Germany, for Pillalu. The latter place is below Elbing, and the supposition is that the vessel is gradually getting toward the sea preliminary to her start for the United States. The officials of the navy department were greatly gratified by the receipt of a telegram announcing the arrival of the gunboat Bancroft at Bermuda, on her return from the European station. The Bancroft will proceed to the Norfolk navy yard, where such repairs as are necessary will be made to her. Information was also had as to the Montgomery's progress from Key West for Norfolk. It is said the vessel is in need of slight repairs, which can be made at Norfolk.

IT'S THE ONLY ONE.

Dunkley's Stands Alone as the True Celery Tonic.

Sales of This Great Remedy Have Increased Enormously.

The remarkable tonic effect of Dunkley's Genuine Celery Compound is a wonderful testimonial to the strong and popular belief in celery as a true invigorant. The following letter is a case in point:

"It has the true tonic effect. From a worn-out, run-down, over-worked condition Dunkley's Celery Compound has given me rest, appetite and sleep."

In cases of stomach, liver and kidney troubles this powerful remedy is unquestionably the purest, most effective, and the most radically individual medicine known. Every bottle is filled to the cork with strength-giving tonicity. It has the genuine celery taste, the real celery effect, braces the nerves, clears the blood and brain and enlivens the entire system from head to foot. No one who needs a tonic should fail to try Dunkley's Celery Compound, prepared in the land of celery.

All the leading druggists are now selling this popular medicine. It pays them to handle it. Its reputation is now so firmly established, and the calls for it so steady and general, that no druggist can afford to ignore the demand of their customers for a true celery compound. A single bottle will demonstrate the remarkably effective value of this well known family medicine, and if your druggist does not have it and declines to send and get it for you, enclose $1 with your order to the Dunkley Celery company, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will supply you direct, prepaid. A $1 bottle contains a month's supply.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Prospects For the Northwestern Electrical Convention Are Fine.

HILL WILL GO EAST

W. C. Farrington Calls Him to Arrange the Itinerary of the Trip.

The recent visit of Mayors Truelsen and Starkweather to St. Paul to intercede with J. J. Hill, president of the Northern Steamship company, in behalf of the Northwestern Electrical association convention to be held in Duluth next June, has evidently borne fruit. J. M. Hill, of Chicago, chairman of the committee on arrangements, has been called to Buffalo by W. C. Farrington, general manager of the steamship company, to confer with him in regard to the itinerary of the excursion. It is understood that satisfactory arrangements have been made for either the North West or North Land to bring the electricians to Duluth from Chicago and that the company has waived its demand for a guarantee and made an open rate sufficiently low to attract a large attendance.

While on his Eastern trip Mr. Hill will personally deliver personal invitations to guests of honor who it has been decided to ask to accompany the excursion. They will include such distinguished electricians as Edison, Tesla, Thompson, Brush, Bell and the president of the National Electrical association. Invitations will also be extended to the governors of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

President J. J. Hill has shown great interest in the convention and has promised that if his business affairs make it possible for him to be in the Northwest while the electricians are in Duluth that he will make it a point to come here and attend the banquet, and if desirable, respond to a toast.

Mr. Hill writes that interest in the excursion and convention is growing among electricians and the prospects for a large attendance are increasing every day. Members of the association who discouraged the plan in every way at the midwinter convention, held in Milwaukee last January, are now claiming that they were always in favor of it and are most enthusiastically working to make it a success. Mr. Hill says that a large delegation has already been organized in St. Louis to make the trip.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN AT

5% on Business Property.

6% on Residence Property.

With "On or Before" Privilege.

W. M. PRINDLE & CO.

Room 1 Lonsdale Building. Ground Floor.

PERSONALS.

James W. Wright returned from Minneapolis this morning.

Mrs. J. A. Clary, of 22 West First street, has returned from New York city, after two weeks' absence.

F. H. Frisbee has gone to the springs at West Baden, Ind., where he will remain several weeks with the hope of being improved in health.

E. P. Hay was taken to St. Luke's hospital Sunday night and had an operation performed for appendicitis. He is reported as doing nicely and there are strong hopes for his recovery.

Miss Clemmie Blackwood, a recent graduate of the Business University, has begun work with R. C. Krueshke & Co. as stenographer and bookkeeper.

W. C. Leach, a Minneapolis insurance man, is at the Spalding.

F. F. Hastings, traveling passenger agent of the Burlington, with headquarters in St. Paul, is a guest at the Spalding.

Alexander Stewart, engineer in charge of the construction of the Poston branch, came in from the front today and registered at the St. Louis.

G. C. Brown is down from Eveleth today, a guest at the St. Louis.

Robert L. Bruen, of Minneapolis, is among today's arrivals at the Spalding.

E. L. Brown, superintendent of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad, and C. J. A. Morris, chief engineer, came up from St. Paul this morning and registered at the Spalding.

J. G. Vivian, of Eveleth, is among today's arrivals at the St. Louis.

H. C. Hornby came down from Cloquet today and registered at the St. Louis.

Alson E. Kribs, of St. Paul, is registered at the Spalding.

F. G. Ingersoll came up from St. Paul this morning and registered at the Spalding.

H. F. Pritchard, of Pittsburg, Pa., is a guest at the Spalding.

Alexander Stevenson, of Detroit, Mich., is registered at the St. Louis.

T. Crane, of Hibbing, met his wife, who has been East on a visit, in Duluth today. They are guests at the St. Louis.

Frank Provinski, the New Duluth policeman, has returned from Cheboygan, Mich., where he has been to attend the funeral of his mother. Mrs. Provinski was 74 years of age and was one of the pioneer women of Cheboygan.

Beautiful Millinery.

Miss B. Knowlton, who recently came from the East to take charge of the millinery department of Silberstein & Bondy company, is exhibiting a superb display of the newest and most exclusive creations of pattern hats from Paris and New York. The annual spring opening is now in progress and large numbers of Duluth's ladies have been delighted with the beautiful display. Tomorrow cut flowers will be presented to all ladies visiting the opening.

Millinery.

Commencing tomorrow (Thursday) Mrs. Jennie Brandt will be ready to show all the latest styles in new spring hats and everything else pertaining to the millinery line.

"Perfectly Lovely."

Madame Coakley returned from the East today and is busy arranging an elegant display of imported and domestic patterns selected by her from the great millinery house of M. E. Wallace. The display will be made on Saturday, April 2, at Power's old store, 105 West Superior street.

C. E. Mead company, carpet cleaners, 710 West Superior street. Telephone 69.

TO RAISE A VESSEL

Monster Magnets to Be Employed to Raise the British Warship Victoria.

Sunk In the Mediterranean In Collision With the Camperdown's Ram.

A feat which will assuredly be one of the most wonderful science has yet attempted has been proposed to the British government, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is to raise the great battleship Victoria, which at present lies at the bottom of the Mediterranean sea, by means of monster magnets.

The suggested experiment on the part of the British government is of especial interest at the present time, in view of the sinking of the American battleship Maine in Havana harbor.

Before going into the details of the British government's plan, it is necessary to say something about the sunken battleship. In the minds of most people the incident of its loss is still fresh. The British fleet was steaming in double column up the Mediterranean. The sea was as calm as a mill pond, and the thought of a ship going to the bottom was furthest of all things from the minds of those in the fleet. The order came from Admiral Tryon, the officer in command of the ship, for the execution of a maneuver that had always been a favorite one with him when the vessels were practicing difficult evolutions.

It was simply a turning right about face of the entire fleet, by the simple process of the leading ships swinging low in toward each other and continuing to turn until side by side again with the prows pointed in an exactly opposite direction to that in which they had been steaming. It was the simple wheeling inwardly of two parallel ships, turning as on a pivot until they had turned to be where they had been when beginning the maneuver, but with the direction reversed.

The only thing necessary to be careful about was to see that the space in which the maneuver was to be made was of sufficient width to keep the ships from colliding, when turning in preparatory to moving in the opposite direction.

It is generally supposed that the short-sightedness which led an admiral of Tryon's experience to direct the maneuver when every one in the fleet could see that a collision would result was caused by his staying too long over the wine at the mess table. Even the most charitably minded were forced to place some such construction upon the want of foresight that caused so terrible a disaster. As the admiral paid for his recklessness with his life, however, it is perhaps as well to pass lightly over that part of the catastrophe.

The ships had only half completed the wheeling process when the massive sides of the Victoria were crumpled like so much paper by the ram of the Camperdown, and into the hole thus made water poured so suddenly that, although the sailors of the fleet made the most heroic efforts to save life, twenty officers and 336 men went down with the ship.

She lies at the bottom of the Mediterranean, in 450 feet of water off the harbor of Tripoli. All attempts to raise any portion of the equipment of the great ironclad have been futile. It is too deep down for divers to reach her. The value of the equipment alone is immense, for the Victoria was a modern steel armored fighting ship, 350 feet long, and armed with 110-ton rifles.

To raise the mammoth ship the British admiralty is considering the following method: Above the spot where the Victoria is known to lie they will moor a fleet of wrecking pontoons. The chief instruments to be used will be monster magnets, which will be let down from the sides of the pontoons attached to great chain cables.

The magnets will sink until the attraction of the steel sides of the Victoria will draw them toward the ship, to be attached in a strong embrace by the mysterious force that every schoolboy has tested on a small scale. What the diver cannot do, because he cannot get down deep enough to attach chains to the sunken fighting machine, the magnets will do by the power of the attraction that electro-magnets have over steel. When one magnet has been lowered and the points are firmly attached to the sides of the ship, another will be dropped at a little distance, and this process continued, the magnets being lowered at regular intervals from each other until the sides of the battleship are firmly joined to the pontoons by the chains that are attached to the magnets.

So large will these magnets be that the lifting capacity of the magnetic power will be no less than 100 tons to a magnet. That is to say, they will stick to the armored sides of the Victoria with force enough for each one to bear the pressure necessary to lift 100 tons weight. The weight of the wreck is estimated at 7000 tons, so that it will be necessary for no less than seventy of these monster magnets to be used in connecting the lifting machines on the pontoons with the wrecked battleship.

The wonderful methods of science were never more strikingly exhibited than they will be in this experiment. Science will give eyes that will penetrate to the bed of the sea, and will be able by means of delicate instruments connected with the groping magnets to tell exactly where these are in relation to the wreck, and when they touch the armored sides with sufficient sticking power to make the test a success. A delicate electrical dial on the pontoon will record the depth to which the magnet has sunk, and the power with which it has attached itself to the battleship will be known in the same way.

If it is shown that the force of the magnetic influence is not sufficiently great to stand the strain that will be put upon it when the work of raising the ship begins then the magnet will be broken away from the insufficient embrace and a new spot on the ship's sides played for until a firm hold is obtained.

When all the magnets have been thus fixed the work of raising the wreck will be begun. On the pontoons are to be powerful hydraulic rams and dynamo machines, and these will get to work on the lifting process. Each lifting cable will be attached to the lifting pontoon by means of a sheave on the head of a hydraulic lifting ram having a stroke of twelve feet, which would give an effective lift of twenty-four feet. Each hydraulic cylinder on the pontoon would be connected with all the others, and a balancing accumulator would prevent any rope getting more than a normal strain of 100 tons.

When the rams have all made their full stroke the lifting cables will be simultaneously held in position by means of special hydraulic lifting blocks. The rams will then be lowered and another lift of twenty-four feet given to the wreck, and this operation will be repeated until by patient work the great battleship is raised so near the surface as to allow of her being towed to shallower water and then beached.

All this will be the work of a great deal of time, but the consensus of scientific opinion is that it can be performed. When it is considered that the Victoria cost to build no less a sum than $8,000,000 it is worth the attempt at an imense cost, as no part of her armament is injured, and the comparatively small-sized hole that sunk her can readily be repaired.

A careful estimate of the cost of raising the battleship by means of the electro-magnets shows that it can be done for less than $500,000, so that the government will be an immense gainer if the work is successfully completed.

In a small way, the test of this novel method of raising a sunken battleship has already been made by the government authorities, and were it not for the slowness with which the admiralty officials take up any new suggestion, however feasible it may seem, the Victoria might have been raised long ago.

When the idea was first suggested by an electrical expert the government officials were sufficiently impressed with it to allow a demonstration to be made with a model ship, the depth of water, the lifting capacity of the magnets and all things being, relatively, the same as those of the forthcoming undertaking. This was successful.

.....Our Grand

Millinery Opening.....

Today and Tomorrow.

Today hundreds and hundreds of ladies visited our large and spacious Millinery Department, scrutinizing and admiring the beautiful French and New York pattern Hats displayed, and many, many compliments were paid us. Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon 45 pattern Hats were sold, but not be delivered before Friday, so that the entire display will be undisturbed for tomorrow.

NEW ATTRACTIONS

in our Cloak Room for tomorrow, as the display of new Suits, Jackets, separate Skirts, Silk Waists cannot be seen in any other house in the state of Minnesota. This department is crowded from morning till night, and from what the ladies say, we must be doing THE BUSINESS of the city. We have engaged more salespeople and will thus be able to wait on you promptly.

OUR DRESS GOODS AND SILK DEPARTMENT is very busy indeed; our counters are crowded with buyers, and there must be only one reason for all this, and that is that we have the styles the ladies want, and that our prices on reliable goods are lower than others ask for cheap trash. All of our other departments are very busy--new goods in every corner. Come and do your shopping here--we treat you royally.

Silberstein & Bondy Company.

Is Suing For Divorce.

Helen Alletzhausser makes an affidavit in her divorce action against Max E. Alletzhausser, which shows that the Duluth school board does not pay the salaries paid in Minneapolis, says the Minneapolis Tribune. She wants a divorce from him on the ground of cruelty, and asks for $10 per week for maintenance, and $150 attorney fees, as she will have to secure depositions in Duluth. Her husband is professor of physical culture in the Duluth schools, and draws a salary of $83 per month, and he can well afford the sums asked for, she claims.

Solon Spring water aids digestion.

The Zenith View company, 2 East Superior street, finishes pictures for amateurs.

AMUSEMENT.

MARKS BROS. CO.

NORMANNA HALL—21st Avenue West and Superior Street, West End.

TONIGHT.

"EAST LYNNE."

The Last Week—March 28th to April 2nd.

10 AND 15 CENTS.

Grand Opera House, West Superior, April 4 to 16

There Will Be Only . . . . .

One Millinery Dept., One Millinery Opening

in Duluth this year that will be worth calling a department or an opening. We will demonstrate this fact to you next Friday and Saturday.

Great Kid Glove Sale Friday and Saturday. Watch this paper tomorrow night.

PANTON & WHITE.

SUFFEL & CO. DRY GOODS

129-131 W. Superior St.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY

DRESS GOODS.

At 50c—15 pieces Black Dress Goods in Mohairs, plain and figured Serges, figured Jacquards, the new Bayadere Stripes, etc., all new and desirable and worth 75c, on sale for 3 days at, a yard **50c**

At 39c—4 pieces Wool Novelties, 38, 42 and 60 inches wide, in fancy Cheviots, Checks and Stripes, Boucle Cloths, fancy Mohairs and Serges, our regular $1.00 goods, price for 3 days, a yard **39c**

At 15c—Only a limited quantity left of all wool and wool mixed Novelty Dress Goods, former price has been 25c, 35c and 50c a yard, they all go at the uniform price of, a yard **15c**

At 12½c—10 pieces handsome plaids, suitable for waists and Children's wear, would be good value at 20c, special 3 days price, a yard **12½c**

Also a lot of Silk and Wool Fancy Plaids just received and selling at

59c, 79c and 89c.

DRESS LININGS.

Best quality English Kid finished 60c Lining Cambric, for 3 days, a yard **3½c**

9 pieces French Twilled 15c Satteen all, a yard **9c**

For 3 days 20c Silesias go at, a yard **14c**

For 3 days 25c Silesias go at, a yard **18c**

For 3 days all 25c Sateen Linings at, a yard **18c**

Last Black Sateen Linings at, a yard

19c, 25c, 29c, 35c, 39c

Good quality Taffeta Linings at, per yard **8c**

English Twilled Silesia, the 15c quality, a yard **8c**

The best 25-inch English Hair Cloth, 50c quality at, a yard **39c**

10 pieces Linen Canvas, worth 15c, at, a yard **10c**

LADIES' LINEN COLLARS.

Have you seen the new and latest style of Ladies' Linen Collars for spring. The "Arlington," the Pendant, the Panama, the Eggleston and Palmetto at

15c each or 2 for 25c.

CORSETS.

50 dozen black and gray Corsets, worth 85c, for 3 days **59c**

All C-B Short Corsets, best fitting Corset made at **98c**

C-B high bust 84c Corset, 4 days price **59c**

The W. B. Corset, actual value $1.25, reduced to **89c**

The C-B Nursing $1.50 Corset, for 3 days **$1.00**

"Thompson's" glove-fitting Corsets at

$1.00, $1.25, $1.50

"Ferris" Good Sense Corset Waists are the best at

$1.00 and $1.25.

TABLE LINENS.

66-inch all linen bleached heavy Irish 60c Damask, at, per yd **49c**

72-inch all linen bleached Irish Damask worth $1, at, per yd **79c**

66-inch linen bleached 75c Damask Table Linen at, per yd **59c**

72-inch bleached heavy Scotch Damask, $1.25 quality, at, per yd **98c**

72-inch bleached heavy Scotch Damask worth $1.50, at, per yd **$1.10**

54-inch unbleached Table Linen, 40c quality, per yd **29c**

66-inch unbleached Table Linen Damask worth 60c at, per yd **43c**

66-inch unbleached soft finish Table Linen, 75c quality, at, per yd **59c**

72-inch unbleached Scotch Table Linen, $1 quality, at **79c**

LINEN NAPKINS.

30 dozen 25c Linen Table Napkins at, per doz **55c**

20 dozen 85c Linen Table Napkins at, per doz **69c**

2 dozen $1.25 Linen Table Napkins, for 3 days, per doz **85c**

18 dozen $1.45 Linen Table Napkins at, per doz **$1.00**

15 dozen $1 Linen Table Napkins at, per doz **$1.50**

10 dozen $3 Linen Table Napkins at, per doz **$2.25**

12 dozen $3 Linen Table Napkins at, per doz **$3.25**

10 doz $5 Linen Table Napkins at, per doz **$4.25**

5 pieces Turkey Red Table Linen worth 25c, per yd **15c**

DRESS SKIRTS.

Ladies Colored $4.25 Dress Skirts for three days **$1.25**

Ladies Colored $2.00 Dress Skirts, reduced to **$1.39**

Ladies $2.00 Black Figured Mohair Skirts, at **$1.29**

Ladies $2.50 Colored Fancy Dress Skirts, now **$1.89**

Ladies $3.00 Colored and Black Dress Skirts, at **$2.25**

Ladies $4.00 Colored and Black Figured Dress Skirts at **$2.98**

Ladies $5.00 Black Figured Dress Skirts **$3.48**

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Men's White Laundried Shirts, the $1.00 value, for three days **59c**

Men's Fancy Laundried Shirts with Collars, 75c value at **49c**

Men's Black and Blue Heavy Duck Working Shirts **50c**

Men's Colored Striped Working Shirts, reduced to **29c**

Men's Colored Soft Front 75c Shirts, for 3 days **50c**

Men's $1.50 Black and Navy Wool Sweaters, at **98c**

Boy's $1.00 Navy Blue Wool Sweaters **75c**

Boy's $1.25 Navy and Maroon Wool Sweaters **85c**

Men's 65c Heavy Blue Overalls at **49c**

Men's Navy and Checked Jumpers, at **50c**

Men's 25c Bow Ties for **19c**

Men's 50c Silk and Mohair End Suspenders, cut to **25c**

Men's 15c and 20c Linen Collars all styles, for 3 days **10c**

WRAPPERS, WRAPPERS.

We place on sale another 25 dozen Ladies **"Perfect Fitting"** House Wrappers at the following extremely low prices of **49c, 59c, 79c, 98c, $1.19, $1.49 $1.89, and $1.98.**

BUSTLES.

The New Empire Bustles at **35c**

The New Hip Pads and Bustles Combined at ..... **50c** and **65c**

EASTER KID GLOVES.

All Styles, at **$1.00, $1.25** and **$1.50** per pair.

SPECIAL AT 49c.

One Lot **Kid Gloves,** sizes 6½, 7½ and 8, former price $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 All go at **49c** a pair.

HOSIERY.

Boys **40c** Heavy Iron Clad Stockings, sizes 7 to 9½ at, per pair **25c**

Ladies' **50c** English Cashmere Hose at **33c**

Misses' **50c** Ribbed Cashmere Hose, Size 6, 8½ and 9, at a pair **29c**

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Tucked Yoke Gowns, cut full size, at **49c**

Ladies' Tucked and Embroidered Gowns, perfect fitting at **59c**

Ladies' Embroidered Gowns, Empire shape, at **69c**

Ladies plain Muslin Gowns, cut full, at **39c**

All the New and Latest Styles of Gowns at 75c, 85c, 98c up to $3

SKIRTS.

Ladies' Skirts, Tucked and Ruffled, at **59c**

Ladies' Lace Trimmed Umbrella Skirts, at **59c**

Ladies' full Umbrella made Skirts, at **85c**

Ladies Umbrella Skirts, Ruffled, Tucked and Embroidery Trimmed at **98c**

Ladies' Plain Muslin Skirts at **39c**

Ladies' plain Muslin Skirts, with Tucks, at **25c**

Ladies' Umbrella Skirts, trimmed with edging and Embroidery: at **$1.43**

CORSET COVERS.

Embroidery trimmed Corset Covers, at **25c, 29c, 35c, 49c, 59c.**

Plain Cambric Corset Covers, at **35c**

Plain Muslin Corset Covers, at **12½c**

DRAWERS.

Plain Muslin Drawers with three Tucks, at **25c**

Plain Umbrella Muslin Drawers, at 39c and **35c**

Plain Umbrella Drawers with India Linen Ruffle, at **43c**

Embroidery trimmed Drawers, Umbrella shape, at 59c and **75c**

We ask you to compare our prices on Muslin Underwear with the prices you have been paying.

SUFFEL & CO. SUFFEL & CO.

SUES FOR AN INTEREST.

Action Involving a Leasehold Brought Against Joseph Watson.

William White, of the firm of Panton & White, this morning began suit against Joseph Watson, formerly of Panton & Watson, to recover a half interest in the leasehold of the property owned by the firm. The plaintiff claims that the leasehold of the property where the store formerly stood went with the partnership that the plaintiff purchased from the defendant, but that the latter refuses to give it up. Mr. White claims that in fixing the terms of the purchase of the partnership the leases went into the inventory, and that he paid Mr. Watson half of the difference between the assets and the liabilities and $5000 for his interest. If it is found that Mr. Watson had no interest in the leases the plaintiff asks for judgment against him for half their value, as he has paid him that amount for them. Draper, Davis & Hollister are the attorneys.

Millinery Opening.

Madame Beuglet extends a cordial invitation to all the ladies of Duluth and West Superior to attend her millinery opening Thursday, March 31, 406 Ichi Gammi building, 22 Third avenue west.

A Problem Easy to Solve.

Why does M. L. Parker get higher prices than any one else at the head of the lakes? Because he makes better clothes.

Millinery Opening Tomorrow.

Cut flowers will be given away at the millinery opening at Silberstein & Bondy's tomorrow.

Physicians recommend Solon Spring water

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

DULUTH IMPERIAL FLOUR.

At all the Leading Grocers.

ARBURY THE MAN

Court Sustains Him Again Today In the Tax Cases.

HAS THE AUTHORITY

His Agreement Goes In Spite of the Objection of Mr. Phelps.

The complications over the tax matter and the county attorneyship this morning were even more intricate than they were yesterday. Yesterday during the forenoon Mr. Phelps had indicated that he would under no circumstances try another tax case before Judge Moer, so in the afternoon, when the tax cases for 1896 were sent into Judge Moer's court, no one appeared for the county but County Attorney Arbury. He had stated in the morning that as the county board had appointed Mr. Phelps to take charge of the tax cases he would prefer to let him go ahead with them. But when it came to a question of letting the cases go by default, Mr. Arbury decided to appear. No argument was made at that time, as the county was not ready, but C. A. Congdon, the attorney for a large number of objectors, made a statement of the varied and ingenious objections he had raised in his answer. As in a number of cases brought by Teare & Middlecoff, the same points are covered, Mr. Congdon suggested that but one argument be made on all of the cases. Mr. Arbury agreed to this, and the court allowed twenty days in which to file briefs.

In his statement Mr. Congdon outlined his objections, and stated that he had abundant authority to submit to back them up. He said that if the levy for 1896 was proven bad on account of the objections he has raised it must be all bad, and that if one or two points were wrong he could show that the entire levy might be thrown out.

This morning, before Judges Ensign and Cant, the Teare & Middlecoff cases came up, and Mr. Phelps objected to the arrangement that had been made by County Attorney Arbury. He said that because some of the cases had been tried by Judge Moer was no reason all of them should, and he wanted separate trials before other judges of the other cases. He claimed that Mr. Arbury had no right to enter into the agreement to let the Teare & Middlecoff cases abide the result of the Congdon cases. He had been appointed to represent the county on tax matters, and he should not have his hands tied by having another attorney to pull against him.

He spoke also of getting some of the commissioners to make an affidavit of prejudice against Judge Moer if it was necessary. His argument brought up again the question of his authority as opposed to that of the county attorney, and the three judges consulted in Judge Ensign's room over the question. When they had looked the matter up and talked it over, Judge Ensign announced that his previous decision would stand, and that he would only recognize Mr. Phelps as an assistant. The agreement entered into by Mr. Arbury was all right, because he had a right to enter. If Mr. Phelps wanted to enter an objection he could do so and it would be recognized. Mr. Phelps did so, and the cases were allowed to stand with those of Mr. Congdon's.

This done matters smoothed down again, and Mr. Phelps proceeded to try a case against H. W. Wheeler. In this case the court made a judgment for 1893 and 1894 reducing the assessment on some property. Later the assessor raised it, and the objector now claims that as there have been no improvements to increase the value of the property the court should uphold its former findings.

Will Go On Your Bond!

CONTRACTORS' BONDS.
ASSIGNEES' BONDS.
LODGE BONDS.
COURT BONDS.

American Bonding & Trust Co.,
GEO. R. LAYBOURN, Gen. Agt., 14 Phœnix Blk.

Boom Is Short Lived.

P. H. Lach, until a few months ago night clerk at the St. Louis, returned this morning from a visit to cities on the Pacific coast. He went out there with a view of engaging in business but concluded after a careful investigation of the situation that the boom which is now on there will be short lived and that in a few months there will be a general stagnation at Seattle and other towns which are now booming at a great rate. He met many Duluthians in his travels and among others John Cargill, who is engaged in getting up a church directory of Seattle.

Intake Well Screen.

The Duluth Trust company today filed a ratification of the old lease of the Marinette Iron works with the board of public works and received a $150 order for one month's rent.

The city engineer filed plans and specifications for the screens in the intake well with the board today. These screens will have a ¾-inch mesh, and every drop of water that comes into the intake well will have to pass through four sets of these screens before it is pumped into the force main. At the reservoir there will be other screens of a much finer mesh, probably ¼-inch, through which the water will pass to the supply mains.

Although these screens may not be very serviceable in catching germs, bacilli, bacteria, or microbes, the city engineer says that no more whitefish or trout will be supplied gratis to consumers of city water through the medium of their water faucets.

Duluth Van X Co.

Pack your furniture and pianos, move them in padded vans, and store them at 1 per ton per month. 212 W. Sup. St.

Fine linen handkerchiefs and exclusive novelties in belts at Madame Warde's, 308 West First street.

Bright's disease? Solon Spring water.

Millinery Opening.

The most exclusive styles in hats and bonnets at Madame Beuglet's, Thursday, March 31. Kitchi Gammi building, 22 Third avenue west.

PREPARING THE PAPERS.

City Clerk Getting Records Ready For Dillon & Hubbard.

City Clerk Cheadle has a big job on his hands at present, he having to furnish certified copies to Dillon & Hubbard of all the proceedings in any way connected with the issue of the light and water bonds upon which these attorneys are about to pass an opinion. Every paper has to pass in review from the first resolution to the final passage of the ordinance authorizing the issue. All the special election returns and proceedings are look into with special minuteness. All court proceedings such as injunction suits, foreclosures and orders have to be submitted. The county records must be searched for judgments, conveyances, liens, if any, and abstracts of all statutes, ordinances, by-laws, decrees or decisions in any way bearing or reflecting upon the case must be prepared. All publications of legal notices must be attested by the affidavits of the publisher and finally certified copies of all the council proceedings since the bond issue first came before the common council have to be sent for inspection and scrutiny. Mr. Cheadle has his work well started, and finds that his previous experience with the 5 per cent issue now stands him in good stead.

WORK ON THE PARKS.

Board Hopes to Have But Little to Do.

Secretary Helm of the park commission says that he is greatly in hopes that the damage done this winter to the shrubs and ornamental trees in the city parks will be very slight. It is early yet to make any guess, but from all appearances the weather has dealt kindly with them.

Some changes have been made at Cascade Square park with the design of more strongly protecting that beauty spot from devastation by floods such as those of last year. At Lincoln the grounds are being slowly restored to their former condition, but the work is retarded by the necessarily limited expenditure available. As to the boulevard no new work will be attempted. The gutters and offtake drains have been cleaned out and nothing will be done there this spring outside the usual maintenance work.

Ladies' Easter Sale.

The Easter sale by the ladies of the First M. E. church now being held at 107 West Superior street is an interesting event.

The prettily decorated booths in charge of Mrs. J. F. Segog, Mrs. J. H. La Vaque and Mrs. Humason, contain many beautiful articles of fancy work and other useful articles. The dinner tables are decorated with cut flowers and the meals served by the ladies are of the same delicate home cookery, always served by the ladies, and of course are generously patronized.

Will Charter a Tug.

Charles J. Johnson and C. H. Carhart, who had such a thrilling experience recently in coming to Two Harbors from Grand Marais in a sail boat, returned this morning from St. Paul. They will start on their return to Grand Marais Friday, but they will charter a tug boat for the trip, and not take chances of a repetition of their former hardships and dangers.

Card.

Commencing Monday, April 4, Madam Warde will be ready to show a full line of the latest hats and bonnets.

Style and Comfort in our $3.50 Shoes

Made Black or Tan of Vici Kid or Russia Calf. Equal $5.00 Shoe sold elsewhere. . . . . .

PHILLIPS & CO.

218 W. Superior St.

From today until Saturday, April 9th.

25 Per Cent Discount....

★ On Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Fine Jewelry.

Gold Filled Girdles.

Don't miss this bona fide 25 per cent discount sale of fine jewelry.

JACOB GRUESEN, Jeweler.
7 West Superior St.

TO DISPOSE OF GARBAGE.

Board of Health and Public Works May Co-operate.

There is a movement on foot to create a garbage commission to be formed by a co-operation of the boards of health and public works. At present the two departments are practically working upon the same lines and in addition to this the police department and the fire wardens go over the same territory and inforce, or try to enforce the same regulations. The consequence is that four sets of men are engaged in keeping the streets, alleys and other thoroughfares clean and as a further consequence of this superabundance of inspection the said thoroughfares too often remain dirty.

To F. W. Kugler of the board of health is the credit due for first agitating this idea which is fully endorsed by Dr. Murray and President Smith. Mr. Kugler favors the letting of a contract for the collection and proper disposing, under suitable inspection, of all garbage, refuse, ashes, etc., such as now too often litter and disgrace the alleys and vacant lots. The two boards, he thinks, could easily co-operate and with a result of reducing the number of officials who now go poking around after nuisances, firetraps, tin cans or dead dogs. Mr. Kugler went to work today with his usual energy upon his newly conceived idea and he was delighted with the encouragement that he met with from all quarters.

IS ORDERED TO SEA.

Ralph Marble Will Go on Board Next Week.

R. N. Marble received word yesterday from his son Ralph Marble, who is a cadet at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, that he has been ordered to sea on Monday or Tuesday. Mrs. Marble left at once for Annapolis to see her son before he goes to sea. When he wrote he did not know on what boat he would be placed. The entire first-class at the academy numbering thirty-nine members will go aboard ship next week. They will take the rank of "past midshipmen," and if the navy personnel bill should pass, which is very likely, the president, secretary of the navy and officials of the navy having approved it, they will get the rank of ensign. This corresponds to the rank of lieutenant in the army. Ralph Marble would have graduated in May, but all the final examinations have been dispensed with and the graduating exercises as well, for this year. He ranks fifth or sixth in the class and is 19 years of age. The average age of the class is from 20 to 22 years.

Duluth Business University and College of Short-Hand

Offers a liberal discount from regular prices to all who enter for a full course on Monday, April 4, the date of the opening of the spring term. Students who enter at this date can graduate next fall at the best possible time to secure good paying positions.

Thirteen graduates from this institution were assisted to good paying positions during the past month.

Applicants should call at the college office this week and arrange to enter at the opening.

Miller Rode an "Eldridge."

Miller, on a '98 Eldridge, won the greatest 6-day race in the history of cycling. The 1898 Eldridge for sale only by C. S. Pierce, 1918 West Superior street.

Easter sale of fancy and domestic articles at 407 West Superior street.

C. E. Mead company, carpet cleaners, 710 West Superior street. Telephone 69.

We make a specialty of

Watch Repairing And Diamond Setting....

Work entrusted to us is certain to receive careful and intelligent treatment from expert and skillful hands.

GEIST & ERD,
Watchmakers, Jewelers,
121 West Superior St.

DREDGING.

We are at Superior-Duluth with a first class dredging plant, and are prepared to do work promptly and at reasonable rates. For estimates and prices address

C. H. STARKE DREDGE & DOCK CO.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FITGER & CO.'S
RELIABLE BRANDS PALE BOHEMIAN AND BAVARIAN
THE BEST **BEER** IS THE CHEAPEST

DYSPEPSIA, Heartburn, Gastritis and all stomach disorders positively cured. Grover Graham Dyspepsia Remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50-cent bottle will convince the most skeptical.
THE LYCEUM PHARMACY, E. A. Mattix, Prop.

We make a specialty of corporation work.

BENSON'S DETECTIVE AGENCY,
Offices in Exchange Bldg. Tel. 479.

Will pay cash for Security Bank receiver's certificates.

N. J. UPHAM CO.,
400 Burrows Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Business Property 5 per cent.
Residences, 6 per cent

Partial Payment Privilege. See us before Making a Loan.

HARTMAN & PATTERSON, 205-6 First Nat'l Bank

...FREIMUTH'S...

SPRING SHOPPING HERE IS A PLEASANT TASK!

The abundance of choice and superior merchandise in every department makes it a pleasure to do your spring buying at this store. You cannot make a mistake in the proper selection here, as every article and every item is most decidedly up-to-date—highly correct in style, right in quality, and eminently moderate and low in price. **Special, extraordinary low prices quoted for tomorrow will make Thursday a doubly attractive shopping day.**

Everything that is fashionable and popular in **SPRING DRESS GOODS** Can be found here at prices less than elsewhere.

COLORED.

10 pieces 36-in Fancy Bourettes, a wonderful bargain in Novelty Dress Goods, in new spring colorings, 10 stylish color combinations, manufactured to sell at 48c a yard; we offer them Tuesday at, yd **35c**

17 pieces of Granite Suitings—in a full line of new spring colorings—Blue, Brown, Green, Wine, Gray, Tan, Cardinal—the best materials ever offered, at a yard **60c**

48-inch Whip Cords at $1.00

46-inch Drap d'Ete at 88c

48-inch Glose Cloth at $1.75

BLACKS.

Figured Soliel and Cheviot Figures, in seven of the up-to-date designs, manufactured to sell and have been selling elsewhere at $1.00 a yard, as a special leader in fancy blacks, we have marked them to sell Tuesday at, per yard **69c**

BLACK CREPONS AT—
$1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 up to $3.25 a yard.

44-inch Black Whip Cord at 85c
46-inch Black Fancy Velour at 90c
42-inch Black Wool Satine at $1.00
48-inch Black Wool Diagonal at $1.25

Cloak Dept.

Tomorrow morning, we will inaugurate Easter attractions in our Suit and Cloak department. Every lady contemplating a new Top Coat, Suit or Skirt for Easter will profit by visiting this department and see the grand display of up-to-date high class Novelties that have been selected for Spring and Summer ready-to-wear garments.

Tailor Suit—A Beautiful Two-Toned Cheviot Cloth Suit, in green, gray and mixtures, Reefer Jackets lined with good silk lining, strictly tailor-made. Special **$10.00**

Tailor Suit—The new popular shade of blue, covert cloth suit, tight fitting, back, Blouse front, nicely trimmed, lined throughout with red satin, very swell and dressy. Special **$16.50**

Tailor Suit—A Two-Toned green covert cloth Suit, Blouse Jacket, tight fitting back, tucked skirt, including Jacket, very dressy. Special **$16.50**

Spring Jacket—Beautiful Melton Cloth Jacket, color either tan or black, fly or 4 button box front, 20 inches long, lined throughout with silk. Special **$10.50**

Spring Jacket—An all-wool Cheviot Cloth Jacket, lined with good quality Silk, including sleeves, fly front, 20 in. long, very swell. Special **$7.00**

Misses Spring Jacket—Wednesday we received 50 new stylish Misses Jackets sizes 12, 14, 16 and 18, in all the new shades, Covert Cloths, Miltons and Cheviots, colors, blue, green, tan and brown, beautifully lined with plain and plaid silk linings, very swell made, fly or 4 button box front—Prices range from $18.00 down to **$3.75**

Tailor Made Skirts—Thursday we will have special sale on all our Serge Sicilian, Mohair, plain and figured, including Silk Skirts. Prices range from $15.00 down to **$1.75**

Wash Wrappers—We show the most complete and largest assortment of Wash Wrappers in the city, and Thursday will be a big day for Wrappers—200 new Spring Wrappers, your choice from $3.50 down to **98c**

Spring Shirt Waists—We never had a better selected line of Shirt Waists as we are showing this season—Every new conception of patterns are shown here, in all reliable fast colored materials—Do not over look our Shirt Waists tomorrow. Prices range from $3.50 down to **48c**

Fringed Neckties.

In beautiful Roman stripes and Scotch plaids—good values at 35c; tomorrow only **25c**

Introductory Sale of Our New Kid Gloves.

THE MUNTFORD. Made in all the leading shades, from very fine quality Lanmb Kid with new embroidery — a very strong and dressy glove. Regular price, $1.25; introduction price **$1.00**

New Belts.

An exceedingly large and beautiful assortment received today in plain and jeweled leather. Special tomorrow, 25 dozen extra quality leather Belts with leather covered buckles, worth from 35c to 40c, choice at **25c**

Silk Umbrellas.

A mammoth assortment of the newest designs in handles in natural wood, horn, Dresden and sterling silver. SPECIAL TOMORROW, 100 silk gloria Umbrellas, size 26 inches, with beautiful handles, case and tassel: regular value $2, choice at **$1.50**

Spring Hosiery and Underwear.

Bright and dainty stripes and plaids in ladies' and children's Hose are much sought after this season. We are showing a very extensive assortment of some special values in Hosiery tomorrow—500 dozen ladies' seamless cotton Hose, extra good quality, with double sole foot, regular value 15c; tomorrow **10c**

100 dozen ladies Hermsdorf dyed Hose, made from full 2-thread yarn with double sole and high spliced heel; regular price 25c, tomorrow **20c**

Ladies Jersey ribbed cotton Vests and Pants—Vests with long or short sleeves, regular price 25c, tomorrow only **19c**

New Spring Laces and Veilings.

A very large assortment of fine Laces in new designs and patterns with insertions to match. SPECIAL TOMORROW—10 pieces extra good quality net top laces about 5 inches wide, in very new patterns; regular value 30c; tomorrow only, per yard **20c**

SHOE DEPARTMENT

Bargains Abroad.

Saving opportunities that only your personal inspection can do justice to.

To-morrow's Special

$2.48 Your choice of Ladies Vici Kid, Lace or Button Shoes, Hand Turn or Extension Sole, in the new toes, actual value $3.50.

$1.75 For Ladies Brazilian Kid Lace Shoes, Extension Edge, Coin Toe, very serviceable, actual value $2.50.

$1.50 For Misses' Dongola Button or Lace Shoe, P. Cox make, none better, actual value $2.00.

$1.25 For Children's Silk Figured Cloth Top Lace Shoes. Dull Toe, very handsome, sizes 8½ to 11, actual value $1.75.

$1.00 Your choice of Williams, Hoyt & Co.'s Cloth Top Button Shoes, sizes 8½ to 10½, just one half of usual price to close.

75c For Children's Hand Turned Spring Heel, Lace Shoes, with tip sizes 5 to 8—considered a bargain at $1.00.

Boys and Youths Shoes—Large Variety at Popular Prices.

...FREIMUTH'S...

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. | THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1898. | FIVE O'CLOCK EDITION. | TWO CENTS.

SPAIN'S ANSWER NOT RECEIVED

Much Anxiety in Official Circles at Washington as the Time for the Reply From Sagasta Approaches.

SITUATION VERY CRITICAL

Gen. Woodford's Dispatches Are of Hopeful Tone, But Written as the Situation Presents Itself at Madrid.

Washington, March 31.—A feeling of profound anxiety was apparent throughout official circles today as the time for Spain's answer to the United States draws near. The Madrid cabinet council is one of two held regularly during the week, but the noon meeting of Thursday has the additional importance of having the queen regent presiding. The difference in the time between Washington and Madrid is such that these meetings are held early in the day according to our time, but this is offset by the time required for transmitting even official dispatches announcing results.

While the hopeful tenor of Gen Woodford's dispatches gives some ground for reassurance, yet it is appreciated here that he speaks from the situation as it presents itself at Madrid and this cannot take into account the conditions which have arisen on this side and the apparent differences of understanding between Washington and Madrid as to what constitutes the actual desires of the United States government. The understanding at Madrid as conveyed by cable dispatches, and from other high sources, is that the actual independence of Cuba is not involved in the present negotiations. At the same time, the view in Washington is that the independence of the island is an essential feature to any plan of settlement.

It is difficult to account for this difference at the two capitals on the most vital feature of the negotiations. There is no doubt here but what the authorities regard the imediate cessation of ities regard the immediate cessation of independence as essential features to be considered. There may be some differences as to how and just when these results will be reached, but there appears to be no doubt that the results themselves are expected in this country as the ultimate end of any negotiation.

How far Spain will accede to the American propositions can only be conjectured, for even the best posted officials here lack any basis of judging the probable course of events at Madrid. Gen. Woodford's dispatch is the most hopeful indication, and yet, as already stated, this may relate to features of settlement less advanced than those generally understood as the requirements suitable to this. A complete independence of Cuba has been presented and insisted upon by the United States government, and there is reason to believe that the situation may become extremely grave.

On the other hand, if the questions involved only the cessation of hostilities and the relief of the reconcentrados, the hopeful outlook is much stronger. The dispatches received by the Spanish legation last night, stating that the reconcentrado decree had been revoked in the eastern provinces of Cuba, is looked upon as a significant step in the direction of the demands made by the United States, and the order issued by Gen. Blanco extending it to Havana and western provinces is an even more significant act.

As to the cessation of hostilities, there are evidences that this also may be favorably regarded by Spain. The only difficulty in the way appears to be that the Spanish government does not wish to lay down arms, while at the same time the insurgents continue in arms. There is no doubt that this branch of the proposition is being very maturely considered at Madrid.

The state department and the Spanish negotiations maintain an outward aspect of serenity today, despite the critical conditions existing. Among the callers at the state department, this being diplomatic day, were the German ambassador, the Austrian minister, the Venezuelan minister, and the secretary of the United States legation at Madrid, who has just arrived from the Spanish capital. The presence of the Austrian minister, Mr. Von Hendenmuller, was of more than passing interest, owing to the close relations between Spain and Austria, and the reports from Vienna that the Austrian minister was instructed to aid in any movement toward mediation. Mr. Von Hendenmuller saw Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day. He asked to be excused from communicating in way with the press. The state department officials were equally reticent as to the purpose of his call. It is, however, considered as the first step toward mediation, although it will not be accepted. The French ambassador, M. Cambon, was not among today's callers at the state department, so that it was apparent that France had not yet determined to make the first overtures for mediation.

WAITING ON WOODFORD.

Minister to Spain Appears to Hold the Dogs of War.

Washington, March 31.—President McKinley's assurances to congress in regard to the outlook for a settlement of the Cuban difficulty without war between this country and Spain, are based upon representations made by him by Minister Woodford. Gen. Woodford thinks, after repeated conferences with Premier Sagasta and other members of the Spanish ministry, that after today's meeting of the Spanish cabinet the government of its own accord will made a proposition to this country, looking to the definite settlement of the question. This proposition is expected to cover three points as follows:

First—That Spain shall send the reconcentrados back to their homes and supply them with means of sustaining life until normal conditions can be restored.

Second—That there shall be an armistice between Spain and Cuba with the end in view of securing a settlement of the difficulties and the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from Cuba.

Third—In case of a failure of the Cubans and concentrados to come to an understanding during the armistice Spain will submit the entire matter to President McKinley as arbitrator, with the understanding that he will decide in that event for the absolute independence of Cuba.

NO NEWS FROM WOODFORD.

Washington, March 31.—At 2:15 p. m. Assistant Secretary of State Day said to the Associated Press reporter that nothing further had been received from Minister Woodford up to that time. He expects a communication from Mr. Woodford about 6 p. m., but this is based only on the fact that this is the usual time for receiving the dispatches from Madrid.

IF SPAIN REFUSES.

McKinley Will at Once Send a Message to Congress.

Washington, March 31.—One of the members of the house who saw the president this morning, says if a reply is received from Spain, congress will at once be informed; should it be unfavorable, the president will send a message reviewing the Spanish-American controversy and make certain recommendations. The message, he said, would justify the recommendations and these recommendations would be satisfactory to congress.

FOR AGGRESSIVE ACTION.

Republican House Committee Visits the President.

Washington, March 31.—The committee of eleven appointed by the conference of the Republicans of the house, who are insistent upon prompt and aggressive action for the complete independence of the Cubans called upon the president at 2:30 p. m. They placed before him their views.

The committee comprised Representatives Hopkins, Mercer, Faris, Cooper, Sulloway, Knox, Hager, Lorrimer, Pearson, Hepburn and Smith of Michigan. The conference broke up at 3:50. It was announced by some of the members that upon the representations made by the president they would advise the conference called for 5:30 this afternoon at the capitol, to adjourn until Monday. The president gave them to understand that in all probability he would have some communication to make to them by that time, and the reasons he advanced were satisfactory to them.

A GARBLED DISPATCH.

Mailed Copy Shows How Spain's Censor Mutilated It.

London, March 31.—A number of sentences from the Madrid dispatch cabled last evening, a duplicate of which was mailed to the frontier and from there telegraphed to the London office of the Associated Press, were evidently eliminated by the Spanish censor. The dispatch should have contained the following:

"Tomorrow will be a critical day. Gen. Woodford's negotiation will then have decided whether it is to be peace or war. Unless Spain gives a favorable answer to America's demands Gen. Woodford will cease negotiations and presumably ask for his passports."

The censor throughout changed the words "demands" to "propositions."

The dispatch concluded as follows: "There would seem to be no difficulty in Spain's acceding and saving both her pride and the possession of Cuba, which is generally admitted to be slipping from her grasp. But the Spaniards, during the conference were disposed to stand upon their dignity and said they would grant an armistice if the insurgents asked for it directly."

The Spanish cruisers Santa Maria Therese and Cristobel arrived at Cadiz on Wednesday, joining the second torpedo squadron to which the Garibaldi is also attached. The torpedo boat destroyer Tomo has sought refuge at Alicante from the storm. It is reported that Cadiz is being fortified.

DAMAGE AT VALLEJO.

Every Building But Two Is Badly Wrecked.

Vallejo, March 31.—Work on the navy yard has been shut down and the 1700 employes are idle on the streets of Vallejo. A conservative estimate of the damage done by the earthquake shock at the navy yard is placed at $500,000. Only two buildings on the Mare Island navy yard escaped damage, the administration building and ordnance stores and workshops. The saw mill and paint shops are a mass of ruins and every building except the two mentioned have sustained some damage. The hospital, a 3-story brick, is cracked from top to bottom, and every joint seems to be loosened, while the plastering is strewn everywhere. Several narrow escapes are related and many patients received severe shocks.

A DELIBERATE BODY.

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Is In No Hurry.

Washington, March 31.—The senate committee on foreign relations resumed its sitting today, but it began its work with the deliberation of a body which feels that it has ample time for all that is to be done. The committee was called to meet at 10:30 ,but it was almost 11 before a quorum appeared. The members came one at a time, and all had the air of going to a work for which there was more time than needed.

The members of the committee all refused to discuss the situation before entering upon their labors, further than to say that they had the whole Cuban question under careful consideration and expected to be able to report by the end of the week or at any rate at the first of next week. Chairman Davis declined to say whether any new resolution embodying the view of the committee as to the course that should be pursued towards Cuba, in case of the failure of the diplomatic negotiations, was under consideration, but there is no doubt that the senator has been giving his attention to the formulation of such a measure.

The general question of the Cuban situation was taken up immediately upon securing a quorum, especial attention being given to the proposition to purchase the Danish island at St. Thomas.

The senate committee on foreign relations adjourned shortly after 1 o'clock, until 2 o'clock this afternoon. Capt. Sigsbee will be before the committee when it reassembles, to give information concerning the testimony taken before the court of inquiry. The committee discussed at some length the acquisition of St. Thomas island, but no action was taken. Considerable opposition developed to the proposition, it being asserted that the island could be of no possible use at the present time, as it could not be made available for war with Spain. The desire of the committee to have Capt. Sigsbee before it is said to be because his direct evidence is wanted. Some members of the committee have expressed the opinion that he will be able to give information explanatory of the testimony which will tend to show that the Maine was destroyed by design. Other members believe that the captain will point out what he regards as the significant features of the testimony not only by himself, but by other witnesses.

The committee does not expect to attempt to make a report until Monday on the Cuban situation, as it will wait absolutely upon the president's wishes until that time. The committee is proceeding in perfect harmony with the president and will do so to the end. The committee, it is stated by its members is proceeding upon absolute information as to the character of the negotiations between this country and Spain and this is to the effect that the independence of Cuba is made the one essential consideration of the negotiations. The president has told Spain in so many words that it is useless to go farther upon any other understanding.

With this end in view and conceded by Spain, he will not attempt to dictate terms or any manner of conducting negotiations between the Spaniards and the Cubans, and he has indicated to Spain that he will be willing that an armistice shall be arranged for the settlement of the details. It is the desire of the administration not to put the matter so harshly as to prick the national pride of the Spanish people, but at the same time to put it so plainly that there can be no doubt of the one essential consideration. Having this assurance the committee is proceeding deliberately and with no unnecessary desire to press the question of the form of a resolution to be brought in until it is necessary to decide that point, which can be done in a few moments.

Indeed, it is expected that the president himself by Monday will indicate the action he would like to have congress take in case of the failure of his diplomacy, and the present inclination of the committee is to follow his leadership in this respect. This inclination is due to the fact, however, that the committee in this event will be prepared for armed intervention to secure the freedom of the Cubans. The committee is not counting confidently upon being called upon to make a declaration to this end, but it is preparing for it and it is stated will have the facts in its possession if called upon to act. It is to this end that Capt. Sigsbee, Commander Bradford and others are being summoned before the committee.

SPAIN'S CUBAN ARMY.

Havana, March 31.—Capt. Gen. Blanco has issued an important decree, dated March 30, and published this morning, in which he directs the entire army concentration in the four western provinces, Pinar Del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara.

AMMUNITION FOR SPAIN.

Birmingham, England, March 31.—The Kynochs, of this city, have undertaken to deliver 200 large projectiles weekly to Spain.

STEVE BRODIE DEAD.

Famous Bridge Jumper Dies on a Railroad Train.

Chicago, March 31.—A telegram received here says Steve Brodie, famous for his jump from Brooklyn bridge, died today on a train at Adrian, Mich. He left Chicago suffering from congestion of the lungs.

During the play yesterday Brodie sung in excellent voice, yet he fell to the stage twice from sheer weakness. The crowd hissed, thinking him intoxicated. With characteristic determination he stuck to his post and pulled himself together again at night. Seldom have theater-goers been treated to a better exhibition of the scenes popularly connected with the alleged tough district of Gotham. It was his last effort.

He was flushed and feverish when he stepped into the box office after the performance, but told the manager he would try to finish the engagement, with which he was to have completed his season. This was the last seen of Brodie in Chicago. He said good-bye to nobody and it is supposed that he almost immediately drove to the depot and started for his beloved New York, whose Bowery he had helped to make famous.

Adrian, Mich., March 31.—The death of Steve Brodie did not occur here and reports of the railroads have not been informed of it.

PANTON & WHITE DULUTH, MINN. THE BIG Glass Block STORE

NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT

Easter Millinery Opening!

Lovers of beautiful headgear cannot afford to overlook this all important event. Most exquisite adornment for fair women to wear will be shown here

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

in endless profusion. The handiwork of the best millinery artists on both sides of the Atlantic will be shown here and alongside of it the magnificent creations of our own ableartists at half the price and thoroughly Americanized.

Opening Days Tomorrow and Saturday.

BASEMENT BAZAAR

House Brooms, 3-sewed, the kind that sweeps clean, well made and Duluth made "at that," worth 15c, Friday and Saturday Limit 2 to a customer.

5 cents each

THE ABOVE CUT REPRESENTS ONE OF VIROT'S BEST MODELS,

And from present indications will prove a great seller in America this season as a street hat. We are also showing a beautiful assortment from the work rooms or Josse, Meyer, Ribeaux, Julia and others.

Flowers, ornaments, fancy braids and fancy trimmings will be greatly used on every day hats, but for carriage and "grande toilette" ostrich plumes, aigrettes and wings combined with large bunches of flowers will be the correct thing, while plain and curled quills will be the leading features on Fedora Walking and Sailor Hats. No house in the Northwest can show you a more extensive line, positively not in Duluth, were all the millinery shops combined in one.

TO THE TRADE.

We are now prepared to sell Millinery as close as any Chicago or New York jobber, thus saving small milliners the expense of going East. Prices guaranteed. Terms Cash.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY'S

Handkerchief Sale.

15c each for your choice of 500 dozen manufacturers' seconds of fine embroidered Handkerchiefs, some slightly damaged, some all right, worth up to 50c, sale price—

15c each

SAILOR HATS

Black, brown, navy, white and red ribbon trimmed Sailor Hats for boys or girls, the 25c kind, our price **15c**

Cloth Tams and Caps—For boys and girls of all ages from 25c up. Come and see the handsomest assortment ever shown in Duluth.

Gentlemen!

Our great purchase of 200 dozen Teck and Four-in-hand Ties for our annual Easter Sale is here and will be put on sale Friday and Saturday at—

25 cts.

Some of them worth up 50 cents.

Shirt Waist Sale.....

Friday and Saturday—worth up to $1.00, opening price—

49 cts.

SPECIALS-- BARGAIN COUNTER NO. 2.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

We will put on sale on this counter our 18,000-yard purchase of manufacturers' remnants of embroidery, the finest goods we have ever shown.

Lot 1—Worth up to 10c, for **5c**
Lot 2—Worth up to 12½c, for **7c**
Lot 3—Worth up to 18c, for **10c**
Lot 4—Worth up to 25c, for **15c**
Lot 5—Worth up to 39c, for **20c**
Lot 6—Worth up to 50c, for **25c**
Lot 7—Worth up to 75c, for **35c**
Lot 8—Worth up to $1.25, for **50c**

LADIES' SAILOR HATS.

Rough and Ready, untrimmed, only **15c**
Plain straw, black and colors, ribbon trimmed, only **25c**
Fancy straw, bell crowns, at **39c**
Fancy straw, bell crowns, at **49c**

SPECIAL—Our 98c and $1.25 Tape Sailors, beautifully trimmed will be a great seller. Come and see them.

LADIES' KID GLOVES FOR EASTER. Bargain Counter No. 1.

PICK 99c, WORTH UP TO $1.75.

2-clasp Royaltons, worth $1.25; 4-button Brightons, worth $1.25; 6-hook Fosters, worth $1.00; 7-hook Fosters, worth $1.25; 4-button Monograms, worth $1.00; 2-clasp Chamois, worth $1.25; 2-clasp Chamois, with silk gussets worth $1.50.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, PICK OF THE LOT.. 99c

Ladies' Trimmed Hats ranging in price from $1.75 up to $25 each.

See our window display, the handsomest ever shown in this city and not excelled anywhere.

PATRIOTIC DIVINES

Methodist Conference In New York State Bubbles Over With Patriotism.

A BISHOP'S REMARKS

Resolution Adopted Expressing Confidence In Course of the Administration.

New York, March 31.—Patriotic sentiments broke out strongly at the very beginning of the session of the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Bishop John F. Hurst alluded to the war situation in his opening address and Rev. J. W. MacComber, amid tremendous applause, suggested that the American flag be displayed on the top of the church during the continuation of the conference. A resolution commending the action of President McKinley during the present crisis was ordered to be telegraphed to the chief executive.

Bishop Hurst in his address said: "We are today overshadowed and surrounded by something of a war cloud. I have never been prouder of the American Christian people and especially of the members of our own church, than I am today. We are all united in the support of a peace-loving and liberty-loving president. Our president knows what war means to the humble citizen. His ideas upon the subject were not gathered by reading about it. He carried a musket and shouldered a knapsack as a private soldier. He saw the horrors of war. I know he sympathizes with the little island to the south of us. I am sure that a little patience and a little coolness and a little trust in those in authority will bring all out all right."

The following resolution was then adopted: "The bishop and the delegates of the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church assembled in this city send loyal greetings to the Christian chief of our Christian nation, assuring him of their confidence in his patriotism, courage and capacity, and that they implore the God of nations to guard his person and grant him the wisdom that shall enable him to lead the people out of darkness into light, out of discord into honorable peace, out of consenting copartnership with barbarous cruelty into active alliance with Christian civilization."

COMMANDER MARIX TALKS.

Says That a Mine Blew Up the Battleship Maine.

New York, March 31.—Lieut. Commander Marix, judge advocate of the board of inquiry into the Maine disaster, has resumed his duties as executive officer of the receiving ship Vermont. The lieutenant commander, released from the oath of secrecy in relation to the blowing up of the ship, said: "We know that the Maine was blown up by a mine as surely as a physician knows a man was poisoned when he finds him suffering from the effects of poison."

It was suggested that the conclusions of the board seemed based on circumstantial evidence.

"Surely," exclaimed Lieut. Commander Marix, "you have not read carefully the report of the board, or you would not feel a particle of doubt as to how the Maine was destroyed. The evidence was circumstantial, it is true, in the sense that we did not find any remnant of the mine or find the person whose hand caused the explosion, but it was conclusive. The Maine's keel was found blown upward, her plates were blown inward, and nothing on earth except a mine would have produced that result. The effect of the explosion of a mine on a ship is as well known as the effects of a poison on the human system. The wreck of the Maine was the mute, incontestable evidence of the explosion of a mine, and after exhausting all available evidence, the board has so reported."

COAST TOWNS SCARED.

Make Application to Washington For Defensive Works.

Washington, March 31.—Many applications are being received at the engineer's office of the war department from small towns along the coast for the erection of some means of defense to withstand the assaults of foreign ships in the event of war. The officers are, however, unable to comply with these requests as there are no funds available for this purpose. The engineers of the corps call attention to the fact that for twenty years urgent appeals have been made to congress for money to construct defensive works, but in many instances these requests, have been ignored. They believe that all the money available should be expended on the larger cities as the probability of attacks on the smaller towns where the commercial interests are not great, is reasonably small.

RECRUITING IN MAINE.

Portland, Me., March 31.—The United States government today opened a recruiting office here for the enlistment of men for the navy.

AUTONOMY OFFICIALS RESIGN.

The Scheme a Flat Failure In Porto Rico.

New York, March 31.—A dispatch to the Herald, from St. Thomas, says: From San Juan, Porto Rico, comes word that the entire autonomist party has resigned with the exception of two members. Military authority, as always, prevails in the islands, but just now it is more rigid than usual, because of an autonomist riot a few nights ago in San Juan. Another outbreak last night was only prevented by strong forces of troops and police. There was a big indignation meeting in a theater in San Juan. The theater was surrounded by police and at one time, owing to the belligerent nature of the crowd, the police were ordered to make ready to fire. Only the strong plea of one of the police officers prevented what would undoubtedly have been a bloody riot.

Autonomy in the island, has according to advices, proved an absolute failure. At first the reforms were welcomed, but now public sentiment has turned squarely against them and at the election to be held next Sunday, it is very probable there will be bloodshed. Heavy forces

There are three periods in all life—the time of the bud, of the flower and of the perfect fruit. It is thus that girlhood emerges into womanhood and womanhood into motherhood. Almost all of the ills from which women suffer have their inception in weakness and disease of the feminine organism, which bears the burdens of wifehood and motherhood. These disorders usually begin with puberty, childbirth or with the "turn of life." Thousands of women suffer silently for years in this way, rather than undergo the examinations and local treatment insisted upon by the majority of physicians. This is unnecessary.

An eminent and skillful specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., long since discovered a wonderful medicine that will cure all troubles of this nature in the privacy of the home. This medicine is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on the delicate and imporant organs that make wifehood and motherhood possible. It makes them strong, healthy and vigorous. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones up the nerves. It banishes the indispositions of the period of impending maternity, and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous invalids into happy, healthy wives and mothers. All good medicine dealers sell it, and no honest dealer will urge a substitute upon you.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

of troops have been sent to the polling places and Weylerism, in its broad sense, prevails generally. The failure of autonomy in Porto Rico has not been the fault of the Sagasta ministry, but is due entirely to the greed of the colonial government and the military. Under these officials autonomy is not acceptable and the resignation of the cabinet is due to the efforts of resident Spaniards and Porto Ricans.

Efforts of the military officials have been directed toward forcing their own candidate at Porto Rico, and to this is largely due the present unsettled condition in the island. In the event of election riots the lives of foreigners in Porto Rico will be in grave danger.

Price doesn't make the best article—Quality does. The Gordon Hat.

GOVERNMENT EXPEDITIONS.

Three to Start Saturday For Alaskan Explorations.

San Francisco, March 31.—The steamer Valencia, which will sail from here next Saturday for Copper River, will take away from here three government expeditions with her. One expedition is going north to survey the mouth of Copper river, another is going to Cook's Inlet and the third is to survey an all-American route via Valdes pass to the headwaters of Copper river.

A telegram from Capt. Lord of the Valencia says that the Valdes pass is now in excellent condition and the gold hunters are coming and going over it continuously.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The Genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Will Be Held at Minneapolis on June 15.

St. Paul, March 31.—The Democratic state central committee met at the Merchants' hotel yesterday afternoon. All the members present talked in favor of fusion, and John Lind was their choice for governor, with complete fusion with the Populists and Silver Republicans as they had two years ago.

The session was an open one, and by unanimous vote it was decided that the state nominating convention should be held in Minneapolis, June 15, beginning at noon. T. J. McDermott, of St. Paul, and H. Hunneman, Jr., of Mankato, were in favor of calling the convention for the 14th, so that, after organizing, it might adjourn over until the 15th. This idea met with no favor, however, for the reason that it was felt it would leave the impression with the Populists that the Democrats were trying to get in first with their convention and ticket.

All members of the committee were present, in person or by proxy, save E. J. Schurmeier, H. C. Townley and J. R. McKinnon. Under the law requiring that all county conventions shall be held on the same day, it was decided to hold those of the Democratic party on Thursday, June 9, a week before the state convention.

The apportionment of delegates was fixed on the basis of two at-large for each county, and one for each 100 votes or major fraction thereof cast for W. J. Bryan in 1896. Bryan's vote was 139,755 and the number of delegates in the convention will therefore be 1564.

Discovered By a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottle free at Duluth Drug company's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 57 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe.
BEND T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

SEISMIC VISITOR

San Francisco Shaken By a Violent Earthquake About Midnight.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE

No Lives Lost But a Number of Houses Were Totally Wrecked.

San Francisco, March 31.—This city and a portion of the state were shaken at 11:42 last night by the most severe earthquake experienced here since 1868, when several persons were killed. This time, however, no fatalities have been reported. Five families narrowly escaped being buried in wreckage by the collapse of the tenement at 415 Clementine street, which followed the rocking tremor. The building now stands a misshaped mass ready to tumble like a pack of cards at the first disturbance. The occupants, most of them awakened from sleep, were caught as in a trap. Doors warped out of shape, would not open and windows were jammed. While the wildest excitement prevailed within, neighbors, attracted by the crash and screams of women and children, were doing their best to liberate the unfortunate prisoners. The doors were finally burst open and the women, many of them scarcely able to walk, were carried across the way and cared for by friends. All were luckily gotten out without injury, except W. F. Howe, who was badly jammed by falling timbers.

Mrs. J. N. Davis, an old lady of 75 years, and Mrs. Herman Fisher, an invalid, had to be carried from their wrecked houses. At Fourth and Fifth and Tepema streets was thrown down and the great crane of Garret's foundry was sent crashing to the ground. Along the water front and among the shipping in the harbor, the shock was very severe. Windows were broken, glasses and crockery were shattered in the saloons and residences and exciting personal experiences were related by many.

Out on the bay a violent tidal wave lifted small boats high upon its crest and threatened death to their occupants.

In the Strathmore house, on Larkin and Fulton streets the plaster was shaken off the walls by the severity of the shock. In the Merchants' Exchange a quantity of plaster was shaken down, but no great damage was done. The 19-story Claus Spreckels building was not injured in the least though it swayed like a great tree in a storm. At least 100 stores south of Market street suffered severely chiefly by the breaking of frail articles. At the store of Evan Costello & Co., on Market street, several hundred dollars' worth of interior decorations were ruined. The drug store of Happensberger, on the northwest corner of Mission and Sixth streets, was damaged severely. The room was a mass of broken bottles, the mixed contents of which almost flooded the store.

The entire electric light system on all the floors of the White house, on Kearney street, was thrown on by the vibration and the building was brilliantly illuminated. Telegraph and telephone wires were badly mixed and for a short time communication was interrupted. In the Winchester house, Forty-fourth street, the windows were broke, walls and ceiling were cracked, scattering broken glass and plaster, and the coal oil lamp was upset by the vibration at the house of Mrs. Hayes, 173 Minnesota street. The oil ignited, but was soon extinguished.

The shock was apparently not confined to Northern California, the southern part of the state reporting that the shock was felt there. Vallejo and Mare island suffered much damage, the loss at the navy yard being estimated at not less than $25,000. The navy hospital was wrecked and the government sawmill blown down. In the town of Vallejo, just across the channel, the loss runs into the thousands.

At the university of California, in Berkely, the seismograph shows the shock lasted between thirty and forty seconds and the vibration was from east to west. The instrument shows that the shock was very heavy in a small area. A slight vertical vibration was recorded by the instrument.

MINNEAPOLIS SUICIDE.

William Ray Who Had Been Working Near Duluth.

Minneapolis, March 31.—William Ray was found dead in a room at the Warwick hotel, on Washington avenue south, yesterday morning. He called at the hotel Tuesday night and took a room. He did not say much about himself, except that he was from Duluth. Judging by his clothes he had been working in the woods.

Yesterday morning the hotel employes smelled gas and broke in the door of the room. The gas jet was found turned on, either by accident or intention and the man had been dead some time. Coroner Dennis thinks he probably committed suicide. Some money was found in his pockets. He was a middle-aged man.

JAMES L. WOLCOTT DEAD.

Prominent Delaware Democratic Politician Dies at Dover.

Wilmington, March 31.—Hon. James L. Wolcott, former chancellor of Delaware died at his home in Dover today aged 56 years. Mr. Wolcott was for years a leader in Democratic politics. In 1888 he entered the field for United States senator in opposition to Eli Salisbury and captured the Democratic primaries in Kent county. But the subsequent Salisbury bolt defeated Mr. Wolcott's senatorial aspirations by electing a Republican legislature which sent Anthony Higgins to Washington as the first Republican United States senator from Delaware.

GREEN DEFEATS MURPHY.

Cleveland, March 31.—Charley Green, of this city, and Sam Murphy, of Chicago, fought to a finish at a suburban resort last night before a small crowd of sports. Both men put up a good contest. For the first five rounds the honors were even. In the sixth round Green landed two swings on the neck and jaw, knocking Murphy out. Green weighed 142 pounds and Murphy 144.

Mules! Mules!

One hundred head of mules just arrived on the market, for sale cheap, at Barrett & Zimmerman's stables, Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul, Minn.

MUNYON'S

Cold Cure cures colds in the head, colds on the lungs, all colds, new colds and obstinate colds, and all forms of grip. Stops sneezing, discharges from the nose and eyes, prevents catarrh, diphtheria, pneumonia, and all the distressing troubles. These pleasant little pellets are absolutely harmless, have saved thousands of lives and prevented much sickness. The Munyon Remedy Company prepare a separate cure for each disease. At all druggists—25 cents a vial. If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia. It is absolutely free.

COLD CURE

SEINE RIVER MINES.

Shaft Driven to the Four-Hundred-Foot Level at the Foley.

Mine Center, Ont., March 29.—(Special to The Herald.)—Superintendent Strong of the Foley mine reports that the last developments in the north shaft are very encouraging. During the last six weeks the shaft has been driven from the 300-foot to the 400-foot level, and the vein has looked well the whole distance. Miners are now breaking into drifts at the 400-foot level and a winze has been started on the third level at 100 feet from the shaft and will be sunk to meet the level below. This will open a large amount of stoping ground so that the mill can be run to its full capacity. Surface operations have been begun on a vein west of the north shaft, preparatory to sinking a shaft. Mr. Strong believes that they will open up here a better vein than has ever yet been uncovered on the property.

The shaft at the Golden Star mine has reached a depth of 225 feet and a drift and crosscut will be started at this point, which will be the third level. Superintendent W. J. Merritt is pushing work at all points with great energy. Two crosscuts on the 150-foot level have been driven into the foot side of the drifts and have developed a bonanza. The vein which was supposed to be only three or four feet wide has been found to be twelve feet wide of solid quartz and even wider in places. Ten tons of this mixed with other quartz from the mine, have been delivered at the Olive mine as a sample mill run, and will be stamped April 1. It is believed the quartz will run $40 per ton or better.

On the surface things are taking on a new dress. The new boiler and engine house are about completed and a new and convenient dry has been erected. Other buildings and houses will be put up within the next two weeks, so that the location will present the appearance of a town site by spring. Mr. Merritt is busy installing machinery and getting in spring supplies.

Henry Diedrich, who recently sold a half interest in G 274, to Otto Talbut, of Minneapolis, is sinking a shaft with a crew of men with satisfactory results. The shaft is now twenty-five feet deep, and Mr. Diedrich says that it is bettering as it deepens.

News from the Alice A is to the effect that it is looking well. George L. Robbins is a conservative man, and is accomplishing much in the way of developments. The consulting engineer, Maj. A. W. B. Whitley, has returned from Duluth.

The backbone of the winter has broken and the snow is rapidly disappearing. Machinery and supplies are being rushed in from Tower while the sleighing lasts and the ice is good. It is expected that boats will run early this year and the interval of breaking up will be short.

DEMAND ON LIBERIA.

Germany Wants $11,500 For an Offended Subject.

New York, March 31.—J. Hartzell, American Methodist bishop in Africa, who has just arrived from the dark continent, says that while he was in Liberia a German gunboat arrived and demanded $11,500 indemnity for an alleged offense to a German subject. The indemnity was calculated as follows: For damage to property, $3500; $3500 for threatening to stab the German in question and $4500 for the expense of collecting the money with a gunboat.

President Colman refused to pay, whereupon the commander of the gunboat told him that Germany would waive the claim for the indemnity if a treaty was entered into placing Liberia under Germany's protectorate. This was also declined and President Colman requested Bishop Hartzell to endeavor to move England and the United States to back Liberia in its efforts to remain independent of German and French interference. The bishop says he has laid the matter before the British government and now intends taking it to the government at Washington.

A CHILIAN WARSHIP.

United States Getting Ready to Take Possession.

New York, March 31.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Anticipating that Chili will sell a man-of-war to the United States, Commander M. Symonds, commanding the gunboat Marietta, has been ordered to proceed at once from Callao to Valparaiso, where he will hoist the American flag on board the vessel.

After his departure from Callao, Commander Symonds, it is expected, will make arrangements for the collection of a sufficient supply of coal to be placed aboard the battleship Oregon, due at that point the first of next week, so that there will be no delay in her race against time around the Horn.

It is proposed to place the crew of the Marietta on board the Chilian cruiser to be purchased in case the negotiations are successful and the new addition to the American navy will join the organization on her voyage to this coast, while the Marietta, in charge of a short crew, will work her way north until she falls in with the Alert, which will place a portion of her crew aboard and the two will then proceed to Mare Island.

Should the negotiations for the Chilian cruiser fail through, the Marietta will steam to Key West.

With such a vessel as the Blanco Encalada accompanying the organization the authorities think that these ships would not have any difficulty in disposing of the Spanish torpedo gun vessel Temerario, which is thought to be lying in wait for the American ships in order to prevent them from reaching Key West in case war should be declared.

Buckler's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Duluth Drug company.

CHANGE OF POLICY.

Cuban Reconcentrados Allowed to Return to Their Homes.

Washington, March 31.—The Spanish legation here last night received cablegram from the governor general of Cuba saying that the captain general reported the pacification of the eastern provinces so far advanced that it had been decided to rescind the reconcentrado order in these provinces and allow subjects of this decree to return to their homes in the country.

To aid in re-establishing the reconcentrados on their farms the cablegram says the government will grant them the protection of the Spanish military forces, augmented by local relief committees, to look after their immediate needs. Economic kitchens, they say, are to be established to support the reconcentrados while waiting for their first crops to mature, and they are to be furnished farming implements and seed by the government.

To supply them with ready money, such of them as are able, will be given employment on public works, and it is asserted by the authorities that these measures will result in speedily rehabilitating the rural communities in the western provinces.

THEY DEMAND INDEPENDENCE.

Majority of Republican Members Hold a Caucus.

Washington, March 31.—The Republicans of the house are aggressively in favor of prompt and energetic action in the Cuban matter, and held another meeting after the house adjourned last night. At Tuesday night's meeting forty-six members were present. Last night they were reinforced by sixty-nine, making a total of 115. This constitutes considerably more than a majority of the Republican membership of the house and the members present say it by no means represents the full strength of those that will be satisfied with nothing short of the complete independence of Cuba. Many of the radicals favor armed intervention, and a few believe the blowing up of the Maine is a casus belli.

The speeches at last night's meeting, while vigorous and yielding nothing, were nevertheless in favor of giving the president an opportunity to mature his policy and of completing the negotiations in which he is now engaged. A committee of eleven was appointed to wait on the president and explain their views of the situation.

There is no hat like a good hat. The Gordon!

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1000 students of Cornell college had a mass meeting and burned a Spanish flag last night.

The steam yacht Barraconta broke her main shaft last Saturday when about eighteen miles from San Salvador. The party of pleasure seekers on board were taken to Boston on the fruit steamer Barnstable.

The Northwestern Miller reports the output of flour at Minneapolis last week as 242,550 barrels against 235,915 barrels in the same week last year and 219,345 in 1896.

The national government has placed an order with the Hoffmann tannery of Wheeling, W. Va., for sides of leather sufficient to make 50 000 sets of heavy artillery harness. The order is to be filled at the earliest possible day.

At Newport, R. I., the police discovered an effigy with a placard bearing the inscription "McKinley is a coward," hanging from an electric light pole on a prominent thoroughfare yesterday morning. They cut it down and took it to the police station.

At St. Petersburg the press is jubilant over the Russian occupation of Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan. It counsels Great Britain to put the best face upon the matter.

Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, who commanded the battleship Maine at the time of the explosion, has been assigned to duty as aide to Secretary Long.

At Richmond, Va., President McKinley and Senator Hanna were hanged and burned in effigy last night by a crowd of men who assembled on the outskirts of the city.

Near Beardstown, Ill., the dam in the Illinois river broke yesterday and thousands of acres of farm land were inundated, causing great damage.

Tans Olesen, the terrible Swede of South Chicago last night knocked out Dan Dwyer, of Buffalo, N. Y., in seven rounds. The battle was for a purse of $1500.

Two men killed and two fatally injured was the result of a head-end collision between two Western & Atlantic freight trains near Adairsville, Ga., yesterday.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles, I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky." Sold by Duluth Drug company, druggist

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

To Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia and points South and West, via "The Northwestern Line" on April 5 and 19. One fare, plus $2, for the round trip. Take the "Omaha," the short line, best service and quickest time. Full information at 405 West Superior street.

Solon Spring water aids digestion.

50 Highest Awards

Facsimile of the Backcloth on the Genuine Benson's.

to Benson's Plasters as a remedy for the prompt relief and cure of Sciatica, Muscular Rheumatism, Backache, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, etc., which other plasters fail to even relieve. Only the genuine effective. Price, 25 cents.

MADE ME A MAN

AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE
ALL Nervous Diseases—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or Other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price 50 cts. per package; or six pkges (full treatment) for $2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circular free. AJAX REMEDY CO., 19 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in Duluth, Minn. by S. F. Boyce, 321 West Superior street, and Max Wirth, 13 West Superior street.

WHAT IS YOUR FORTUNE

A woman's hand tells the tale! If it is smooth and white it shows she uses her head to save her hands—that she uses

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

to do her cleaning. If her hand is rough, wrinkled and shrunken, it shows she is still using the old soap and soda combination. Why don't you use Gold Dust Washing Powder? Largest package—greatest economy.

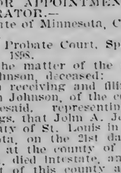
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

"EAST, WEST, HOME IS BEST," IF KEPT CLEAN WITH

SAPOLIO

BLOOD POISON

A SPECIALTY Primary, Secondary or Tertiary BLOOD POISON permanently cured in 15 to 35 days. You can be treated at home for same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash and still have aches and pains, mucous patches in mouth, sore throat, pimples, copper colored spots, ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary Blood Poison we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 1585 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.



Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage which was duly executed and delivered by John Hagman and Matilda Holum, his wife, mortgagors, to William E. Lucas, mortgagee, bearing date February 1st, 1894, and which was duly recorded in the register of deeds' office for St. Louis County, Minnesota, on April sixteenth (16th), 1894, at 2:20 o'clock p. m., in Book one hundred two (102) of mortgages on pages five hundred fourteen (514) and five hundred fifteen (515) and five hundred sixteen (516) thereof; which mortgage, with the debt thereby secured, was thereafter duly assigned by said William E. Lucas to Charles S. Green, by an instrument of assignment dated April sixteenth (16th), 1894, and which was duly recorded in said register of deeds' office on April sixteenth (16th), 1894, at 2:20 o'clock p. m., in Book eighty-three (83) of assignment of mortgages, on page six hundred twenty-one (621); such default consisting in the non-payment of the semi-annual installment of interest upon the principal note and debt secured by said mortgage, which became due on January 1st, 1898, amounting to the sum of $16, and in the non-payment of taxes upon the premises covered by said mortgage which had become delinquent, and which said mortgagors had neglected to pay, and which said assignee of said mortgagee was compelled to pay, and did pay, amounting to the sum of $11.61, and in the non-payment of insurance premiums upon said premises, which said mortgagors neglected to pay, and which said assignee paid, in accordance with the provisions of said mortgage amounting to the further sum of $11.00; no part of any of which sums has ever been repaid, by reason whereof said assignee of said mortgage has elected to exercise the option to him given by the terms thereof, by declaring, and he does hereby declare, the whole principal sum secured by said note and mortgage, with all accrued interest thereon, and the sums so paid for taxes and insurance, and exchange, to be now due and payable.

And whereas there is therefore claimed to be due, and there is actually due, upon said mortgage debt, at the date of this notice, the sum of four hundred forty-six and 16-100 ($446.16) dollars, principal, interest, taxes, insurance and exchange.

And whereas said mortgage contains a power of sale in due form, which has become operative by reason of the defaults above mentioned, and no action or proceeding, at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of said power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described therein, situate in St. Louis County, Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The westerly thirty (30) feet of the northerly thirty-five (35) feet of lots numbered twenty-nine (29) and thirty-one (31), East Sixth street, Duluth Proper, First Division, according to the recorded plat thereof on file of record in the office of the register of deeds for said St. Louis County; which premises will be sold by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on the thirtieth (30th) day of April, A. D. 1898, at ten (10) o'clock a. m., at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the sums so paid for taxes and insurance, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 17th, 1898.

CHARLES S. GREEN,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

FRANCIS W. SULLIVAN,
Attorney for Assignee.
Duluth Evening Herald, March-17-24-31-April-7-14.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of four thousand nine hundred thirty-five and 95-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Amos L. Warner and Harriet P. Warner, of Duluth, county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, mortgagors, to Mary E. Peeples (widow), of Philadelphia, Pa., mortgagee, bearing date the 6th day of February, 1893, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, on the 4th day of March, 1893, at 8 o'clock a. m., in Book 51 of mortgages on page 358, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: All of lot number sixty (60), West Second street, Duluth Proper, First Division according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on the 9th day of April, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt of four thousand nine hundred thirty-five and 95-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and seventy-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 24th, A. D. 1898.

MARY E. FRAZIER,
Mortgagee.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
605 and 606 First National Bank Bldg.,
Duluth, Minn.
Duluth Evening Herald, Feb-24-Mch-3-10-17-24-31.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—

Default has been made in the payment of the sum of fifteen dollars interest which became due and payable on November 23d, 1897, all of which is owing and unpaid at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly made and delivered by Chas J. Kershaw, Jr., mortgagor, to Clover Hill Land Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the state of Minnesota, mortgagee, bearing date the 23d day of November, 1892, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for St. Louis County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of December, 1892, at 4 o'clock p. m., in Book 68 of mortgages, on page 459, which mortgage and mortgage debt were duly assigned by said Clover Hill Land Company to the undersigned W. M. Wells and E. Wells, who are now the owners and holders thereof, by written instrument, bearing date the 26th day of March, 1898, and duly recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 11th day of April, 1898, at 4 o'clock p. m., in Book 97 of mortgages, on page 458.

And whereas, said default is a default in one of the conditions stipulated for the payment of the debt secured by said mortgage, and has remained for a period of more than ten days, it has become optional with the holder of said mortgage and the notes secured thereby by the terms of said mortgage and note thereof to declare the whole debt secured by said mortgage to be immediately due and payable, in the exercise of which option the whole amount secured by said mortgage is hereby declared and claimed to be due, and is due, owing and unpaid, amounting at the date of this notice to the sum of three hundred ninety-eight and 51-100 dollars.

And whereas, said mortgage contains a power of sale which power by reason of said default has become operative and no action or proceeding, at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of said power of sale and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described and situate in St. Louis County, Minnesota, to-wit: Lot number three (3) in block number nine (9), in Clover Hill Division of Duluth, according to the plat thereof on file or of record in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county, which premises with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, Minnesota, at the front door of the court house of said county, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on Saturday, the 23d day of April, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, together with twenty-five dollars attorneys' fee, stipulated in said mortgage to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from date of sale as by law provided.

Dated March 9th, 1898.

W. M. WELLS and E. WELLS,
Assignees of Mortgagee.

RICHARDSON & DAY,
Attorneys for said Assignees of Mortgagee,
Duluth, Minn.
Duluth Evening Herald, March-10-17-24-31-April-7-14.

THERE IS CLAIMED TO BE DUE and is due at the date of this notice five hundred thirty-five dollars and seventy-one cents, on a mortgage dated Oct. 15, 1891, executed by L. L. Marble and Mary E. Marble, to the undersigned, Henry Farman, which mortgage was on the 26th day of Oct. 1891, at 2:30 p. m. recorded in Book 70 of mortgages, page 582, of the register of deeds office of St. Louis County, Minnesota. Default having been made in the payment of said mortgage, now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained therein, said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises covered by said mortgage, to-wit: Lot eleven (11), in block eighty-nine (89), West Duluth, Second Division, according to the plat thereof of record in the register of deeds office in St Louis County, Minnesota, in which county and state said premises are situated, will be sold at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, by the sheriff of said county at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, at 10 a. m., on Friday, April 15th, 1898, to pay said mortgage debt, and interest thereon, and taxes, if any, on said premises and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, and the cost of foreclosure allowed by law; said sale to be subject to redemption as by law provided.

Dated March 3rd, 1898.

HENRY FARMAN,
Mortgagee.

S. D. ALLEN,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
201 Lonsdale Building,
Duluth, Minn.
Duluth Evening Herald, March-3-10-17-24-31-April-7.

ORDER FOR HEARING APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR.—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis —ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, March 18th, 1898.

In the matter of the estate of John A. Johnson, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of John Johnson, of the county of St. Louis aforesaid, representing among other things, that John A. Johnson, late of the county of St. Louis in the state of Minnesota, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1895, at the county of Stark, North Dakota, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the father of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to him granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court on Monday, the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1898, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office in Duluth, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested

DECLINE IN WHEAT

Easy Opening Owing to Good Reports on Weather and Crops.

THE CABLES STEADY

Trading Was Very Dull and Slow Throughout the Whole Session.

Wheat started out weak and lower today, and after rallying slightly fell off again to the lowest point of the day. There were several causes for the initial weakness. The weather in the West was reported to be favorable for the winter wheat, and the crop reports were of a bearish character, while Wall street stocks displayed weakness early. On the other hand the cables showed steadiness in the foreign markets and the Northwest receipts were light. Trading, however, was very dull and slow throughout the session.

May wheat opened ¾c lower at 97½c on the Duluth board but soon rallied to 97¾c and then sold up to 98¾c, but was back to 98c before the end of the first half hour. During the last fifteen minutes it declined to 97⅝c and closed at 97¾c, a net loss of ⅝c for the day. The elevators bought 10,000 bus of cash stuff at 1c over May. Rye advanced 1c and flax gain 1. The following were the closing prices: Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 97¾c; May, 98¾c; July, 94½c; September, 77c. No. 1 northern, cash, 96¾c; May, 97½c; July, 93½c; September, 76c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 96¾c; No. 1 northern, 96¾c. Rye, 38c. Oats, 25¼@24¼c. Barley, 31½c. Flax, 81.17½. May, $1.17¾. Corn to arrive, 28c.

Car inspection—Wheat, 67; corn, 19; oats, 15; rye, 2; barley, 2; flax, 18. Receipts—Wheat, 72,862 bus; corn, 29,073 bus; oats, 9154 bus; rye, 32,791 bus; barley, 4220 bus; flax, 15,732 bus. Shipments—Wheat, 548 bus.

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD.

Favorable Weather and Crop Reports Caused Weakness.

Chicago, March 31.—Weakness, which today marked the opening in wheat, was soon succeeded by steadiness. There was moderate liquidation at the start on the favorable weather West, on the crop reports which generally showed increased acreage and good condition of winter wheat, and on the early weakness of Wall street stocks. This caused an opening decline in July of 3c, that delivery starting at 87¾@87½c. Moderate buying by shorts soon started, and the price slowly recovered to 92¾@92¼c. Northwest receipts were 1,144 cars against 224 cars last week and 387 a year ago. This falling off was looked upon as a partial confirmation of the reports of low stocks in farmers' hands. Chicago receipts were 23 cars. The addition to contract stocks amounted to 127,300 bus, 15 cars in regular receipts and 72 cars and 38,300 bus from mixing houses. Liverpool and Paris cables showed steadiness, which had its influence on this market. The trade became extremely slow after the first few minutes' trading. After the rally to 92¾@92¼ prices sagged to 92c, holding steady at about that price.

The magnificent prospects for the winter wheat crop in Kansas, a report of which was industriously circulated yesterday, was the chief cause of the opening weakness here. The Cincinnati Price Current said that no appreciable harm had been done by the recent frosts. It was also reported that there was still remaining in Kansas 20,000,000 bus of old wheat and the acreage this season was 25 per cent larger than last. Some of those statements were doubted and in some instances controverted. A visitor from Kansas, who was on 'change, and whose business took him all over the state said as regards the old wheat that 8,000,000 bus would be a closer approximate than 20,000,000 bus and that the frosts had undoubtedly thrown the harvest time back from two to three weeks. His opinion was that the rate of yield could not help having been injuriously affected. Commission houses had advices from Kansas City to the same effect as that given by the visitor on 'change.

Corn and oats as usual were very quiet. Both markets showed firmness with wheat, the recovery in that market causing moderate covering by shorts. May corn opened ⅛c lower at 28⅜c and advanced to 29@29¼c. Receipts were 170 cars.

May oats opened a shade lower at 24⅞@25c and advanced to 25@25c. Receipts were 215 cars.

Provisions were very strong on a moderate business. Hog receipts were light and meat shipments large. Packers were good buyers of pork and ribs. May pork opened unchanged at $9.40 and advanced to $9.55. May lard opened unchanged at $5.40 and advanced to $5.05@5.07½. May ribs opened a shade higher at $5.02½ and advanced to $5.05@5.07½.

Chicago, March 31.—Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.00@1.01; No. 3 red, 88@88c; No. 2 hard, 91c; No. 3 hard, 87@88c; No. 2 spring, 94@95c; No. 3 spring, 86@96c; No. 1 northern spring, $1.00@1.01. Corn, No. 2, 29c; No. 3, 28@c. Oats, No. 2, 25@c; No. 3, 25@c. Barley, cash, No. 1, 34@35c. Rye, cash, 46@c; May, 49@c. Cash flax, Northwest $1.18; May, $1.17¼; September, $1.07½@1.08. Timothy, March, $2.85.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, March 31.—Money on call nominally 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.83¾@4.84¾ for demand and $4.81 for sixty days. Posted rates $4.81½@4.82 and $4.84½@4.85. Commercial bills $4.80¾@4.81. Silver certificates, 55¾@56c; bar silver, 55¾c. Mexican dollars, 45c. Government bonds strong. New 4s registered and coupon, $1.22½; 4s registered, $1.02½; coupon $1.11; 2s, 96; 5s registered and coupon, $1.11¾; Pacific 6s of '95, $1.03¾.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	Duluth.	Minneapolis.	Chicago.	New York.
May.—				
Open	97½	93⅝	1.03¾	98
High	98⅝	94⅜-½	1.03¾	99
Low	97⅜	93⅞	1.02¾	98¼
Close	97⅝B	94	1.03¼	98¾
July.—				
Open	93½	92	81¾-¾	84⅞
High	92¼	92⅜	82¾	85⅜
Low	91⅞	91⅝	81¾	84⅞
Close	93⅜B	92	82¼@¾	85⅛B

CHICAGO CORN AND PORK.

	Corn. May.	Pork. May.
Open	28⅜	$9.40
High	29@29¼	9.60
Low	28⅜	9.40
Close	29A	9.60A

DAILY MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

	Receipts. Bus.	Shipments. Bus.
Duluth	72,862	548
Minneapolis	166,620	185,000
Chicago	40,000	142,000
Milwaukee	300	.....
St. Louis	4,000	96,000
Detroit	10,522	6,255
Toledo	13,579	2,000
Kansas City	25,000	39,000
New York	158,225	22,673
Boston	27,333	8,966
Philadelphia	13,139	7,311
Baltimore	69,868	95,481

CATTLE AND HOGS

Chicago, March 31.—Estimated receipts hogs today, 23,000; left over, 2000. Market opened strong to shade lower; closed strong for good heavy, weak for others. Light, $3.65@3.85; mixed, $3.75@3.90; heavy, $3.70@3.92½; rough, $3.70@3.75. Cattle, receipts 11,500. Steady. Beeves $3.90@5.30; cows and heifers, $2.25@4.60; Texas steers, $3.00@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.70 Sheep, 15,000. Weak to 10c lower. Native sheep, $3.50@4.75; Westerns, $3.90@4.70; lambs, $4.60@5.85. Yesterday's official: Hogs, receipts, 21,810; shipments, 3726. Cattle, receipts, 1221; shipments, 2611. Sheep, receipts, 16,927; shipments, 1671. Estimated receipts of hogs tomorrow, 21,000.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Easy Liverpool Cables Cause a Tumble In Prices.

New York, March 31.—The cotton market opened steady with prices 2 to 4 points lower in sympathy with easier Liverpool cables under rumors that the present situation at Washington has taken a turn for the worse, after showing evidences of a nearly amicable settlement. Following the call prices settled to a loss of 1 to 5 points under local selling. Liverpool sent buying orders early in the session. At 11 o'clock the market was feverish at a net loss of 4 to 6 points. Sales to that time were 58,200 bales, including 4700 on the opening. Crop news was bearish but was offset by small receipts and continued heavy export clearances.

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands, 6 3-16; middling gulf, 6 7-16; sales 615 bales. Cotton futures closed steady; sales, 76,100 bales. April, $5.32; May, $5.34; June, $5.38; July, $6.01; August, $6.02; September, $6.01; October, $5.39; November, $6.00; December, $6.02; January, $6.03.

May wheat opened ¾c lower at 97½c on the Duluth board but soon rallied to 97⅝c and then sold up to 98¾c, but was back to 98c before the end of the first half hour. During the last fifteen minutes it declined to 97⅝c and closed at 97¾c, a net loss of ⅝c for the day. The elevators bought 10,000 bus of cash stuff at 1c over May. Rye advanced 1c and flax gain 1. The following were the closing prices: Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 97¾c; May, 98¾c; July, 94½c; September, 77c. No. 1 northern, cash, 96¾c; May, 97½c; July, 93½c; September, 76c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 96¾c; No. 1 northern, 96¾c. Rye, 38c. Oats, 25¼@24¼c. Barley, 31½c. Flax, 81.17½. May, $1.17¾. Corn to arrive, 28c.

Car inspection—Wheat, 67; corn, 19; oats, 15; rye, 2; barley, 2; flax, 18. Receipts—Wheat, 72,862 bus; corn, 29,073 bus; oats, 9154 bus; rye, 32,791 bus; barley, 4220 bus; flax, 15,732 bus. Shipments—Wheat, 548 bus.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, March 31.—Closing wheat, 5s9½d lower. May, 5s 7¾d; July, 4s 10d; September, 4s 6¼d; December, 4s 5⅝d. Corn, 1s9½d lower. April, 3s 2½d; May, 3s 2¼d; July, 3s 2d; September, 3s 3d.

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, March 31.—Close, wheat, May, 98¾c; July, 85¾c; September, 79⅝c; December, 81c. May, corn, 33⅝c. Oats, 28c.

THE MINNEAPOLIS MARKET.

Minneapolis, March 31.—Wheat firm and steady; March, 95¾c; May, 94c; July, 92c; September, 74c. No. 1 hard, 97¾c; No. 1 northern, 96¾c.

GOSSIP.

Received over private wire of B. E. Baker, grain and stock broker, room 107, Chamber of Commerce and 207 Board of Trade, Chicago, March 31.—We have had a narrow wheat market today. Fluctuations covered only 1c. Every time July wheat has reached 92¼c there seemed to be plenty of wheat for sale, on the other hand buying orders enough to take care of the market under 92c. We have seen nothing in the action today to show what the market is likely to do. All sorts of reports are coming regarding the winter wheat. The majority of them are favorable. Others claim a good deal of damage has been done by the recent freeze. The Price Current is bearish in tone, claiming that the condition is high. New York reports six loads taken for export at the seaboard. Cuban news, of course, is anxiously looked for all the time but it is so mixed that it seemed to have but little effect today. Minneapolis reports that half the mills have shut down, and demand for flour poor. Letter has taken contract wheat of here liberally, but receipts have been 545,000 bus in the past four days. Spot wheat abroad continues firm. Northwestern receipts 220 cars, against 387 last year. Liverpool closed ½d lower to ½d higher. Primary receipts 285,000 bus against 371,000 last year. Shipments 305,000 bus against 104,000 last year. Clearances, wheat and flour, 455,000 bus. Paris wheat market closed unchanged, Antwerp the same.

Corn has been dull but steady, the market closing a little higher than it opened. Cash demand outside of that for local use is light. Liverpool closed ¼@½d lower. Clearances over 700,000 bus. Looks as though shorts had been the principal buyers today. Oats have been dull. Price practically the same as yesterday. Nothing new in the market.

Provisions have been firm and higher with one or two of the packers the principal buyers. The very general feeling that prices will be a good deal higher next summer is a help for the market. We think this feeling is correct Receipts of hogs are larger than last year but demand for product continues excellent.

Puts, July wheat, 87½@87¾c bid.
Calls, July wheat, 93@93¼c bid.
Curb, July wheat, 92¾c asked.
Puts, May corn, 29c asked.
Calls, May corn, 29c bid.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Name of stock	Open	High	Low	Close
Whisky				
Atchison preferred	26	26¾	25¾	26⅝
Sugar	119	121¾	118¾	119
Canada Southern				
C. B. & Q.	93¼	95	93¼	93¾
St. Paul	96¼	97⅝	96¼	96¾
Chicago Gas	93	94½	93	93½
Pacific Mail				
General Electric	33	33¾	33	33¼
Omaha	70	72	70	71⅜
Reading	17	17½	16⅞	16⅞
L. & N.	50	51⅝	50	50⅝
Manhattan	98	100¼	97¾	98¼
Missouri Pacific	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	26⅞
Tobacco	98⅞	99⅝	98¾	98⅝
C. & N. W.	119	122	119	119¾
N. P. preferred	62¾	64⅜	62¾	62¾
Rock Island	85¼	87⅝	85	86¼
Union Pacific	52⅜	54	51⅝	52⅝
Western Union	86¼	87½	86¼	86⅝
Leather	58	58	57½	57½
T. C. I.	21	21	20½	20½

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Slump of Several Points Noticed at the Opening

New York, March 31.—Prices slumped at the opening of the stock market today, practically all the leading specialties, internationals and grangers showing losses of between one and two points. Union Pacific, preferred, was off 2⅜, and Burlington 2-8; Metropolitan Street Railway dropped four points; Manhattan 2and Sugar 2⅜. The decline did not entirely wipe out all of yesterday's net gains, but in many leading stocks came near doing so. The course of the market was foreshadowed by quotations from London where Americans showed small losses early, but later dropped heavily on selling, said to be for New York account.

Opening prices were lowest and were met by heavy buying orders which rallied the market, recoveries reaching two points in some of the specialties and 1 to 1½ in the railroad. The advance was interrupted temporarily with a marked decrease in activity, but the upward course was resumed before the end of the hour.

The upward movement became very vigorous after the first hour, and individual transactions were on a large scale. The grangers, Sugar and internationals were mostly prominent in the trading. The market recovered to yesterday's closing level and in some cases above it. At noon prices sagged slightly on realizing. Sales of stocks to noon 278,410 shares. Bonds showed a lack of support, but the declines were not large.

WATER DELAYS TRAINS.

Cairo, Ill., March 31.—The railroads are beginning to suffer on account of the rising water. The Big Four has abandoned its up train on the Cairo division as a large stretch of its track has been undermined near Lawrenceville.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Southampton—Arrived: New York, from New York.

New York—Arrived: Havel, from Bremen.

When you want The Evening Herald wants, bring what you want.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

DULUTH QUOTATIONS.

Note—The quotations below are for goods which change hands in lots on the open market; in filling orders, in order to secure best goods for shipping and to cover cost incurred, an advance over jobbing prices has to be charged. The ngures are changed daily

BUTTER.

Clover Leaf, per lb	21		
Cream, separators, fancy	16	@	18
Dairies, fancy, special make	15	@	16
Packing stock	10	@	11
Dairy, fair	14	@	16

CHEESE.

Clover Leaf cheese, per lb	10	@	10½
Twins, flats, full cr'm, new	10½	@	11
Full cr'm, Young America	11	@	11½
Swiss cheese, No. 1	12	@	12½
Brick, No. 1	11	@	12
Limburger, full cr'm, choice	9½	@	10½
Primost	6	@	9½

EGGS.

Candled, strictly fresh	9	@	9½
Storage, candled	8½	@	9

HONEY.

Fancy white clover	12	@	12½
Fancy white clover, in jars strained, per lb	12½	@	13
Golden rod	11½	@	12
Dark honey	11	@	11½
Buckwheat, dark	11	@	11½

MAPLE SUGAR.

Vermont, per pound	11		
Ohio, per pound	10		
Maple syrup, per gal	90	@	1 00

POPCORN.

Choice, per lb	2½		3

NUTS.

Chestnuts, per lb	12½	@	15
Soft shell almonds, per lb	12		
Soft shell walnuts, per lb	12		
Hard shell walnuts, per lb	11		
Brazils, per lb	8	@	9
Pecans, per lb	8	@	10
Filberts, per lb	10		
Peanuts, roasted, per lb	7		
Raw peanuts, per lb	4½	@	5½

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, per dozen	3	00	
Pie plant, 5 lb bundles	45		
Long radishes, per doz	25	@	30
Green onions, per doz	25	@	30
Oyster plant, per doz	45	@	50
Florida tomatoes, per basket	55	@	60
Horse radish, per lb	6	@	7
Hot house cucumbers, doz	1 35	@	1 50
Parsley, per doz	25	@	30
Jersey sweet potatoes, bbl	4 75	@	5 00
Hubbard squash, per doz	1 50	@	1 75
Beets	40	@	45
Parsnips	55	@	60
Lettuce, per box	90	@	25
Spinach, bus	75	@	85
California celery, doz	50	@	60
Wax beans, box	4 00	@	4 25
Potatoes, per bus	58	@	60
Mint, per doz	25	@	30
Cauliflowers, per doz	1 25	@	1 75
Carrots, per bus	55	@	60
Turnips, per bus	30	@	35
Cabbage, per 100 lbs	1 60	@	1 10
Red cabbage, per doz	50	@	60
Horse radish roots, per bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Onions, per bus	90	@	1 00

PEAS AND BEANS.

Fancy navy, per bus	1 25	@	1 35
Medium, hand picked, bus	90		
Brown beans, fancy, bus	1 25	@	1 50
Green and yellow peas	1 10	@	1 25
Green peas, bus	1 10	@	1 25

FRUITS.

Cranberries, Jerseys	10 00	@	10 50
Cranberries, country, bus	2 00	@	2 25
Catawba grapes, basket	18	@	20
Limes, per case	4 25	@	4 50
California seedlings	1 75	@	2 25
Mexican oranges	2 00	@	2 25
Navel oranges	2 75	@	3 25
Lemons, per box	2 50	@	3 00
Cocoanuts, per doz	35	@	75
Figs, per lb	12	@	15
Dates, per lb	9	@	10
Louisiana strawberries 24 pt	2 50		

APPLES.

Northern spies, per bbl	4 00		
New York kings, per bbl	4 00		
Willow twigs	2 50	@	3 25
N. Y. famous Orleans, bbl	3 75		
Rhode Island greenings, bbl	3 50		
Wine saps, per bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Snows	5 00		
Jonathans	5 00		
Roman beauties, per bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Ben Davis, per bbl	3 25	@	3 50
Genitons, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00

CIDER.

N. Y. sweet cider, per keg	2 75	@	3 00
Fruit juices, per keg	4 00	@	4 50

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	11	@	12
Chickens, hens	10	@	11

DRESSED MEATS.

Mutton	7½	@	8
Lamb	8	@	9

LIVE POULTRY.

Hens	8	@	10
Veal, fancy	8½	@	9
Veal, good	8	@	8½
Pork	5	@	5½

HAY, CAR LOTS.

Choice south Minn	$ 7 00	@	7 50
Northern Mian	5 00	@	5 50
Medium	6 50	@	7 50
Tame, ton, choice timothy	9 00		

BRAN AND SHORTS, CAR LOTS.

Bran, 200 lbs, sacks inc	12 50		
Shorts, 100 lbs, sacks inc	13 00		
Shorts, 200 lbs, sacks inc	12 50		
Ground feed No. 1	13 00	@	13 50
Ground feed No. 2	13 50	@	14 00
Oats, car lots	30		
Corn	35		

IN NEW YORK.

New York, March 31.—Butter, firm; Western creamery, 15½@20c; Elgins, 19½c; factory, 12@14½c. Eggs, market steady; state and Pennsylvania, 10½@11½c; Western, 10½c; Southern, 10@10c.

IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 31.—Butter, firm; creameries, 13@19c; dairies, 11@17c. Eggs, steady; fresh, 9c.

A FOUR-LEGGED FURLOUGH.

The children of the reading class were reciting and as they read the teacher asked the meaning of various words, says the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch. Finally the word "furlough" was encountered.

"What does "furlough" mean?" asked the teacher.

There was no immediate reply, and the teacher asked the question again. A little girl held up her hand.

"Well," Mary, tell us what 'furlough' means."

"It means a mule," said Mary.

"Oh, no," replied the teacher, "it doesn't mean a mule."

"Indeed it does," said Mary. "I have a book at home that says so."

"Well," said the teacher, now thoroughly interested, "you may bring the book to school and we will see about it."

The next day Mary brought the book and in some triumph opened to a page where there was a picture of a soldier standing beside a mule. Below the picture were the words: "Going home on his furlough."

STRANGE VESSEL SAVING.

A rock and a fish saved the good ship Nelson from sinking, says the Philadelphia Record. The Nelson is an English vessel, which recently arrived at Wellington, New Zealand, after a ninety-seven days' passage from Liverpool. When off the New Zealand coast she encountered heavy gales and was driven on a rock. She immediately got off, but water began to rise in her hold despite the crew's exertions at the pumps. After great difficulty the vessel entered Wellington harbor and extra pumps were brought into play. Still the water rose and the captain and crew removed their belongings in expectations that the Nelson would sink. Fortunately their fears were not realized, for with better working of the pumps the rush of water was finally overcome.

The vessel was subsequently examined by a diver. In his report he stated that in one of the holes a piece of rock was jammed and in another a fish was squeezed, tail first, and both were responsible for preventing the water flowing in to a greater extent.

It costs but 10 cents a week to have The Evening Herald delivered every night at your home.

IT'S A GREAT MISTAKE

To expect wheat to do much until after the war cloud is out of the way; then, if the trouble is settled without a fight, the market will advance; if there is a fight there will probably be a "break." Corn and pork will probably follow wheat, to a certain extent, and they will all be purchases on the "breaks" and sales on the "bulges" for a while yet. In the meantime corn looks the most tempting, because it cannot get much lower and conditions are such that it is likely to go much higher. Our free book explains trading in wheat, corn or provisions; write for it. Cuaningham & Crosby, Flour Exchange Minneapolis.

ONE CENT A WORD.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family of three. 1009 West Fourth.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced cook, also second girl. 502 East Third street.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 2029 East Third.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 226 Fourteenth avenue east.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL 13 EAST Second street.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL for general housework. 1022 East First street.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, GERMAN Girl, small family, no washing. 808 East Second.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 313 Second avenue west.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. 414 East Third street.

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL housework. 222 Second avenue east.

GOOD STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework wanted by Mrs. A. R. Macfarlane, Glen Avon.

COMPETENT GIRL WANTED AT 1028 East First street. Good wages.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 322 Twenty-sixth avenue west.

WANTED—SIX GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, eight dining room girls and kitchen girls. Call at 225 East Superior street, at the oldest and most reliable employment office.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Good wages. 519 West Second street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MILLWRIGHT—ONE WHO CAN SET up small circular mill and file saws. H. Esmond hotel.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN, SA A and commission. Hustlers can make big money. Call in city. Anybody can sell Singer sewing machines. The Singer Manufacturing company, 614 West Superior street.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND country towns to sell specialties in household goods on easy payments. Write or apply to Gately Supply company, 705 West Superior street, Duluth, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT—THREE STALL BARN. Apply at 23 West Second street.

FOR RENT—FARM OF 120 ACRES with house and barn; one-half mile from West Duluth; cheap to good tenant. Inquire No. 208 First National Bank building, Duluth.

FREE FARMS.

160 acres of the choicest Farming Lands in the world FREE. Land located in a good climate and near a good market; also cheap rates of transportation to bona fide settlers. For full particulars apply to or address J. H. M. Parker, Canadian government agent, 502 Palladio building, Duluth, Minn.

FOR RENT—FIVE ACRES ON MAPLE Grove road near Highland, cleared and fenced. N. J. Upham & Co., 400 Burrows building.

BUTTONS. BUTTONS — WE MAKE buttons from any photo or tintype, returning picture in perfect condition. One button, 25 cents; two buttons, from same picture, 40 cents; three buttons, from same picture, 50 cents. Send stamps or silver to Cook Ely, 7 East Superior street, Duluth, Minn.

ROOMS AND BOARD OFFERED.

CARPET LAYING DONE BY EXPERienced workmen. Address 214 West Superior street.

SETTLERS' EXCURSION! A Settlers' Excursion train will leave Duluth on April 19th for the great farming country of Western Canada. Cheap rates for bona fide settlers; 160 acres of land free. For full particulars apply to or address J. H. M. Parker, Canadian Gov't Agent, 502 Palladio Bldg., Duluth, Minn

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$500 WILL ENABLE RIGHT PARTY TO purchase good established business. Address M 44, Herald.

REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE. $1800. $25 per month. Also other houses and lots cheap. E. R. Brace, 621 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—EAST END HOUSES built to order. Easy monthly payments. William Kaiser, 408 Palladio.

FOR SALE—3000 ACRES FARMING land in Douglas county, on Northern Pacific and Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroad; $2.50 per acre; less 8s one tract. H. W. Coffin.

FORTY ACRES GOOD FARMING land, one mile from school and store, two miles from street car line at $20 per acre. A 50-foot lot on paved street, Oneota, for $500. D. W. Scott, 10 Mesaba block.

HAIR SWITCHES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR SWITCHES, $1.50, $2 and $3. Knauf Sisters, 101 W. Sup. St.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE UNDER JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE.—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis —ss.

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District

The Union National Bank of Detroit, Michigan,

Plaintiff,

vs.

John B. Padberg, Catherine Padberg, Marie A. S. Ortmann, Waldemar Ortmann, Edward W. Ortmann, Rudolph Ortmann, Blanch Ortmann, Marie M. Boeing, Stephanie K. Gott, Edward A. Gott, James Swan, as administrator of the estate of Charles L. Ortmann, deceased, and Archibald G. Lindsay,

Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that, under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 28th day of March, 1898, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said St. Louis County, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: The undivided one-half of all those tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The north half of northeast quarter (n½ of ne¼) or lots numbered one (1) and two (2), and the north half of northwest quarter (n½ of nw¼) or lots numbered three (3) and four (4), in section two (2); the north half of southeast quarter (n½ of se¼), the southwest quarter of southeast quarter (sw¼ of se¼) and the southeast quarter of southwest quarter (se¼ of sw¼) of section twelve (12), all in township fifty-one (51) north, of range seventeen (17) west of the fourth principal meridian, Minnesota, containing three hundred and twenty acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof.

Dated March 28, 1898.

WILLIAM C. SARGENT,
Sheriff of St. Louis County.
By V. A. DASH,
Deputy.

DANIEL G. CASH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Duluth Evening Herald, March-31-April-7-14-21-28-May-5.

ONE CENT A WORD.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

RENTAL AGENTS,
GEO. H. CROSBY & CO.,
106 Providence Bldg

WANTED—HOUSES. WE HAVE FIRST class paying tenants waiting. We want a furnished house for the summer. List your house with us, and we will do the rest. We have a large list of houses to rent. If you are looking to rent get our list. We write fire insurance. We have houses for sale on all kinds of terms. Our list of houses for sale in the East End of the city is large. We also have some big bargains at Lester Park and Lakeside.

GEO. H. CROSBY & CO.
Ground Floor Providence building. Phone 24.

TRAINED NURSE.

IF YOU WANT A TRAINED NURSE, leave your order at Boyce's drug store.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—6-ROOM HOUSE, MODern conveniences. Inquire 628 West First street.

FOR RENT—SEVERAL HOUSES and flats. E. R. Brace, 621 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR RENT—THAT CHOICE CORNER house in Park terrace. Steam heat and city water furnished, very cheap to right party. Myers Bros., 205 Lyceum building.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, ASHTABULA terrace. Fred A. Lewis, 216 W. Sup. St.

FOR RENT—NEW NATIONAL HOTEL No. 21 Second avenue west, twenty-two rooms, all newly furnished. Terms easy; good business guaranteed. Apply M. I. Dahlsten.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO RENT AT reasonable prices. N. J. Upham & Co., 400 Burrows' building.

FOR RENT.

List your houses and stores with us. We can rent them for you.

LITTLE & NOLTE,
Under American Exchange Bank.

HOUSES, STORES AND FLATS. GEO. H. Crosby & Co., 106 Providence building. Tel. 24.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

DOUBLE PARLORS, ALSO SUITE ON second floor, modern; will permit light housekeeping. 305 East Third, Salter row.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN modern house, private family, East End. Address M 29, Herald.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM. 109 Second avenue east.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED ROOMS W.T.C. bath. 127 West Fourth street.

THREE ROOMS CHEAP. 212 EAST Third street.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN brick house with all modern conveniences. Only two blocks from Spalding. Apply 503 West Second street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT. 501 West Second street. Two blocks from Spalding.

TO RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—STEAM HEATED FLATS central location; all modern conveniences. Silvey & Stephenson, Providence building.

ROOMS AND BOARD OFFERED.

SPECIAL RATES FOR ROOM AND board. Midland hotel 212 West Second street.

ONE CENT A WORD.

All advertisements of "Situations Wanted" inserted free. We invite as many repetitions as are necessary to secure what you advertise for. The Herald's 50,000 daily readers will be sure to fill your wants.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WOMAN WANTS WORK BY THE DAY. Washing or any kind of day work. Address Mrs. Kate Pullen, Duluth, Minn.

WANTED—TO LEARN, PRINTER'S trade by boy 18 years old. M 18, Herald.

WANTED—PLACE TO DO GENERAL housework or work of any kind. 1720 West New street, city.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker, work at once, out by day in families. Address T. L., Herald.

COLLECTING—WILL COLLECT FOR you on commission. Good references. M 25, Herald.

WASHING DONE AT 217½ EAST THIRD street.

WANTED — SITUATION AS TIMEkeeper, watchman or anything a one-armed man can do. Good recommendations. Address M 28, Herald.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker, a place to sew in private families. Address Miss Gertrude Schaum, 1728 Banks avenue, West Superior.

WANTED — HOUSE CLEANING OR scrubbing or offices and stores to clean. Mrs. Jackson, 23 First avenue east. Work guaranteed.

CLAIRVOYANT.

CLAIRVOYANT—HEALTH, WEALTH and happiness by consulting Miss Mae Romaine, the celebrated clairvoyant. She may be consulted on all affairs of life. Correct advice on business, love, marriage, divorce, law suits, speculation, mining deals, etc.; removes evil influence; reunites the separated and causes a speedy marriage with the one you love. All who are in trouble, whose fond hopes have been blasted, who have been deceived by false predictions of others, before giving up in despair call on this medium and be convinced of her powers. Hours 10 to 9 daily and Sundays. Parlors 117 East Superior street, Oppel block, rooms 1 and 2.

PROFESSIONAL.

MRS. JULIA L. HUGHES—SUPERFLUous hair, moles, etc., permanently destroyed by electricity, without injury. Also scientific face massage and complexion treatment. Manicuring. Choice toilet preparations. 305 Masonic temple Duluth.

LOST.

LOST—WEDNESDAY, YOUNG GRAYhound, blue-gray body, white throat and neck. Finder please return or send word to 1231 East Second.

FOUND.

FOUND—PURSE WITH SUM OF money. Owner call and prove property. W. H. Stoddard, 106 Board of Trade.

FRATERNITIES.

PALESTINE LODGE NO. 79, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings first and third Monday evenings of every month at 8 p. m. Next meeting April 4, 1898. Work, Second degree. W. A. McGonagle, W. M.; James A. Crawford, secretary.

IONIC LODGE NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 8 p. m. Next meeting April 11, 1898. Work, First degree. William C. White, W. M.; R. O. Sweeny, Sr., secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER NO. 20, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at 8 p. m. Next meeting April 6th, 1898. P. M. & M. E. M. degree. Lyonel Ayres, H. P.; George E. Long, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month 7:30 p.

Only Evening Paper in Duluth

THE EVENING HERALD
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
Published at Herald Building, 220 West Superior St.
DULUTH PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.
Telephone Calls: Counting Room—324, two rings. Editorial Rooms—324, three rings.

TEN CENTS A WEEK.

EVERY EVENING.
DELIVERED OR BY MAIL.

Single copy daily	$ .02
One month	.45
Three months	1.30
Six months	2.60
One year	5.00

WEEKLY HERALD.
$1 per year, 50 cents for six months, 25c for three months.

Entered at Duluth postoffice as second-class matter.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN DULUTH

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF DULUTH.

HERALD'S CIRCULATION
HIGH-WATER MARK.
17,148

THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth. Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), March 31.—The barometer is decidedly above the normal in all reporting districts. It is highest north of Montana, and a shallow depression has moved southeastward across Montana and Wyoming.

It is snowing in sections of Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota; also, at several stations in the Canadian Northwest, elsewhere fair weather has prevailed. Snowfalls of a depth of two to four inches in portions of the Canadian Northwest, are the heaviest reported.

The temperature has risen generally in the districts west of the Mississippi river. Also in the region north of Montana and North Dakota. At 7 a. m. today it was slightly below zero at the most northerly of the Canadian stations, and south of the Canadian border it ranged from 10 at Williston to 40 at Memphis.

Minimum temperatures last night:

Duluth	2	Edmonton	4
Battleford	10	Port Arthur	8
Medicine Hat	2	Swift Current	4
Cegar	15	Qu Appelle	14
Minnedosa	8	Winnipeg	20
Williston	8	Bismarck	26
Havre	24	Miles City	26
Helena	24	Moorhead	28
Huron	28	St. Paul	32
Rapid City	29	Lander	32
Marquette	18	Sault Ste. Marie	14
La Cross	32	Milwaukee	36
Detroit	30	Chicago	38
Pierre	28	North Platte	26
Denver	28	Omaha	34
Kansas City	36	St. Louis	34
Dodge City	28	Memphis	40

Maximum temperatures below 32°.

Duluth temperature at 7 a. m. today, 21; maximum yesterday, 36; minimum yesterday, 16.

Local forecast for Duluth and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, probably with snow flurries; slightly warmer tonight; east to northeast winds increasing to brisk.

JAMES KENEALY,
Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, March 31.—Forecast until 8 p. m. Friday: For Minnesota and Wisconsin: Snow flurries tonight; Friday fair; fresh northeast winds.

INDEPENDENCE THE SOLUTION.

Republican members of the house of representatives, to the number of 115, met in special caucus last night to consider the Cuban situation. They agree in demanding that speedy action be taken by the administration to end the Cuban war and that no settlement can be regarded as satisfactory which does not provide for the complete independence of Cuba and the removal of the Spanish flag from the western hemisphere. But while insisting upon the carrying out of this program, even to the extent of declaring war against Spain, they decided to give the president a little more time in which to carry on the negotiations which he believes will lead to the same result without recourse to war. There will be no long delay, however, and a decision one way or the other must be reached during the present week. The Spanish ministry is reported to be willing to make some concessions, and it is asserted that the warlike attitude of the United States congress has finally caused it to consider the question of granting the independence of Cuba on the payment of a suitable indemnity. But its consideration does not mean that it will be granted.

Havana dispatches say that an order has been issued granting permission to the reconcentrados in the eastern provinces of Cuba to return to their homes, and that aid will be furnished by the Spanish authorities to those who are without tools or implements to resume work. This is a decided change in Spanish policy, which, in the case of insurrections in the colonies, has always been one of extermination. It is only good as far as it goes, however, and unless followed at once by an agreement to grant Cuban independence, there can be no doubt that congress will take steps providing for armed intervention. The talk about an armistice, extending until October, is a waste of words, and it is astonishing that President McKinley should consider the idea for a single moment. What does it mean? Simply that Spain would cease murdering the Cubans for a few months, and those months the fever season when Spanish soldiers are annually compelled to stop murdering anyhow. The Cuban insurgents will never agree to such a program, and the American people will not endorse it or support any administration that approves it.

Every day of delay now is giving Spain an advantage. From about May 10 to the middle of August no unacclimated person can live in Cuba, because of the extreme danger of becoming a victim of the deadly miasma of the tropics. This would have a serious effect on any American army sent there, and to this extent would the Spanish troops, already acclimated, have a great advantage. Meanwhile the torpedo flotilla is crossing the ocean, and another Spanish fleet has started in this direction. The longer the diplomatic negotiations between Washington and Madrid, the better prepared will Spain be for the war which must ensue, unless Spain makes a complete backdown and grants independence to the Cubans at once.

THE TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

The dispatch of the Spanish torpedo flotilla from the Canary Islands ostensibly to Porto Rico, but more probably to Havana or some other Cuban port, has naturally created considerable distrust of the sincerity of the Spanish government in the conduct of negotiations with President McKinley for a peaceful settlement of the Cuban question. Those who agree that it was a hostile movement and really an act of war have good ground for their contention. The fact is that the coming of the flotilla towards the Atlantic coast is a menace to this country and at the same time a preparation by Spain for war. It is the unanimous opinion of the American naval officers that the fleet should be intercepted and not permitted to reach Porto Rico. The flying squadron under Commander Schley could easily dispose of it at sea, where torpedo boats are much inferior to the large cruisers and battleships.

The history of other nations shows that war ministers do not search for precedents when they believe it is time to strike. The Denver News recalls the fact that in 1801 Russia, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden were in a state of armed neutrality while war was raging between Great Britain and France. Great Britain suspected that Denmark was going to send a fleet to the assistance of the French. No time was lost in exchange of diplomatic notes and declarations of war. Nelson was sent to Copenhagen, where he captured or destroyed most of the Danish vessels. That was the whole ceremony. In 1801, similarly, when it was feared that Spain was going to help France against Great Britain, the British government saw a warning and followed it up immediately with an armed attack and the destruction of many Spanish vessels.

"If precedents are wanted," says the News, "these are precedents, and there are many others in history. In the game of war it is a good move to prevent your adversary from strengthening his position while professing pacific intentions. It is claimed that Spain has a perfect right to send a torpedo flotilla or any other kind of a flotilla to Cuba, which is part of its dominions. So it has in theory. So had Denmark and Spain in the beginning of this century a right to equip squadrons and send them out on the high seas without informing anyone where they were going. But Great Britain was neither bound by ceremony nor troubled by qualms of conscience. It argued that a sunken ship would trouble it none and it sank the ships which might have troubled it."

THE GOOD ROADS CLUB.

As a persistent advocate of good roads, The Herald is pleased to notice the progress of the movement which has resulted in the formation of the Good Roads club in Duluth. Nowhere is such an organization needed more than in this county. As usual the wheelmen are at the head of the movement, because they quickly learn to appreciate the necessity of improving the roads and soon perceive what a benefit good roads are to the people.

The Herald does not advocate good roads solely for the benefit of the wheelmen, although they include a very large proportion of the citizens, but because the improvement of the streets and roads is of direct benefit to the whole people. We need good roads to the farming districts around Duluth; we want good driveways for our summer visitors as well as ourselves, and we want bicycle paths to all the neighboring points of interest. By united effort, these desirable objects can be attained, and the Good Roads club should prove the nucleus of a movement which will perfect the necessary union of forces.

SAN FRANCISCO'S CHARTER.

San Francisco has taken steps for the preparation of a new city charter, and it is claimed that direct legislation will be its distinguishing feature. While this has not been definitely formulated even by the charter committee, which was chosen last fall, the preponderance of sentiment is so well determined that the two main features of direct legislation, initiative and referendum, are likely to be the leading factors of the forthcoming instrument, which must be submitted to the people and ratified by the legislature before acquiring full authority. A member of the charter committee writing to the Direct Legislation Record of Newark, N. J., thinks the outlook good and says that if the charter becomes a law San Francisco will have more democracy in its government than any other city he knows of. He has advocated the initiative and referendum, less from a belief in their supreme efficacy than because they will lead to proportional representation, under which they would be rarely used, because a real representative board would largely supersede their use. "But the knowledge on the part of the board, legislatures and so forth that they could be used would be a great safety valve to keep them straight."

The direct legislation sections provide that whenever there shall be presented to the board of election commissioners a petition or petitions signed by 15 per cent of the legal voters at the last election of the city and county asking that an ordinance, to be set forth in such petition, be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of such city and county, it shall be the duty of the board to submit such proposed ordinance at the next election. If it receives a majority of the votes then cast the election commissioners, within a reasonable time, not exceeding thirty days, shall proclaim such fact, and the ordinance thus adopted shall have the same force as one adopted by the board of supervisors and approved by the mayor. The board of supervisors, however, may submit a proposition for the repeal of an ordinance thus adopted, but that, too, must receive the approval of a majority vote at the next election.

A form of a public veto has also been prepared by another member of the committee, by means of which, he argues, "it will be impossible for the bosses and corporations to get an obnoxious or pernicious ordinance or act of any kind passed by the board of supervisors which can never become a law, and hence there can be no further use for bosses by corporations in the manipulation and management of municipal politics." The Boston Transcript thinks this may be an expression of rather too implicit confidence, as bosses do sometimes obtain at least temporary ascendancy over the people themselves, but it is not as easy as it is to control organizations, and the evil is not likely to be of as long continuance. This plan has been in use in Switzerland with good effect for a long time, off and on, both in local and national affairs, but it is not likely to be resorted to except under extreme provocation.

A Louisville paper claims that as early as 1851 William Kelly was employing in his furnaces at Eddyville, Ky., the process which was patented by Henry Bessemer in England and this country in 1855 and 1856. Sir Henry has just died enormously wealthy and crowned with honors as a benefactor of his race; William Kelly passed away quietly in Louisville a few years ago possessed of a modest fortune.

After roaming around the world for several years, J. S. Jacobs, of Lincoln, Ky., returned to his native place and shortly afterward died. His father has had a curious monument placed over the young man's grave. It consists of a stone cut in the shape of an old-fashioned satchel. On one side is the name of the deceased, and on the other the words: "Here is where he stopped last."

Senator Hanna curled his upper lip in a contemptuous manner the other day when one of the senators was speaking in favor of Cuban independence. But he did not express one-quarter of the contempt which the American people have for him and other Wall street senators.

The Cuban patriots will not lay down their arms until independence has been secured, and President McKinley cannot persuade them to do so. The last time they quit fighting, Spain treated them worse than ever.

Mark Hanna is maintaining a discreet silence at present. Has his friend, the president, requested him to quit talking peace-at-any-price and not arouse public sentiment against the administration?

Governor Pingree says ministers have no right to ride on half-fare tickets. Why not, asks the New Ulm Review, if the railroad companies are so mentally imbecile as to give them the privilege?

The fear of the Republican organs in this state that the fusion of the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans this year will be successful causes them to make many ridiculous statements.

The general tone of the Parisian press is unfriendly to the United States. This is due largely to the dense ignorance of the French newspapers in relation to anything outside of France.

There are now 115 Republican members of the house pledged to the acceptance of nothing short of the complete independence of Cuba. They are true representatives of public sentiment.

Some thief stole John J. Ingalls' clothes the other day, but he must have been very much disgusted when he tried to put them on or else he is another living skeleton.

The idea of the anti-Van Sant men to hold conferences in the Third and Sixth districts has apparently been abandoned. They are afraid the Mankato fiasco would be repeated.

No compromise will be acceptable to the American people. Spain must grant the complete independence of Cuba.

An armistice in Cuba until October would probably suit Spain. It would cover the rainy season.

It is altogether likely that tomorrow will settle the question of war or peace.

The Collins boom seems to be in a very precarious condition.

If war comes, it will be short, sharp and decisive.

Will Spain walk out or be kicked out of Cuba?

What a Boston Lady Did.

Our Dumb Animals: A lady dressed with excellent taste was passing up Washington street recently on a very cold day, when she noticed a horse whose blanket had fallen off. Many other ladies and gentlemen were passing and it required some moral courage (as the world goes) for her to stop, take up the blanket, spread it over the horse and tuck it under the harness. But she did it, and did it well. Her mercy was thrice blessed, for it blessed not only the giver and the receiver, but the stranger who witnessed the act.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LINES TO A LAUGH.

Brooklyn Life: He—Every time I have called on Miss Daisy she has been out. She must have known I was coming, don't you think?

She—Not necessarily. It may have been just her luck.

-:-

Cincinnati Enquirer: Klondike Kit—Say, what sort of cut buttons is them?

Dawson Dave—The real thing, my boy. They are carved from genuine cornel beef.

-:-

Detroit Journal: Caller—You say Miss Spendser is engaged. Do you know how long she will be engaged?

Servant—Oh, no, sir. They have quarreled but twice, as yet, I believe.

-:-

Indianapolis Journal: "Love," said the youngest boarder, "is not a thing to be treated lightly."

"I have noticed," said the cheerful idiot, "that young lovers seem to have a preference for the dark, more or less."

-:-

Detroit Free Press: Clinker—Did you know that your wife holds you up as a model?

Blinker—I didn't know anything about the model part, but I know she holds me up.

-:-

Washington Star: "Didn't I hear you say something about the trump of fame?" inquired Senator Sorghum.

"Yes," replied the young man. "It's a common phrase."

"And a very good one, too. It's a valuable reminder that a man who wants to get along has to know how to play his cards."

-:-

Chicago Tribune: "I suppose," said the candidate whom the brethren were initiating into the mystic rites of the order, as they stopped a moment to rest, "this is what you call 'unwritten work?'"

"It is," responded one of the brethren, in a sepulchral voice.

"Seems a good deal like horse play," he rejoined, "but go ahead."

And they tossed him in the blanket once more.

MINNESOTA POLITICS.

Sauk Rapids Free Press: The Republican party in Minnesota is in a fair way of disintegration. Aside from the horde of office seekers, the great majority of whom will come out of the scramble badly battered and bruised, and with their g. o. p. colors trailing in the dust, it is infested with leaders, or self-assumed leaders, too numerous to mention. The row going on between gubernatorial candidates and their friends is assuming formidable proportions, of which the Mankato "love feast" is an example. On the other hand the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans stand united and harmonious for Hon. John Lind as their standard bearer in the gubernatorial contest. With these conditions presenting themselves there is every reason to believe that the Republican candidate, whoever he may be, will be politically buried out of sight.

In the Sixth congressional district opposition to Judge Morris' nomination is assuming formidable shape, due in a great measure to political appointments, we are free to admit, but which are always of the most stubbornly contested character. The belief that the Republican party is not what it is cracked up to be is gaining ground with the people who are daily enlisting themselves under the banner of bimetallism of which Hon. C. A. Towne, who will be the fusion candidate, is one of the leading exponents. Taking all things into consideration a brighter outlook has not presented itself for a complete annihilation of the Republican party in this state at the coming election.

Solid Every Time.

What makes us stand in unconcern,
Serene, unmoved, but proud,
While great events and stirring scenes
In united procession crowd—
What is that secret faith with which
Our nation is endowed?
'Tis just the simple, solid fact,
Proclaim it far and loud—
Proclaim our creed in act, in speech,
In story, and in rhyme,
"In any great emergency,
We're solid, every time."

Let politicians in their greed
For power, and for place,
Sow discord that would shake a throne
And rock it from its base;
We meet the crisis, as becomes
A self-reliant race;
And if revolt and anarchy
Perchance should show its face,
The gray old man then stands beside
The young man in his prime,
For in a great emergency
We're solid, every time.

Let fever sweep the sunny South,
Let cyclone sweep the plain,
Let cities sink 'neath flame or flood,
And devastation reign;
In solid ranks, we follow, then,
In desolation's train,
And when the wail of dark despair
Makes duty still more plain,
The rich man chips his dollar in,
The poor, chips in his dime,
For in a great emergency
We're solid, every time.

Let Lincoln fall, let Garfield sink
'Neath the assassin's blow,
Let Grant, in some unequal strife,
Surrender to the foe,
And sabled street and drooping flag
Proclaim a nation's woe,
How quickly then our conflicts cease
While heartfelt praises flow;
We only know their virtues then,
Heroic and sublime;
For in a great emergency
We're solid, every time.

Let famine scourge green Erin's isle,
Let deadly simoon blow,
Let crater's burst and earthquake's shock
Lay crowded cities low,
Then, when disaster's blighting hand
Fills full their cup of woe,
Our hearts and purse go hand in hand,
If but they let us know.
No matter when, no matter where—
To near or distant clime,
For in a great emergency
We're solid, every time.

Let Cuban patriots hold at bay
The murderous hordes of Spain,
Whose treacherous bands at midnight, lay
Death mines beneath the Maine;
Then, starving thousands quick, behold,
Responsive to their cry,
Deep laden ships, to their relief,
On wings of mercy fly,
While steadier ships, and steadier crews,
Stand, "fast and by," impatient, all
To square accounts with Spain,
And only wait the word, to end
That carnival of crime;
For in a great emergency
We're solid, every time.

When tottering thrones in ruins lie
And empires tumble down,
Or, navies vast, and armies grand,
Alone sustain the crown,
While burdened subjects spurn the yoke
To share in our renown—
And kings on our example cast
A bitter, threatening frown;
Then, let them not forget this truth—
The basis of my rhyme—
In any great emergency
We're solid, every time.
—CHARLES BUSH in Newburgh Daily News.

Thinking Over It.

Tell you, this war is spreadin'!
Dunno whar the country's headin'.
Only know—from spring ter fall,
We'll go with her—one an' all!

Mebbe all is only blaster—
That fer war we'll never muster;
But—ef once the bugles call,
We'll shout "Ready!"—one an' all!

Fer the flag that waves above us;
Fer the homes an' hearts that love us;
When the storms in thunder fall,
We'll stand by her—one an' all!
—Atlanta Constitution.

"The Pups of War."

Washington Times: While Senator Thurston was making his Cuban speech news came that the Spanish flotilla had sailed from the Canary Islands. A senator mentioned the matter to Mr. Hanna and said: "Now, the dogs of war will be unleashed." Mr. Hanna pointed to Mr. Thurston, who was speaking at the time, and remarked, "No; you mean the pups of war!" Now the American people are very tired of Marcus Alonzo Hanna. They have tolerated him for years. They will not stand him much longer. He has never said or done a thing which was not un-American and traitorous.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

A Possible Hitch in Its Ultimate Accomplishment.

London, March 31.—The Globe this afternoon says it understands there is a hitch in the Chinese loan owing to the stock exchange committee refusing to quote it until the emperor of China ratifies it. France and Russia, the Globe adds, are straining to prevent the ratification and it is possible the matter may yet require the intervention of Germany and Great Britain.

THE AUSTRIAN BUDGET.

Vienna, March 31.—The Austrian budget was submitted in the lower house of diet today. The estimate revenue is 722,271,982 florins and the expenditure is estimated at 717,946,604 florins.

Instant Relief and Sure Cure.—No matter in what form or how long standing, Catarrh readily succumbs to the influence of that magical Catarrh Cure—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. No cases could be registered and written of true and honest testimony in cases where it has cured when all other treatments have failed. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder acts quickly, is easily applied, is painless and pleasant. Sold by Smith & Smith, Max Wirth, 13 West Street.—74.

EASTER LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Enlarged to 48 Pages—Handsomely Illustrated

THE INNER EXPERIENCES OF A CABINET MEMBER'S WIFE

Intensely interesting letters, describing actual real-life happenings in social and official Washington. These papers tell of facts only, and the authorship is naturally withheld, though they are none the less interesting on that account.

A HEAVEN-KISSING HILL

Unquestionably Miss Magruder's best novel—a romance of a New York society girl—commences in the Easter number.

LILIAN BELL SEES THE GERMANS

Perhaps the brightest of these lively foreign letters from this American girl abroad appears in this special Easter number.

10 Cents on Every News-stand

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THE BACHELOR GIRL

Ruth Ashmore gives a delightfully common-sense talk about this type of the girl of to-day, in the Easter number.

SALISBURY'S SUCCESSOR.

All Indications Point to His Nephew, the Right Hon. Arthur Balfour.

SALISBURY'S SUCCESSOR.
The old premier names his nephew, the Right Hon. Arthur Balfour.)

As rumors of Lord Salisbury's retirement grow louder the Balfourites in the house of commons are taking up the name of their favorite young leader. The Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, M. P., is the Conservative leader in the house of commons. He has proved himself a statesman of broad views and great astuteness, and there is no doubt that his political future is assured. His uncle, Lord Salisbury, has long desired him for a successor.

Arthur Balfour has long been described as a statesman theologian. Three years ago he delivered a series of lectures on "Philosophic Doubt," and since then the term "Philosophic Doubt" has clung to him.

He is a tall, thin fellow, with a supercilious face and serious smile. He is one of the most active figures of the century, and no public man in England receives a more respectful hearing.

His strongest opponent is Lord Cromer, the British minister to Egypt, who is also slated for Salisbury's successor. Lord Cromer has the advantage of enormous wealth, and should he reach the premiership may run a race not unlike the memorable one of Lord Rosebery.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS—SS.
District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.
William E. Lucas, as receiver of The Marine National Bank of Duluth, Plaintiff,
vs.
Andrew Swordling, Claudina F. Swordling, William B. Hickox, Zayden B. Hickox, and Benjamin B. Richards and Clark L. Poole, co-partners as Richards & Poole, Defendants.

The state of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You and each of you, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the clerk of said district court, at the city of Duluth, county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 205 First National Bank Building, in the city of Duluth, in the said county of St. Louis, within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint, together with plaintiff's costs and disbursements herein.

Dated February 24th, 1898.
FRANCIS W. SULLIVAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
No. 205-8 First National Bank Building,
Residence No. 923 East Superior street,
Duluth, Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald, March-3-10-17-24-31-April-7.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—

Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage duly made and delivered by August Dziminski and Katie Dziminski, his wife, mortgagors, to J. L. Grandin and Wm. J. Grandin, mortgagees, bearing date the twentieth day of December, 1894, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for St. Louis County, Minnesota, on the 21st day of December, 1894, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in Book 106 of mortgages, on page 225.

And whereas, said default consists in the non-payment of the sum of seventy-seven dollars interest, which became due and payable by the terms of said mortgage, and the notes secured thereby in two several installments of thirty-eight and 50-100 dollars each on June 20th, 1897, and December 20th, 1897, all of which, after the lapse of more than ten days, is yet due and owing upon said mortgage. And also in the failure to pay two hundred twenty-one and 28-100 dollars taxes duly levied upon the premises covered by said mortgage for the years 1894-1895 and 1896 and paid by the undersigned on January 15th, 1898, by reason of which said several defaults it has become optional with the holders of said mortgage and mortgage notes to declare the whole debt secured by said mortgage to be immediately due and payable, in the exercise of which option the whole amount of said debt has been declared and is hereby declared and claimed to be due, amounting at the date of this notice, to-wit, the sum of eleven hundred ninety-six and 21-100 dollars, principal and interest, and the sum of two hundred twenty-one and 28-100 dollars paid for taxes as aforesaid, with interest, amounting to the total sum of fifteen hundred nineteen and 90-100 dollars, which amount is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice.

And whereas, said mortgage contains a power of sale which power by reason of said default has become operative and no action or proceeding, at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of said power of sale and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described and situate in St. Louis County, Minnesota, to-wit: Lots thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), block eighty-eight (88), Portland Division of Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof, which premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, Minnesota, at the front door of the court house of said county, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on Saturday, the 23d day of April, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, including taxes so paid as aforesaid, together with seventy-five dollars attorneys' fee, stipulated in said mortgage to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from date of sale as by law provided.

Dated March 8th, 1898.
J. L. GRANDIN and WM. J. GRANDIN,
Mortgagees.

RICHARDSON & DAY,
Attorneys for said Mortgagees.
Duluth, Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald, March-10-17-24-31-April-7-14.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of five hundred fifty-three and 33-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Edward H. Johnston, widower, mortgagor, to John S. Stewart, mortgagee, bearing date May 5th, 1892, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota on May 7th, 1892, at 4 o'clock p. m. in Book 98 of mortgages, on page 211; and

Whereas, the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot numbered eight (8), in block thirty-one (31), Oneota, according to the recorded plat thereof in St. Louis County and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said St. Louis County at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state on April 16th, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorneys' fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated March 1st, 1898.
JOHN. S. STEWART,
Mortgagee.

FEALER & FESLER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee
Duluth Evening Herald, March-3-10-17-24-31-April-7.

HE TALKED STRONGLY

But That Was the Extent of James Corrigan's Fight on Rates.

IS NOW SELLING OUT

Zenith Mine Is Gone and Now He May Unload the Commodore.

When James Corrigan, of Cleveland, was in Duluth recently he talked very freely about what he proposed to do to force the range roads to reduce rates on iron ore. He said the railroads absorbed all of the profits in the mining business, and that while he was forced to operate his Commodore mine because of the terms of his lease, that every ton of ore taken out would involve a loss to him unless some reduction in the rail haul could be obtained. He said, in a loud tone of voice and for publication, that he was very anxious to co-operate with other independent mine owners in bringing an action before the state board of railroad and warehouse commissioners to attain the desired end, and went so far as to say that if other owners of mining property failed to do anything in this direction that he and the other owners of the Commodore mine had fully determined to make the fight alone.

Since then Mr. Corrigan has disposed of his interest in the Zenith mine on the Vermilion, the control of which was owned by him and Franklin Rockefeller. Now he is trying to unload his Commodore mine, and the indications are that his eagerness to begin litigation against the railroads to force a reduction of freight rates was to assist him in making the sale. While in Duluth he made no effort to consult with iron mine owners who were active in the movement for lower freight rates, confining his blustering remarks to newspaper reporters and others who, he believed, would assist in giving them wide publicity. Franklin Rockefeller, who less than a year ago was outspoken in his denunciation of the railroad pool would, while in Duluth with Mr. Corrigan, say nothing on the subject, and now Mr. Corrigan says that he is not ready to take any action in the matter. If the sale of the Commodore is effected, which now seems likely, it will be apparent that his bluff has accomplished the desired result, and that the railroad combine has deemed it best to pacify him rather than permit him to wage war openly against them.

There are now no shippers of ore on the Minnesota ranges who are not directly or indirectly tied up with one or the other of the railroad companies. Some of them have been granted reductions in royalties, which amounts to the same thing as a reduction of freight rates. The royalty on the Mahoning mine has been cut down, and a reduction has been granted the operators of the Hawkins, which enables them to do business on a very narrow margin. If a fight is made at all it must be by the few owners of idle mines, or leaseholders of properties which are valueless so long as freight rates are continued at the present figure. All hope of co-operation from actual shippers seems to have vanished with the withdrawal of Mr. Corrigan from the fight.

Weather In April.

The weather records for the month of April at the Duluth weather office cover a period of twenty-seven years. They show the mean temperature in April to have been 38 degrees, the warmest being 45 degrees in 1878 and the coldest 33 degrees in 1874. The highest temperature ever recorded in April was 81 degrees on April 29, 1890, and the coldest, 3 degrees on April 1, 1881. The average date on which the last killing frost in the season has occurred is May 5. The average precipitation for the month has been 2.41 inches. The greatest was 5.85 inches in 1894, and the least 0.30 inches in 1873. The greatest amount in any twenty-four hours was 2.22 inches on April 14 and 15, in 1886. The greatest amount of snowfall in April was 6.2 inches on April 26, in 1893. The average number of clear days has been 9, partly cloudy 11 and cloudy 10. The prevailing winds have been northeast and the highest velocity, 58 miles, from the northeast on April 22, in 1883.

Y. M. C. A. Field Sports.

The members of the Y. M. C. A. who are interested in field and track sports met last night at the association hall and effected a permanent organization with George Gibson as captain and Frank Prescott as an assistant captain. There will be a large number of candidates for the team that will represent the association, and there will be a preliminary field day about the middle of May to determine the members of the team. The team will issue challenges to other teams, and there will be several field days here this summer. The Y. M. C. A. Cycle club will meet Saturday night to organize for the season.

A Great Zoological Garden.

The Zoological society of New York proposes to construct what will probably be the finest zoological garden in the world in Bronx Park, New York. The society expects to open the garden to the public in a satisfactory way on May 1, 1899. While the work is progressing with all due rapidity, the old and well approved plan of relieving biliousness and constipation through the beneficent agency of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters finds general recognition. This excellent family medicine is a safeguard against malaria and rheumatism, and removes indigestion and nervousness. It invigorates the system through improved digestion, fortifies it against disease, and counteracts the effects of overwork, mental or physical.

Duluth Van X Co.

Trunks hauled, 25c. Furniture moving and storage. Padded vans. 312 W. Sup. St.

Notice to Shippers.

On April 1 we will commence receiving freight for Ashland and all south shore points, also for Port Arthur and all north shore points.

A. BOOTH PACKING CO.

Hood's Pills

Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travelers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends. 25c.

OVER HALF A CENTURY

The Family Friend.

THE FRIEND OF { CHILDREN / PARENTS / GRANDPARENTS

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PONDS EXTRACT

FOR ALL PAIN.

The Genuine never fails. It can always be relied on. Used Internally and Externally.

Far superior to any imitation or substitute. It costs more to make, it costs more to buy—but is cheaper because stronger, better and purer than anything else.

☞Note our Name on Label and Wrapper.

Pond's Extract Co., New York and London.

MILITIA MATTERS.

Company C Practicing Hard---Company G Buys a Cannon.

The members of Company C this morning had their first morning drill, the company having camped out at the Armory last night. Two hours were put in at hard drill before breakfast time, and this will be kept up for about two weeks, up to the date of the competitive drill. The time is put in on various kinds of drill, platoon, company and manual of arms, as well as in athletic exercises of the "setting-up" order that will result in the improvement of the members.

Company G has purchased from the Marinette Iron works a cannon that was made by the employes of the factory. The cannon is a real one, and it will shoot. While Company G is not a member of the artillery branch of the service, the members intend to learn how to use the gun.

DOING GOOD EVERYWHERE.

A Medical Discovery That Effectually Cures Piles in Every Form.

For many years physicians have experimented in vain, seeking a remedy which would effectually cure piles and other rectal troubles, without resorting to a surgical operation. Many remedies were found to give temporary relief, but none could be depended upon to make a lasting, satisfactory cure.

Within a recent period, however, a new remedy, the Pyramid Pile Cure, has been repeatedly tested in hundreds of cases and with highly satisfactory results.

The first effect of the Pyramid Pile Cure is to instantly remove the pain and irritation generally present, and from that time on the cure rapidly progresses, and before the patient is hardly aware of it he is entirely cured. The remedy seems to act directly on the nerves and blood vessels of the parts affected, as it comes into direct contact with them and sets up a healthy action, which in a perfectly natural way brings the parts to their normal condition.

The remedy does its work without any pain or inconvenience to the sufferer and is justly considered one of the most meritorious discoveries of modern medicine.

Piles is one of the most annoying and often times dangerous diseases with which humanity is afflicted. If neglected it frequently develops into fistula, or some equally fatal or incurable trouble, whereas by the timely use of this simple but effective remedy no one need suffer a single day from any form of piles unless they want to.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is perfectly harmless, containing no mineral poisons and is also very reasonable in price, costing but 50 cents a package. It is sold in drug stores everywhere. The manufacturers of the remedy are the Pyramid Drug company, of Marshall, Mich., who have placed this excellent preparation before the public only after giving it thorough and repeated tests in the hands of reputed physicians. The results in hundreds of cases have convinced us that it will not disappoint you.

A SURPRISED ATTORNEY.

How a Criminal Lawyer Overreached Himself In a Case.

During a wait in district court the other day P. C. Schmidt told a story of how a criminal lawyer overreached himself. A criminal lawyer, of course, is one who defends criminals, not one who is criminal in the common acceptation of the term. This lawyer was retained by a man accused of larceny, and he agreed with the accused to acquit him for $200. The case against the man was not nearly so bad as he thought, and the proposition to clear him for $200 was apparently an easy thing for the attorney. The only trouble was that while he had been bound over from the justice court to the grand jury there was little possibility that any grand jury would find an indictment against him, so slender was the evidence. The attorney saw that if the grand jury failed to indict his fee would vanish, so he paid a visit to the county attorney.

The county attorney listened to his story and told him that there was not the slightest chance that the grand jury would find an indictment on the evidence there was at hand.

"But, look here," said the attorney, "I want to get that $200. Can't you fix it so the grand jury will return an indictment?"

The county attorney was a friend of the attorney, and he said he would do what he could. He succeeded, and the grand jury returned an indictment. The cause came to trial, and the attorney appeared for his client. The jury went out, stayed out a short time, and then came in. When the verdict was read the attorney nearly had a fit. The prisoner was found guilty and got two years' in the penitentiary.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WILL WORK FOR PATHS

Club Formed to Secure Cycle Roads In and Around Duluth.

BENEFITS THE CITY

Projectors Claim it Would Make This Place More Attractive for Tourists.

There was a gathering of wheelmen and others in the Spalding parlors last evening to discuss ways and means of obtaining cycle paths in and around Duluth and before they dispersed the organization of the Good Roads club of Duluth was accomplished. B. F. Myers was called to the chair. He briefly outlined the object of the meeting and called on W. E. Silvey, at whose instance the meeting was called, to enter more fully into details.

Mr. Silvey said that the movement to improve country roads by building cycle paths on one side has spread all through the country and has met with enthusiastic endorsement from all sections. Duluth should not be behind hand in this matter. Not only would the opportunity to take long and enjoyable rides awheel be of great benefit to the residents of the city, but it would also furnish additional attraction and enjoyment for the tourists and summer visitors who are now beginning to flock yearly more and more to the head of the lake, and thus the establishment of these paths would be a decided benefit to the whole city. No very great expectations could be realized at the start. Small beginnings very often mean great endings and if every wheelman and wheelwoman for that matter will only go into the movement with a vigorous determination to make it succeed, there can be no doubt of the ultimate success.

Mr. Silvey went on to relate the progress of cycle paths in the Twin Cities and how not only the cities, but the counties, had appropriated money to help to construct them. The cost, the speaker estimated, would not be over $200 per mile for a 6-foot path in the county roads. In order to effect a strong and permanent organization and to make the movement as popular as possible, Mr. Silvey said that everybody should be made a member of the club who wished to join and he hoped especially to see the voters in St. Louis county join the movement in full force so that if it were necessary to apply a gentle pressure in any desired direction, the club could make itself felt.

Mr. Silvey presented a draft of the proposed bylaws of the organization and they were referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Stearns, Silvey, Swain, Taussig and Will Spalding.

While the committee was absent, the chairman introduced A. J. McGee, of Two Harbors. Mr. McGee, who is county treasurer of Lake county, and an enthusiastic wheelman, assured the meeting of the interest felt by the Two Harbors bicyclists in the movement in Duluth. They more particularly desired to see a cycle path constructed along the county road between this city and Two Harbors. This, Mr. McGee, who has looked carefully into the matter, said would not be nearly as expensive as many might think. The close proximity of the county road to the Duluth & Iron Range railroad along its whole length would materially assist in reducing the cost of construction. In some this road was shaded most of the way and yet was near enough to the lake shore to enjoy the refreshing breeze. In conclusion Mr. McGee said that he would pledge himself to raise at least $500 among the wheelmen of Two Harbors, which statement was received with applause.

After a general discussion the bylaws, as reported by a committee, were adopted. They provide for the election of officers and the establishment of standing committees. That the name of the association shall be the Good Roads club. Any person may become a member by signing the constitution and by payment of the annual dues. The directors and officers of the club are prohibited from contracting any club liability in excess of the actual cash in the treasury and a life membership in the club may be purchased for $30.

It was decided to hold another meeting at the Spalding on Saturday evening to elect officers and perfect the organization of the club, a committee of five being appointed to attend to this and the meeting adjourned with everybody feeling good over the prospect of as fine cycle paths for Duluth as any other city.

Opera singers and public speakers can keep their voices clear and strong with the family remedy, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Buttons Change Hands.

The Towne buttons changed hands again last evening at the curling rink. A. S. Wilson capturing them from Harry Hurdon. The score was as follows:

H. Nesbit,	C. B. Woodruff,
C. F. West,	D. G. Cutler,
W. J. West,	C. A. Duncan,
A. Wilson,	H. Hurdon,
skip—16.	skip 5.

The ice is in good shape, and as long as the weather holds out as it has there will be curling. It is likely that there will be games for the buttons every night.

Think it over—then buy a Gordon Hat.

Half Rate Excursions.

SOUTH AND WEST.

VIA ST. PAUL & DULUTH R. R.

April 5 and 19 will sell homeseekers' excursion tickets at rate one fare plus $2 for the round trip to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Wyoming. Stop-overs allowed. Full particulars, City ticket office, 332 West Superior street, Providence building.

"77" Proved

a Cure for Grip and Colds.

Now try Dr. Humphreys' Specifics for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weak Stomach; for Rheumatism and Lumbago; Infant and Female Complaints.

Specific Manual to be found at Druggists, or sent free, **tells all.**

Humphreys' Medicine Company, New York.

Be sure to get the kind you ask for,

Paine's Celery Compound.

AMUSEMENTS.

ELLIOTT, THE IMPERSONATOR.

Edward P. Elliott, the impersonator, closed the Star Lecture course for this season at the First Methodist church last evening. He presented "Dollars and Sense," or, as it is more popularly known, "The Gilded Fool." It is the comedy which Nat Goodwin presented with such success. An impersonation, presenting an entire play, is always more or less unsatisfactory, especially to one who has seen a production of the play itself. There is much to be found wanting, and the force of the play is greatly lost in the absence of scenery and surroundings. The impersonation was, however, an excellent one. He has an expressive face and an admirably controlled voice. Especially good was his Chauncey Short, and in voice and manner he gave a very faithful and correct impersonation of Nat Goodwin. His Madhew Cuthven was also fine, but the female parts were rather colorless.

MARKS BROS. COMPANY.

This company met with a very cordial reception at Normanna hall last night, "East Lynne" was rapturously received by the audience. The crowded houses show the class of plays the company is putting on. The generous patronage extended by play-goers during the fourteen weeks' stay here is proof that the amusement provided suits the popular taste. Tonight "The Counterfeiters" will be presented. Saturday matinee, "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

MONEY TO LOAN.

We have several thousand dollars to loan for Eastern parties, on real estate.

RICHARDSON & DAY.

DYNAMITE CRUISER VESUVIUS.

Death Dealing Craft About Ready For Work.

Washington, March 31.—The work of overhauling the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, completing the work on her guns and fitting her up for active service is now almost finished and she will probably be ordered to leave the Washington navy yard within the next two days. Her officers do not know as yet where she will be ordered, though it is thought that she will go first to Norfolk and then proceed to Southern waters. The men are busily employed at present in giving her a coat of black paint preparatory to painting her a dark green. The officers say that it is almost impossible to discover a vessel at night painted with this color, even by means of a search-light. The Vesuvius has not yet taken aboard the many tons of dynamite that she carries in her magazines. This will be the last thing that will be loaded.

One of the officers discussing the possibilities of hostilities says: "There is one satisfaction about being aboard a ship like this. In case we are struck right, there will be no board of inquiry and no trouble about divers, etc. The only thing to do will be to erect a monument to our memory and attend to our obituary notices, for there will not be a piece of the boat left big enough for a souvenir. A boat of this style either does fearful damage to her enemies or goes under in short order herself. Modern war in my opinion will be quick work, anyhow, and we represent the very quickest type of death dealing vessels afloat."

The work on the cannons now in process of completion at the navy yard is being pushed with all the haste possible. Upwards of 500 men have been added to the force employed in ordinary times, and the shops are being worked to their utmost capacity night and day. There has never been a time in the history of the yards when so many sightseers have visited it.

The Cecilian Recital.

The following program has been arranged for the Cecilian recital at the Y. M. C. A. building on Friday evening:

"Trust in the Lord" ....Vogrich-Handel
Cecilian Choral society.
Vocal solo—"Love's Lullaby"....Leoni
Miss Elizabeth Spencer.
"Notes on American Music".....
Mrs. Stocker.
Vocal solo—"Goodnight, Farewell,"
..... Kucken
Miss Florence Lautensclager.
Violin solo—"Tannhauser" ....Wagner
Miss Clara Palmer.
Vocal solo .....
Donald McLeod.
a. "Lullaby" .....Hawley
b. "Treachery" .....Brewer
Cecilian Choral society.
Vocal solo—"For All Eternity".....
..... Mascheroni
Miss Alice Rothermell.
Violin obligato by Miss Bagley.
"The Star Spangled Banner".....
Cecilian Choral.

Municipal Court Jurors.

The following petit jurors have been summoned to serve at the next term of the municipal court which commences next Tuesday, April 5: George H Thompson, W. P. Strickland, W. H. Hollenback, L. H. Griesser, Emil Schlander, J. D. Ellis, Frank Tims, William McGilvray, R. McLeod, J. B. Gibson, William A. Montague, T. S. Brown, Simon A. Kemp, Richard Stevens, Frank Kreitler, M. S. Stokely, S. E. Webb, Murdoch McLean, Marinus Edin, Albert C. Mayo, William Frank, August Wilson, Cordy Edwards, William T. Bassett.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

THE GREAT SANGERFEST.

Local Committee Hard at Work on the Arrangements.

Preparations for the annual sangerfest of the Northwestern Scandinavian Singers' association are being made by the local members, and that it will be a great success is an assured fact. In order to raise funds it has been decided to hold a bazar during the week beginning May 16. This bazar will be made very attractive. Musical programs will be given each evening, and Phaden's fine orchestra will be frequently heard. Just where this fair will be held has not been determined, but it will be on Superior street, in the business section of the city.

A transportation committee, consisting of Messrs. J. H. Flaaten, O. Halden, C. J. Halling and H. Peterson, of West Superior, will go to St. Paul this week to arrange for rates for persons who will attend the sangerfest. Assurances have been received that excellent concessions will be made.

Tomorrow evening a reception will be given at Hunter hall for the ladies, in the interest of the big event. A fine program and a dance will be given.

The committee in charge has heard from many places outside of the city in reference to coming, and there will be fully 600 here. The committee is receiving a great deal of encouragement. C. J. Halling will go to Sioux Falls, S. D., in the near future, in the interest of the sangerfest. Mayor Truelsen has been elected an honorary member.

The music during the "fest" will be very fine. Director Flaaten is arranging some brilliant orchestral numbers. G. Flaaten will play a violin solo, with orchestral accompaniment, "Fantasie Norwegienne," by Edward Lalo, dedicated to Sarsate. Other numbers will be "The Fourth Norweglan Rhapsodie" and Norwegial carnival, by Johan Svendsen, and the "Peer Gynt" suite, by Grieg.

FROM LAKES TO THE SEA.

Hearing Before the Rivers and Harbors Committee.

Washington, March 31.—(Special to The Herald.)—S. A. Thompson, ex-secretary of the Duluth chamber of commerce, who is here in the interest of deep waterway projects from the lakes to the sea, will have a hearing before the rivers and harbors committee tomorrow.

He will endeavor to offset the arguments that have been made for deepening the Erie canal, and merely making a barge canal of that route. He will advocate the Oswego and Mohawk valley route and argue that it will cost no more to build a new deep water channel via the Oswego route that it would to make even a deep barge waterway of the Erie canal, as there would be no valuable property to be condemned, and water courses have already made a natural channel through the Mohawk valley.

Mr. Thompson also advocates the granting of a charter to the Maritime Canal company, which proposes to build a waterway from the lakes to the sea by private enterprise.

THE NILE WARFARE.

Strongly Entrenched Dervishes Are Found Near Atbara.

Cairo, March 31.—It is announced in a dispatch from Atbara that an important reconnaissance was started by the Anglo-Egyptian troops on Wednesday. Eight squadrons of cavalry; four Maxim guns, a battery of horse artillery, two battalions of infantry and the whole of the mounted troops reconnoitered the Dervish position eighteen miles from Atbara, this morning and encountered 5000 of the enemy's horsemen, whom they drove in, and, pressing forward, found Mamoud's position in the heavy brush and strongly entrenched, with pits filled with riflemen and protected by a thick scriba. In the center was a small hill with three tiers of entrenchments filled with spearmen. The whole position was swarming with Dervishes ready for the attack. The artillery opened fire at 11,600 yards. The effect was apparently good, but it was difficult to judge to a certainty owing to the thick brush. The Maxim also swept the front of the position. The Dervishes, however, did not reply, evidently awaiting an attack at close quarters. Having ascertained the enemy's position the reconnoitering forces retired, followed by the Dervish horsemen who did not attack, but retreated under shell fire.

ADVICE FROM ENGLAND.

Dons Are Told to Make Terms of Peace.

London, March 31.—The Westminster Gazette, in noting Spain's difficulty in yielding, in view of the danger threatening the dynasty, asks: "How in this situation can Europe best help Spain and the queen, whom all respect?" and answers: "By an expression of opinion so unanimous and decisive that, in bowing to it the queen and her ministers would seem to be yielding to force."

"If this is done, and President McKinley pursues the policy of saving the fate of Spain by a scheme of purchase, or other means, a conflict may be avoided without serious damage to the existing dynasty. We hope our government will advise the Spaniards in the strongest language to make terms."

BRITISH STEAMSHIP LOST.

New Castle, March 31.—The British steamer Lechmere, Capt. Butler, is believed to have been lost with all hands. She left the Tyne on March 23 for London and has not been heard of since. The Lechmere was an iron steamer of twenty-four tons, built at Sunderland in 1873. She was owned by W. Cory & Son, and hailed from London.

FACE HUMORS

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Cuticura

SOAP is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

☞ "How to Prevent Face Humors," mailed free.

EVERY HUMOR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

IN THE DAKOTAS.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Late Tuesday afternoon Judge Pollock at Fargo sentenced A. Baker to fifteen years in the penitentiary at hard labor. Baker was convicted recently of rape in the first degree on the person of his 10-year-old daughter. The minimum sentence for such an offense is ten years and the maximum is for life.

In the damage suit of Troast vs. city of Casselton the jury awarded plaintiff a verdict of $8.65. Mrs. Troast sued the city for $1000 damages on account of falling and injuring herself internally on a sidewalk that had not been cleaned of snow during the winter of '96 and '97.

In the United States court at Fargo Tuesday afternoon an even dozen prisoners were arraigned before Judge Amidon. J. G. Dawes, formerly freight agent in this territory for the Great Northern, was up on the charge of smuggling wheat across the international boundary line to Barnah, where he has been engaged in buying wheat for some time. John Sherpiece is alleged to have smuggled some cattle across the border and the cattle have been sold by a special agent of the treasury department.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The steamers Castalia and Iowa will this season engage in the grain and stock carrying traffic between points along the Missouri river south of Chamberlain and the lower railroad points. An immense territory lying along the river is entirely without railroad facilities and compelled to depend upon the Missouri river in shipping grain and stock to market, by this means saving long overland hauls by team to the railroad points nearest the river. In this territory are embraced the counties of Charles Mix and Gregory, both of which are steadily increasing in population and wealth. A very profitable season is looked forward to by the steamboat lines.

Frederick Brockman, aged 17 years, accidentally shot and killed himself yesterday afternoon while hunting with companions at Twin Lakes, six miles northwest of Bedford. Brockman undertook to draw his gun from underneath the seat in the boat with the muzzle toward him, with the usual result. The affair is particularly distressing because the family have been in mourning for the father who died ten days ago after a brief illness.

Miss Balsinger, of Tulare, died recently of lung fever. At the funeral the body showed signs of life, the joints becoming limber and the features lifelike. The body was returned to the house and kept another day, but was finally buried, as life could not be restored.

Every man, woman and child who has once tried that specific, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, cannot say enough in its praise.

MANY PEOPLE CANNOT DRINK

Coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—

Default has been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred thirty-one and 02-100 dollars, which amount is claimed to be due and is due, owing and unpaid at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly made and delivered by Robert Tulloch (unmarried), mortgagor, to Chauncey F. Carter, mortgagee, bearing date the 24 day of October, 1891, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for St. Louis County, Minnesota, on the 7th day of December, 1891, at 4 o'clock p. m., in Book 88 of mortgages, on page 171.

And whereas, said mortgage contains a power of sale which power by reason of said default has become operative and no action or proceeding, at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of said power of sale and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described and situate in St. Louis County, Minnesota, to-wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of lot one (1), of block eighty-four (84), West Duluth, Second Division, according to the recorded plat thereof, thence easterly on the north line of said lot one (1), twenty-five (25) feet; thence south parallel with westerly line of lots one and two to south line of lot two; thence westerly on south line of lot two to the southwest corner thereof, thence northerly along westerly line of said lots one and two to the place of beginning, being the rear twenty-five feet of lots one and two, block eighty-four (84), West Duluth, Second Division, according to the recorded plat thereof, which premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, Minnesota, at the front door of the court house of said county, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on Saturday the 23d day of April, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, together with twenty-five dollars attorneys' fee, stipulated in said mortgage to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from date of sale as by law provided.

Dated March 9th, 1898.

CHAUNCEY F. CARTER,
Mortgagee.

RICHARDSON & DAY,
Attorneys for said Mortgagee.
Duluth, Minn.
Duluth Evening Herald, March-10-17-24-31-April-7-14.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—

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Dated March 9th, 1898.

JOSEPH RANDALL,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

RICHARDSON & DAY,
Attorneys for said Assignee of Mortgagee.
Duluth, Minn.
Duluth Evening Herald, March-10-17-24-31-April-7-14.

Take It Up Stairs, Too.

Nearly everybody uses Wool Soap **down** stairs in the laundry. It's the one soap that won't shrink woolens, and people must use it there. But you need it **up** stairs more—up in bathroom and bedroom. Don't use on your face what you dare not use on wool!

WOOL SOAP

is simply pure soap. Other soaps are called pure—but they shrink wool. They lack our secret.

Whenever you need a pure soap you need Wool Soap. You need it most for toilet and bath. That's where Wool Soap is important.

MY MAMA USED WOOL SOAP — I WISH MINE HAD.

IT SWIMS.

"Wool Soap is an excellent article, and every woman will be benefited by using it."—HELEN M. BARKER, Treas. Nat'l W. C. T. U.

Duluth Trust Co.

FIRE INSURANCE, SURETY BONDS.

FRANKLIN J. PULFORD, President.
EDWARD P. TOWNE, Vice President.
CALVIN F. HOW, Secretary.
H. C. McMARTIN, Assistant Secretary.

THEY OFFER $100.00

For any Case of Nervous or Sexual Weakness in Manhood They Treat and Fail to Cure.

No fake cure, but a scientific treatment administered by physicians in good standing, and **specialists in their line.** The State Medical Company cures Lost Vitality, Nervous and Sexual Weakness, and restores Life Force in old and young men. They will guarantee to cure you or forfeit $100 should they fail, where their medicines are taken according to directions. **No money required in advance.** Deposit the money with your banker to be paid to them when you are cured—not before. The State Medical Company is an incorporated company with a capital stock of $250,000, and their guarantee is worth 100 cents on the dollar. Their treatment is truly a **MAGICAL TREATMENT,** and may be taken at home under their directions, or they will pay railroad fare and hotel bills to all who prefer to go to headquarters, if they fail to cure. This company does not supply anything free; they charge a reasonable price if they effect a cure, and nothing if they don't, and they will tell you exactly what it will cost before you take it.

Full information on request. Write today.

STATE MEDICAL CO.,
SUITE 932 RAMGE BLOCK. OMAHA, NEB

Panton & White.

MME. YALE'S HAIR TONIC.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—It affords me great pleasure to call the attention of the public to the Excelsior Hair Tonic, which is the first and only remedy known to chemistry which positively turns gray hair back to its original color without dye. It has gone on record that Mme. M. Yale—wonderful woman chemist—has made the most valuable of all chemical discoveries. Mme. Yale personally indorses its action and gives the public her solemn guarantee that it has been tested in every conceivable way, and has proved itself to be the **only** Hair Specific. It **stops hair falling** immediately and creates a luxurious growth. Contains no injurious ingredient. Physicians and chemists invited to analyze it. It is not sticky or greasy; on the contrary it makes the hair soft, youthful, fluffy, and keeps it in curl. For gentlemen and ladies with hair a little gray, streaked gray, entirely gray, and with BALD HEADS, it is specially recommended.

Price $1.00, our special price 85c

MME. YALE'S REMEDIES

The very best the world produces.

	Her Price.	Our Price.
Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic restores the color of the hair and stops it from falling	$1.00	$ 85
Mme. Yale's Hair Cleanser, for Shampooing	1.00	85
Mme. Yale's Fruitcura (for female weakness)	1.00	85
Mme. Yale's La Freckla (for freckles)	1.00	85
Mme. Yale's Skin Food (small, for wrinkles	1.50	1.29
Mme. Yale's Skin Food (large	3.00	2.69
Mme. Yale's Bust Food (small, for developing neck, bust and arms)	1.50	1.29
Mme. Yale's Bust Food, (large	3.00	2.69
Mme. Yale's Complexion Face Powder, three shades—pink, white, brunette	50	39
Mme. Yale's Complexion Soap	25	19
Mme. Yale's Complexion Bleach (for moth patches and liver spots)	2.00	1.59
Mme. Yale's Complexion Cream (for softening and refining the skin)	1.00	85
Mme. Yale's Eyelash Grower (promoting growth of the eyebrows and lashes)	1.00	85
Mme. Yale's Special Lotion (pimple cure)	1.00	85
Mme. Yale's Special Ointment (black head cure)	1.00	85
Mme. Yale's Blood Tonic (purifying the blood)	1.00	85
Mme. Yale's Hand Whitener (makes the hands soft, delicate and white)	1.00	85
Mme. Yale's Elixir of Beauty (skin tonic)	1.00	85
Mme. Yale's Magical Secret (for softening water)	1.50	1.29
Mme. Yale's Great Scott (for removing superfluous hair)	5.00	3.00
Mme. Yale's Great Scott (small)	1.00	85
Mme. Yale's Jack Rose Leaves (liquid rouge)	1.00	85
Mme. Yale's Jack Rose Buds (lip salve)	1.00	85
Mme. Yale's Face Enamel, white and pink	1.50	1.29
Mme. Yale's Eyebrow Pencils	25	19
Mme. Yale's Fertilizer (for constipation)	1.50	1.29
Mme. Yale's Mole and Wart Extractor (large)	3.00	2.69
Mme. Yale's Mole and Wart Extractor (small)	1.00	85
Mme. Yale's Lily Skin Whitener	1.00	85
Mme. Yale's Skin Refiner	1.00	85
Mme. Yale's Complexion Brush	1.00	85
Mme. Yale's Antiseptic	1.00	85
Mme. Yale's Digestive Tablets (for indigestion, etc., large size)	1.00	85
Mme. Yale's Digestive Tablets (for indigestion, etc., small size)	50	39
Mme. Yale's Complexion Tablets (large size)	1.00	85
Mme. Yale's Complexion Tablets (small size)	50	39
Mme. Yale's Fertilizer Tablets (for constipation, large size)	1.00	05
Mme. Yale's Fertilizer Tablets (for constipation, small size)	50	39

BEAUTY SOUVENIRS.

We will present every lady calling at our drug department with Mme. Yale's two Scientific books, entitled "Woman's Wisdom" and "Book to Beauty." They contain advice from Mme. Yale on the subject of Health and Beauty that cannot be obtained from any other source.

Panton & White.

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist, Palladio, 'Phone No. 9.

Smoke Endion cigar. W. A. Foote.

Mrs. Fritz, the wife of Robert Fritz, formerly of the police force, and recently head sawyer at Gray's mill, died at St. Mary's hospital yesterday from shock consequent upon a severe surgical operation. The remains were taken to the home of Theodore Bartholdi, her brother. Arrangements for the funeral will probably be made today, and the interment is expected to occur on Sunday next.

In police court this morning one drunk paid a fine, and one went up the hill for ten days. A vag was let off with a suspended sentence and George Aronson will answer to a charge of using abusive language to a policeman this afternoon.

A reception will be given tomorrow evening by the Epworth league in the parlors of the First Methodist Episcopal church. The program will be patriotic. Miss Anna Farrell, Mrs. Cutter Miss Willcuts, Col. Harris and others taking part.

A farewell meeting for Evangelist J. O. Haddick will be held at the Bethel on Lake avenue tonight. The new evangelists, Messrs. Williamson and Hoffman, will be present. Special music will be given.

Kelly's hat works is reliable. Beware of fake hat solicitors.

Have your fine rugs and carpets cleaned, relaid and made over by the old and reliable carpet cleaners and upholsterers, Offle, Bayha & Co., furniture dealers. Tel. 435.

The annual report of the health officer will be ready for presentation early next week, and Secretary Hurlbut states that it will be the most comprehensive ever issued from that office.

Last evening was ladies' night at the Duluth Whist club and ten tables were playing. Miss Roberts and Miss McIntosh won the high score prizes. Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Lardner went over to Superior last evening and won the high score badges.

Thomas Catlin, the Floodwood man, had a hearing before United States Court Commissioner Pressnell last evening on the charge of selling liquor to Indians. He was held to the United States grand jury and bail was fixed at $200.

Edward Crani this morning began suit against the heirs of the late George C. Greenwood and a number of other defendants to clear title to two lots in Elyx. The complaint states that Greenwood claimed some interest in the lots, and that the other defendants claim them by virtue of judgments and claims against him. Alford & Hunt are the attorneys.

The Ladies' Union of Morley Congregational church will meet at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. McMullen, 205 South Seventeenth avenue east. This is the last meeting before the Easter sale.

Dan Manning, of Mahtowa, was brought to St. Mary's hospital today with a crushed leg from having a log roll over him. He will probably be laid up for five or six weeks.

The Glen Avon church will hold its annual congregational meeting tonight at 7:45. Reports will be made of the work accomplished during the past year and officers, trustees and Sabbath school officers will be elected. This meeting will be of unusual interest, and of great importance to the residents of this portion of the city.

The charter commission will meet this evening, and it may be the last meeting. One or two sections are to be revised, but in general the document is practically ready for signature.

Lieut. Day expects to open the United States hydrographic office about the first of next week. It will be located on the tenth floor of the Torrey building in the rear.

Second papers have been granted by the district court to Gerard Tonning and John Bodilly.

LI HUNG CHANG.

Will Define the Limits of Russia's Chinese Territory.

Pekin, March 31.—Li Hung Chang has been invested with full powers to proceed to Port Arthur to delimitate the territory recently leased to Russia by China.

SPAIN'S BATTERED BOAT.

Queenstown, March 31.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Audaz, which was seriously injured while on her way to Spain, necessitating her putting into Waterford for shelter and assistance, arrived here today escorted by the Osado, her sister ship, and entered the dock yard in the West passage. It will take a month to repair the Audaz.

The most you want is the least you get in The Saturday Herald.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARKS BROS. CO.

NORMANNA HALL—21st Avenue West and Superior Street, West End.

TONIGHT.

"The Counterfeiters."

The Last Week—March 28th to April 2nd.

10 AND 15 CENTS.

Grand Opera House, West Superior, April 4 to 16

AT WEST DULUTH

Work on Alleged Iron Mine Near Proctorknott Has Been Stopped.

NO IRON NEAR HERE

Country Around Duluth Has All Been Thoroughly Prospected—Other News.

Work on the alleged iron mine near Proctorknott is at a standstill, and it is doubtful if it will ever be resumed. Experienced miners attach no importance to the discoveries, and there is little likelihood that merchantable ore in paying quantities will ever be found in that vicinity. Recently an explorer called in an officer of one of the large mining companies in Duluth, and made the startling announcement that he had located a large, or, as he put it, "an inexhausible" deposit of good Bessemer ore. He was so enthusiastic and earnest in the telling of his story that the mining man consented to visit the property. A small test pit had been sunk on an iron formation, but only an insignificant amount of ore was in sight on a very narrow vein. The ore, instead of being Bessemer, was without value, even if the supply had been "inexhaustible," as represented, for it contained a large amount of titanium. The hills back of West Duluth have been thoroughly explored by experienced prospectors employed by the large companies, with the result that they are satisfied that iron ore which can be utilized by the furnace men does not exist there. There are immense bodies of titanic ore found in many places in Northern Minnesota, especially in Cook county, but up to this time no practical method has been discovered by which it can be blasted.

SHOULD TAKE HOLD OF IT.

"I notice," said a well known business man today, "that the St. James' parish is the only West Duluth organization that has taken any definite cognizance of the Home Consumers' league by appointing a vice president. West Duluth is more directly interested in the success of this movement than any other part of the city, and it seems to me that it should not be backward in giving it all the support in its power. It offers a practical means of encouragement of home industries, and it does not require the expenditure of a dollar. In this particular, at least, it differs from all other plans that have been suggested, and I can see no reason why the people of West Duluth should not take hold of it with a determination that will insure its success and permanency in this part of the city, where the manufacturing center of Duluth must be located."

THE LECTURE ON "CUBA."

The illustrated lecture on "Cuba" was listened to by a fair-sized audience in Great Eastern hall last night. The stereopticon views added much interest to the entertainment, showing, as they did, the condition of the starving Cubans and a picture of the Maine wreck, together with the principal ships in the American navy.

WEST DULUTH BRIEFS.

Quarterly meeting services will be held at the Proctorknott Methodist church tonight by Dr. Robert Forbes. Dr. Forbes returned today from a visit to the churches under his charge on the Mesaba range. He preached last night at Cloquet.

Mrs. M. Roach has gone to Story City, Iowa, accompanied by her children, to spend the summer with her mother.

August Lofgren, register of deeds, paid his first visit to his office in the court house this week today. He has been kept at home by a severe cold, from which he has not yet fully recovered.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Olin, at their home on State street, near Central avenue, this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hanlon, of West Duluth, report the birth of a son.

Wall paper, 5c per roll, at Nygren's.

WEST DULUTH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ride a Crescent, the strongest bicycle made. "The wheel that stands up." Roadsters, *$35;* Racers, *$50;* Chainless, *$75;* Tandems, *$75.*

WIELAND & WADE,

Reliable Dealers in Bicycles.

THEN THE GIRLS FLED.

It is amusing to people familiar with the Capitol to watch strangers examine it, and nowhere are these strangers so amusing as when they are in statuary hall, where there are a dozen or more "echo" stones, each of which creates a different sort of echo owing to the peculiarities of the acoustics created by the formation of the ceiling, says the Washington Times. Men and women, old and young, frequently afford the most amusing spectacles when the solemn guide exhibits the wonders of these "echo" stones. There are also two pillars, one on either side of the room, which are called the telephone columns, and a person speaking in a very low tone near one may be distinctly heard by one standing near the opposite pillar.

Yesterday a member's secretary was leaning against the pillar on the south side of the hall when he heard a voice say:

"Oh, dear, what shall I do? My skirt is falling off and I haven't got a pin."

The young fellow glanced around, saw no one near him, but observed two young women near the telephone pillar opposite. Instantly grasping the situation, he gruffly said in a low voice:

"Sew it on or use a hatpin."

He heard a slight scream, saw two young women look about the hall in a startled fashion, and, observing that no one was near, the one in distress exclaimed:

"Did you ever?"

"No, I never," replied the secretary as gruffly as before; "I use buttons."

This was too much for the young women and they precipitately fled.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Senator Allen of Nebraska Spoke In Behalf of Cuban Independence.

WARM IN THE HOUSE

Johnson of Indiana's Appeal For Peace Greeted With Cheers and Hisses.

Washington, March 31.—While the galleries of the senate were filled when that body convened today there was ample room for all. The fact that there was no prospect for consideration of the Cuban question, coupled with the understanding that no further undertaking would be taken until next week, seemed to detract public sentiment.

Mr. Frye, who reported yesterday from the committee on foreign relations a resolution calling on the president for the Cuban consular reports, requested that the resolution lie on the table until the committee desired to call it up. He added that the committee was constantly engaged in work and these were the reasons why the resolution should not be considered in the absence of the committee. Mr. Chandler objected to the making of any such contract as suggested.

Mr. Frye then moved that the report be sent to the foreign committee. Mr. Allen then reviewed his record upon the Cuban question, saying that he and former Senator Call of Florida were the first members to take a strong stand in favor of the independence of Cuba. Mr. Allen said if he could have his way he would support the erection of a republic of Cuba, with all the land and naval forces of the United States and force the construction of an independent nation over the ashes of Spain's sovereignty on the island.

Mr. Allen read voluminous extracts from speeches which he had made during the past two years to indicate that he had been constantly and consistently in favor of the independence of Cuba. He said that he had never wavered in the belief that Cuba would ultimately stand forth in the grand galaxy of republics and that she would press forward to future greatness.

He maintained that the United States stood as an elder brother to Cuba and unless we used our full duty towards her we would be guilty of base cowardice. The independence of Cuba must be wrestled from Spain—that hideous monster among nations—so that the people of that island should have the right to breathe the air of freedom. He held that the right of self government was inalienable and was as much the right of Cuba as for the people of the United States. Twice in forty years have the Cubans struggled for freedom, Mr. Allen declared, and now they stand in sight of that goal guided by the master, Gomez, he who will, in his time, be regarded as one of the greatest commanders and revolutionists of this century. He will live in the memory of thousands of patriotic people soloong as freedom shall have an abiding place with good people.

IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, March 31.—Crowded galleries again circled the walls of the house of representatives. The belief that there would be more stirring speeches attracted thousands to the capitol. Immediately after the reading of the journal, the house went into committee and proceeded with the consideration of the naval appropriation bill. An exciting incident was caused by Mr. Lewis, of Washington. In unmeasured terms he denounced the administration, which rumor said was considering a money indemnification for the murder of the Maine's sailors.

Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, replied in a heated speech. With withering sarcasm he declared the true solution of wiping the Spanish off the map would be to harness up the gentleman from Washington and turn him loose. But seriously, he declared that he despised this cry of war. A storm of hisses from the galleries followed this statement. Proceeding, he declared that if congress would restrain its zeal and keep its hands off, peace could be preserved. Mr. Johnson's speech attracted the most intense interest, cheers, applause and hisses at different times greeted it. It was an eloquent appeal for peace. War and its horrors he pictured in black colors; the anguish of the widows and the cries of the orphans. Every possible expedient should be urged and resorted to before we should permit ourselves to be driven into war. He feared congress was now driving the president on if, as has been stated, an ultimatum had been sent to Spain, and he believed it meant war. Spanish pride would, he said, not permit her to be forced. He cared nothing for the hisses or applause of the public. History would vindicate him.

Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader followed Mr. Johnson and charged that the refusal of the Republicans yesterday to vote freedom to Cuba was to give the president a chance to compel the island of Cuba to buy her liberties from the butchers of Spain. He declared that there was yet a chance to avert war. Within forty-eight hours he said, a representative of the Cuban republic had told him that Cuba did not desire to involve the United States in war, all she desired was recognition so she could buy arms and ammunition and in a few months she would be free. So eloquently did he describe the horrors of war as they had come home to the Southern people, that members of the floor and in the galleries actually wept, and when in conclusion he declared that his side was for free Cuba without war if possible, but with war if necessary, the demonstration in the galleries was overwhelming.

Gen. Grosvenor declared that the statement that the administration proposed to dictate or had suggested the purchase of Cuba by the insurgents was contemptible. The administration, he said, was anxious for the freedom of Cuba, and no one from the president down would agree to anything except the absolute independence of Cuba. (Republican applause.) In conclusion, he declared that Cuba would be free by American intervention. A declaration of Cuban independence without this action would be valueless. The army and navy would back up the administration's policy. War preparations were going on night and day, said Gen. Grosvenor. What does it mean? Not that we shall declare Cuba free and do nothing. What did it mean that we were buying warships abroad? The president would not miss this brilliant opportunity to place his name in the list of fame beside that of Lincoln. When all was over, the echo of the country would shout his name in general acclaim.

MIRABAL THE CUBAN.

His Romantic Life of Adventure in the Interest of the Cubans.

Became an Outlaw to Save His Brother's Life—Colonel With Gomez.

Among the many characters, says a correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean, who are participating in that awful tragedy of life and death now taking place in Cuba, none is more interesting, more picturesque or more personally charming than Nicasio Mirabel, the outlaw colonel of Santa Clara. His name has been used throughout the island to frighten children, and his presence has frequently caused the Spanish guardia civilia to tremble in fear. And yet this man is one of the most handsome, kind-hearted and courteous individuals whom I ever met.

Birth made Mirabel a gentleman; fate made him a bandit; the war for Cuban independence has made him a hero. Some of the vicissitudes of a fearfully eventful life has marred the dignity, the bearing and the instincts of the gentleman, all of which were Mirabel's inheritance, and yet for many years this man has been hunted like a wild beast. A price is on his head today, although he is one Gen. Gomez's most trusted and active officers, the colonel of a division in the insurgent army.

I shall never forget my first meeting with Mirabel, nor the cordial reception given me. It was in the edge of a dense forest near the Moron and Jucuro trocha, where camp had been made and dinner just served. As I dismounted, Mirabel arose from the ground and exchanged greetings with all the courtesy of a host to some invited guest. Leading me to the little spot of palm-covered grass which did duty for a cloth, he remarked: "You will pardon our somewhat primitive table service. Had I know of your coming a few little comforts might have been provided. Be seated while I manufacture for us a couple of plates." Saying which he proceeded to carve two ocean-shaped pieces of majagua from the great, thin, flat leaf stock of the royal palm.

"Miguel, will you bring us a few native napkins?" A moment later several pieces of soft brown cloth-like material was stripped from another variety of low palm and placed beside the home-made plates. "I am glad you have your own fork, Mr. Reno; the fact is my last civilized cutlery slipped through a hole in one of the sarones, during a somewhat hurried march this spring. Thanks. Keep it; I have learned during the past fifteen years to accommodate myself to the exigencies of camp life. You will, I think, find that roast pig excellent. For the jayaca (stew) I cannot say as much. My regular chef was killed last Tuesday. But the honey is from nature's own hives, and I can recommend it." And thus he chatted on, with a manner so courteous and yet so unassuming, that no one could help feeling perfectly at ease.

The chivalry of an old-time knight comes as naturally to Nicasio Mirabel as fighting. And a fighter he is, both with hand and brain. I have seen him go into action, mounted on his big gray mule with a smile on his face which would suggest an absolute liking for danger. "The battlefield is a good place to get rid of the blues," he once remarked to me. A rent in his shirt or trousers is far more serious to him than a bullet hole in his leg, unless it really cripples him. He is by far the best dressed officer in the insurgent army, the only one I met who sports a small diamond in the front of his negligee.

I found him rather averse to any discussion of his past life. Once only did he refer to it in conjunction with the cause of Cuban liberty. "I am an outlaw," he said, "because I have, and will, fight Spanish law as long as I live.

"They call me a bandit, too. Well, perhaps I am that also. It is true that I have robbed Spaniards of their ill-gotten money but it was for the benefit of the revolution. I have never profited by it myself. Delegate Palma will tell you that I sent $40,000 to the treasury of the Cuban legation in New York, with which to purchase arms and ammunition. I have never stolen a dollar in my life. I have simply levied upon wealthy Spanish residents in order to increase the 'revolutionary fund.' In the beginning of the war I appropriated a few hundred rifles from the enemy's arsenal, but we needed them in the cause of liberty."

From one of Mirabel's staff I learned a great deal of his early life. He was born in Santa Clara province, the son of a wealthy planter, about forty-five years ago. He was very much a favorite in society and always noted for his exquisite taste and courteous manners. His brother, a quick-tempered and rather reckless fellow, became involved in a quarrel, and shot and killed his opponent. There were no witnesses to the deed, and the victim lived just long enough to proclaim Mirabel as his slayer, but did not say which Mirabel. Nicasio hurried to his brother's house and offered to take his place. "You have a wife and children," he said. "You must provide for and protect them. You cannot afford to fly. I have no one. I fired the shot, understand. Don't dare deny it. Adios; God bless you," and off he rode, an innocent fugitive from justice, with a price of $5,000 on his head. His flight proved his guilt to the satisfaction of the law, and all the guardia civilia of Santa Clara were sent in pursuit. Some, who, for love of reward, pressed him too hard, never lived to come back, and thus commenced Mirabel's life as a bandit and outlaw.

Many are the stories told of him in Cuba. One will illustrate: Morning found him near the city of Sanctus Espiritu with two mounted companions and with quite an appetite for breakfast. Riding up to the gateway of an humble farmhouse, Mirabel dismounted and asked the old man who stood in the door if it would be convenient for him to have a little breakfast prepared for himself and companions.

"My wife is dead. I am alone," the old man replied, "but you are welcome. I will do the best I can for you."

"Indeed," said Mirabel, "I am sorry. Let me help you make the coffee," and he did so. During the meal which followed Mirabel remarked upon the beauty of two oxen yoked in the yard. "They are a fine pair, and ought to be profitable to you."

"They might if they were mine," the old man replied, "but they belong to my rich neighbor on yonder hill above us. I have to pay him $2 a day for the use of them."

"Too bad, you will never get rich in that way. What does your neighbor ask for the oxen?"

"Five hundred dollars is the price, I believe."

"Well," remarked Mirabel, "I am a stranger to you, but I am going to make you a present of the animals." And so saying he counted out $500 in gold, handed it to the astonished man, and requested one of his companions to accompany their host to the house of the wealthy Spaniard on the hill. "Buy the oxen and bring back a receipt for the money," was his injunction. The trade was consummated, and the receipt brought back, which Mirabel took, and lifting his hat to his host, rode away.

Proceeding immediately to the house on the hill he produced the receipt and thus addressed the writer of it: "You will pardon me; my name is Mirabel. I have with me proof that you have just been paid $500 in gold. I don't wish to inconvenience you, but I must have that amount of money at once. I need it very badly. I will give you a receipt for the amount if you wish." But the planter did not wait for any receipt. The mention of Mirabel's name and the peculiar way in which he toyed with the butt of his revolver was quite enough. The money was handed over, followed by many maledictions, but not until Mirabel and his companions were out of hearing.

His favorite way of raising revenue was to barter the owner of some wealthy estate and hold him prisoner for ransom. Thousands of dollars were raised in this way, most of which were used to pave the way for the present revolution. But there came a time when life found another charm for the bold and gentlemanly bandit. Chance one day brought him face to face with a very handsome young lady. She was visiting the suburbs of Santa Clara, but lived in Puerto Principe. It was Mirabel's fate. Neither adventure nor gold longer had charm for him. He could think only of two beautiful eyes in Camaguey, and hither he followed them, but not as Nicasio Mirabel. A handsome and quietly dressed man suddenly appeared in the city of Puerto Principe and there took up his residence, doing business under the name of Rafael Roche. Every one respected and esteemed him as one of the most prosperous merchants of Camaguey. Soon after he carried his bride, the young lady with beautiful eyes, to his charming little villa in the edge of the city, and there they lived, happily and peacefully, for over three years. To her alone he told the story of his past. But she noted him and it did not matter.

Placards were at different times posted all over the province describing "Mirabel, the outlaw," and offering a heavy reward for his capture, dead or alive. Rafael Roche used to read these reports of his escapades with great interest, and make occasional suggestions for the possible capture of the bandit.

But the old saying, "murder will out," came true in his case, as it has in many others. Some secret service agent from Santa Clara one day recognized Roche as the famous outlaw and communicated the fact to the guardia civilia. Forty of them surrounded his house that night. Mirabel was alone with his wife, dreaming of anything but danger. But his wife was always apprehensive for his safety. She it was who first discovered the forty dark riders who were cautiously approaching the house. They did not come up boldly, for they knew from experience that he would fight it out to the death and that some of them would never again see the morning.

Mirabel's horse was tied near the front door and they felt sure that he would make a rush for it. But he didn't. From one of the front windows he opened fire on the guardia civilia, while his wife cleared the way for an escape by the rear. Then the brave little woman took his place and blazed away at the enemy in front, while her husband rushed out of backdoor, taking the guards by surprise and, successfully fighting his way through them, gained the open and leaped on the back of a riderless horse, which bore him to the woods and safety.

Once more he was, by virtue of necessity, an outlaw, and remained such until the beginning of the present revolution, when he immediately took the field for the freedom and independence of Cuba. When the first detachment of young men from Camaguey sprang to arms they found waiting for them 106 rifles and a barrel of ammunition which Mirabel had collected. When Gen. Gomez, in June of 1895, entered Camaguey short of ammunition, Mirabel took his little party of tried veterans and captured the fortified town of Alta Gracia, fifteen miles from Puerto Principe, turning over all the much-needed military stores to the "army of liberty."

One incident only has occurred to mar Mirabel's military career. The Spanish government, realizing Mirabel's wonderful bravery and knowledge of the country, sent him an offer of $20,000 in gold and the rank of major if he would abandon the Cuban cause and join the forces of Spain. This fact was made known to Gomez, who caused his arrest and trial on the charge of contemplated desertion to the enemy. But Mirabel proved his innocence so conclusively that he was not only acquitted, but made a colonel on Gomez's staff, which rank he now holds.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. W. A. Steiner has returned from New York city.

Miss Mamie Humes left for Two Harbors today to open millinery parlors in Schrenier & Moulton's department store. She will be away for the summer.

Miss Kathryn Horrigan has gone to Cloquet as bookkeeper and stenographer for Johnson, Wentworth company. She has just completed a course at the Business university.

Herbert Haney, who has just graduated from the Business University, has gone to Two Harbors to accept the position of bookkeeper for the Luntz Lumber company.

J. E. Woodworth, of Minneapolis, is at the St. Louis.

C. S. Timberlake is up from St. Paul today, a guest at the Spalding.

L. A. Kelsey, of Tonawanda, N. Y., is among today's arrivals at the Spalding.

F. R. Wright, of Port Huron, Mich., is at the Spalding.

F. B. Howell, Northwestern representative of the Illinois Steel company, with headquarters at St. Paul, is registered at the Spalding.

A. E. Gifford, a Chicago lumberman, registered at the Spalding today.

John S. Snapp of the legal department of the Great Northern railroad, is in the city from St. Paul, a guest at the Spalding.

C. O. Nelson and wife, of Fergus Falls, are guests at the Spalding.

John Millen of the Alger-Smith Lumber company, came down from the range today and registered at the Spalding.

N. McPhee, of Two Harbors, is at the St. Louis.

C. W. Johnson, of Minneapolis, is a guest at the St. Louis.

L. G. Bryan is up from Two Harbors today, a guest at the St. Louis.

A. E. McEwen and D. Dowlin, of Ottawa, Canada, are among today's arrivals at the St. Louis.

W. W. Sheafe, of Beloit, Wis., registered at the St. Louis this afternoon.

Mrs. Edward Chandler underwent an operation for appendicitis yesterday at St. Mary's hospital and is resting easily today.

OHIO'S MILITIA INSPECTION.

Columbus, Ohio, March 31.—Capt. James M. Bruns, Seventeenth United States infantry, has been detailed by the secretary of war to report to Governor Bushnell as inspector of the Ohio National Guard.

SMOKE THE TOM DINHAM CIGAR.

TOM DINHAM.

THE TOM DINHAM CIGAR

Is manufactured from the best Havana tobacco grown in Cuba. It contains two-third Havana and one-third Havana seed. In quality of tobacco there is nothing that excels it. It is strictly hand-made; manufactured by union labor in a union shop. None genuine without the Union Label and a fac-simile of the manufacturer's signature. **DINHAM CIGAR CO., Manufacturer, Duluth, Minn.**

BUSINESS SUCCESS

May be achieved through the advertising columns of TheEvening Herald. Everybody reads The Herald because it gives the news and is the popular family newspaper.

HERALD WANT ADS

Will procure anything procurable.
Will sell anything salable.
Will rent anything that is rentable.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage which was duly executed and delivered by Angus R. Macfarlane and Catharine H. Macfarlane, his wife, mortgagors, to William D. Himmelreich, mortgagee, bearing date November first (1st), 1895, and which was duly recorded in the register of deeds' office for St. Louis County, Minnesota, on November eleventh (11th), 1895, at 8:50 o'clock a. m., in Book one hundred thirty (130) of mortgages, on page three hundred nineteen (319) thereof; such default consisting in the non-payment of four semi-annual installments of interest upon the debt and principal note secured by said mortgage, each amounting to the sum of $70, which become due respectively on May 1st, 1896, November 1st, 1896, May 1st, 1897, and November 1st, 1897, no part of any of which has ever been paid; by reason whereof said mortgagee has elected to exercise the option to him given by the terms of said mortgage, by heretofore declaring, and he does hereby declare, the whole principal sum secured by said note and mortgage, with all accrued interest thereon, and exchange, to be now due and payable.

And whereas there is therefore claimed to be due, and there is actually due, upon said mortgage debt, at the date of this notice, the sum of two thousand three hundred fifty-seven ($2357) dollars, principal, interest and exchange;

And whereas said mortgage contains a power of sale in due form, which has become operative by reason of the defaults above mentioned, and no action or proceeding, at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of said power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made, said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described therein, situate in St. Louis County, Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: All of lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10), in block numbered six (6), Third Glen Avon Division of Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof on file of record in the office of the register of deeds in and for said St. Louis County, Minnesota; which premises will be sold by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on the thirtieth (30th) day of April, A. D. 1898, at ten (10) o'clock a. m., at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five dollars attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from date of sale, as by law provided.

Dated March 17th, 1898.

WILLIAM D. HIMMELREICH,
Mortgagee.

FRANCIS W. SULLIVAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Duluth Evening Herald, March-17-24-31-April-7-14-21.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—

Default has been made in the payment of the sum of three hundred ninety-four and 95-100 dollars, which amount is claimed to be due and is due, owing and unpaid at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly made and delivered by Levi Forest (unmarried), mortgagor, to Alexander Macrae, mortgagee, bearing date the 2d day of February, 1891, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for St. Louis County, Minnesota, on the 6th day of February, 1891, at 8 o'clock a. m., in Book 82 of mortgages, on page 163, which mortgage and the debt thereby secured were duly assigned by said Alexander Macrae to the undersigned Chauncey F. Carter, who is now the owner and holder thereof, by written instrument, bearing date the 12th day of February, 1891, and duly recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 3d day of April, 1891, at 4 o'clock p. m., in Book 74 of mortgages, on page 342

And whereas, said mortgage contains a power of sale which power by reason of said default has become operative and no action or proceeding, at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of said power of sale and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described and situate in St. Louis County, Minnesota, to-wit: Lots numbered thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32), block numbered nineteen (19), Hunter's Grassy Point Addition to Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof, which premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, Minnesota, at the front door of the court house of said county, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state on Saturday, the 23d day of April, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, together with twenty-five dollars attorneys' fee, stipulated in said mortgage and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as by law provided.

Dated March 9th, 1898.

CHAUNCEY F. CARTER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

RICHARDSON & DAY,
Attorneys for said Assignee of Mortgagee, Duluth, Minn.
Duluth Evening Herald, March-10-17-24-31-April-7-14.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL
complete

WAITING ON SPAIN

President McKinley Says He Expects a Definite Answer From Madrid.

ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

He Hopes That the Issue Will Come to an Early Adjustment.

Washington, March 31.—There was little to disturb the quiet of the White House during the early morning today. Callers were late in arriving and the president, a little fatigued from the numerous conferences and exciting events of yesterday, had an opportunity for some rest before beginning the important work of the day. It was almost 10 when he arose from the breakfast table and began to look over his mail. After the president had had a conference with some of his official staff it was said that no message would be sent to congress during the day in all probability. The rapid fire of diplomatic communications between Washington and Madrid, however, make unforeseen developments possible, at any moment.

Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, was the first caller today. He came to introduce a young friend from his district and the three chatted together for a short time. Shortly afterwards a number of representatives arrived. Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania; Hawley, of Texas; Stewart and Jenkins, of Wisconsin; Fletcher, of Minnesota; Adams, of Pennsylvania, were among them. Mr. Jenkins wanted to present a constituent. Several others wanted to congratulate the president on his attitude and assure him that they approved the course taken thus far.

Representative Adams informed the president of the action taken at the conference of Republican Cuban sympathizers yesterday, and the two conferred very briefly over the situation. Afterwards Mr. Adams stated to reporters that he could not reveal what had been told him. Gen. Grosvenor said that he thought there was no change in the situation, but added: "All Americans are in suspense at this time." Mr. Fletcher's call was purely a personal one. Representatives Kirkpatrick and Butler, of Pennsylvania, called together and went over the situation with the president.

President McKinley stated the situation today to members substantially as follows: The administration is simply awaiting definite responses from Madrid. Negotiations are in progress and all will depend upon the effect of these. The administration desires to avoid anything tending to precipitate and undue haste in a matter so fraught with the gravest consequences. It is struggling for peace so far as national honor and dignity will permit. It is hoped that the issue will come to a definite and early adjustment. If it can be settled peaceably it will be gratifying and if satisfactory conclusions cannot be reached within a day the administration will still hope for it to be effected before the week closes. Meantime he advised them that in his opinion there should be no rabid and excited talk; cool judgment should dictate action in a matter which involves national honor, and which will either bring the country out of the crisis peaceably with credit, or plunge it into war.

The president further expressed his gratification at the sentiment of congress, which favored giving a little longer time for the administration to act and he cited the necessity for awaiting the final effect of the dispatches in process of communication between the two governments.

Representative Hopkins, of Illinois, one of the committee appointed at the Republican conference last night had an early interview with the president. His call, however, was independent of the committee's mission, that body not calling until later in the day. Mr. Hopkins said he felt that the Republican party would stand together in the crisis. The administration has intimated its intention to act as speedily as possible, and he believed those who were for Cuban intervention would await a proper time before acting in advance of the president.

Representative Hopkins added that he believed the house, although by an immense majority in favor of intervention and Cuban independence, would await the action of the president for a proper time. His early visit had no connection with the pending situation and he explained that the committee appointed would call in a body during the afternoon to manifest to the president the general desire that there should be a quick decisive step to secure immediate independence of the Cuban republic.

Representative McMillin of Tennessee called with State Treasurer E. B. Craig of Tennessee, who he introduced to the president. They had a brief personal chat. A delegation from the Merchants' and Manufacturers' club of Baltimore, twelve strong, and headed by President Baldwin, presented to the president the resolutions for peace adopted by that organization.

Secretary Bliss was closeted with the president for a half an hour or more and Attorney General Griggs brought over some papers for the president's consideration and took note of what has taken place since last seeing him. Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, was also with him for some time.

SPANISH SECURITIES.

London, March 31.—On the stock exchange this morning Spanish 4s opened lower, 52¾, and further declined to 52⅛, but later rallied slightly to 52⅜.

Paris, March 31, 1 p. m.—Spanish 4s opened unsettled on the bourse today at 52 15-16 against 53¼.

Barcelona, March 31.—Spanish 4s are quoted at 53.3 on the bourse today.

London—4 p. m.—Spanish later advanced and closed at 53, a net loss of ½ from yesterday's close.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

House Body Meets But Chairman Hitt Is Absent.

Washington, March 31.—The house committee on foreign affairs met today at 11 o'clock. Chairman Hitt was unable to be present and Mr. Adams presided. Before going into the committee, the Republican members announced their intention of postponing action until Monday in view of the communications the president had made to members who called upon him yesterday and today. It was said that they did not wish to embarrass the president, when he felt the pending diplomatic negotiations should be given more time. All the Republicans seem agreed upon this point which means that no action will be taken at present. Some of the Democrats will insist upon immediate action, but it is probable that others, in view of the representations that will be made by members, who have seen the president, will not be so insistent and will consent to the delay asked.

The Democratic plan is not intervention, but independence. Several members have introduced independence resolutions and they will ask for consideration of them if any action is to be taken.

It was expected that there would be some discussion of the Maine incident and some Republicans thought the consideration of the report and testimony might be proceeded with. The whole tendency of the Republicans was not to do anything at present.

The house committee on foreign affairs adjourned at noon today without action. There was a general exchange of views and it was decided that it was only fair to the administration to give it the few days asked to see if the terms proposed will be agreed to by Spain before taking aggressive action.

The Democrats of the committee attempted to force immediate action, but the Republicans, standing by their agreement of yesterday, to wait until Monday, steadily set their faces against having their hands forced, until Monday. They stated that if the present negotiations failed they would be willing to act on Monday.

Mr. Clark moved that the sub-committee on the Cuban question be discouraged from the further consideration of his resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba and all kindred resolutions. No vote was taken on this proposition the opinions occupying the time until the hour of adjournment in discussing the situation and arguing that the president in courtesy should have the few additional days he had asked before action was taken.

Mr. Adams, who saw the president this morning, said the negotiations would succeed or fail before Monday. Mr. Clark's motion was pending when the committee adjourned.

Mr. Quigg, at 12 o'clock, moved an adjournment until Monday, the regular meeting of the committee being Tuesday. Mr. Pearson moved an amendment to make the day to which the adjournment should be taken Saturday, and Mr. Williams, who bore the brunt of the Democratic fight against any further delay whatever, moved to meet tomorrow. Mr. Pearson's amendment was withdrawn and Mr. Williams' voted down by a strict party vote. Mr. Quigg's motion was then agreed to.

While the committee was in session, Representative Marsh of Illinois, who has a resolution before the committee for the declaration of war, went to the door of the committee and attempted to gain admission. The committee, however, had given the doorkeeper instructions neither to allow any one to enter nor to bring in a card. Mr. Marsh said he desired to urge the committee, if they decided to formulate a declaration of war, not to slight the blowing up of the Maine. "The murder of our sailors by Spain," said he, "is the strongest ground upon which we can go to war."

"FIGHT IT OUT."

Stirring Telegram Sent By Congressman to Cuban Junta.

Washington, March 31.—Representative C. B. Beach, of Ohio, has sent the following telegram to President Palma of the Cuban junta: "Having maintained the war for three years by their own bravery, resources and sacrifices unprecedented in all history, will the Cubans accept compromise when they can overhear in the threat of their brutal enemy a death rattle? God forbid. Will compromise give you back your son? Will it unrape your daughter? Will it revive the mother who urged them on with the last breath which starvation allowed? Fight it out. Uncle Sam is dusting off his uniform."

MORE TROUBLE FOR SPAIN.

Germany Sends a Cruiser to Back Up a Demand.

Berlin, March 31.—Germany has commenced diplomatic representations to Spain relative to the Cannamaba case, and the German cruiser Gelr. on her way to Bahia, has been ordered to get ready to proceed to Cuba, if satisfaction is not quickly forthcoming.

HAS NOT BEEN NOTIFIED.

No Official Notice of Reconcentrado Order Received.

Washington, March 31.—The state department has received no official word as to the decree issued by Capt. Gen. Blanco rescinding the reconcentrados in Santa Clara and other provinces. It is regarded as an extremely important if not the most important development of a favorable character thus far secured.

DELAYED BY EARTHQUAKE.

San Francisco, March 31.—Owing to damage by last night's earthquake, work has been shut down in the Mare Island navy yard temporarily and 1700 employes are idle. Only two of the buildings escaped damage.

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OPPOSES YIELDING

Sagasta Says He Personally Objects to Granting American Demands.

REJECT THE TERMS

This Is the Advice Given Him By Other Spanish Leaders.

Madrid, March 31.—At the conference yesterday between Senor Sagasta, the premier, Senor Gamazo and Senor Silvela, leader of the Conservatives, the premier unfolded the terms proposed by the United States minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and the opposition leaders counselled their rejection. Senor Sagasta replied that personally, he was not disposed to accede to them. He added that he would like to submit the question of the loss of the Maine, which was not touched upon at his conference with Gen. Woodford, to the European powers.

The feeling in Madrid today is pessimistic. The newspapers here are ignorant of the actual proposals of the United States, but are arguing no surrender. The Herald, (Independent) and the Nacional (Conservative) oppose even the suggestive armistice, and the Correro (Liberal) makes a furious appeal to Don Carlos.

SPAIN'S CABINET COUNCIL.

Will Probably Not Agree to Proposals of United States.

Madrid, March 31.—The cabinet council today last de an hour and a half. Crowds of people watched the arrival and departure of the nobilities; but otherwise there was no evidence of interest in the subject in Madrid.

Nothing definite yet is known concerning the decision arrived at, and it is expected it will not be revealed until after the conference with Gen. Woodford, the United States minister. The impression prevails, however, that Spain will not agree to the proposals of the United States. Senor Sagasta, the premier, in an interview today declared he would do everything possible to maintain peace, "but," he added, "we cannot submit to any attack on the honor or integrity of the country."

PATRIOTISM IN SPAIN.

Naval Aid Theater Show Brings Some High Prices.

Madrid, March 31.—The rush for seats for the performance at the Royal theater in behalf of the Spanish navy increases. The queen has paid 50,000 pesetas for a box, the Spanish ministry paid 5000 pesetas for boxes, and several capitalists are taking seats at 150,000 pesetas, the Countess Bornos paid 100,000 pesetas, the Marquis Laguna paid 25,000 pesetas, the Bank of Spain paid 500,000 pesetas and other organizations and individuals paid enormous sums.

CONTINGENT WAR FUND.

New York Governor's Address Followed By Appropriation.

Albany, N. Y., March 31.—Governor Black has sent to the legislature an emergency message advising an immediate appropriation of $1,000,000 as a contingent war fund.

Governor Black's message says: Events are now transpiring of so grave and general import that the attention of every enlightened people is fixed upon our own. The crisis which our national government meets involves considerations which affect the future of the race. To aid that government by approval and support; to sustain its hand when raised for justice and fair play is the duty of every state. No hour has ever been so full of peril that New York has faltered while it passed. Because of her past history and her present greatness, she should be the first to understand the meaning of today.

After long reflection and with an earnest desire to do that which ought to be done, and to refrain from that which ought not to be done, I recommend that before you adjourn you take such action as desirable, to provide against such urgent needs as the future may disclose. I hope the day is still remote which shall consume the means you set apart. But if the time should come when forbearance and national self respect can no longer stay together there can be but one answer to the duty thus arising. I believe you will, not in haste or anger toward any other people, but in the deliberate purpose to defend your own, and as a sign of hope to the struggling and distressed, realizing that patriotism without preparation is as frgile as a dream, so act that the enlightened sentiment of the world will justify you.

Immediately on receipt of the message a bill in conformity with its suggestions was introduced and passed unanimously. In the senate the reading of the message was followed immediately by the reading of the assembly appropriation bill, which was passed by a unanimous vote. The bill was engrossed and sent to the governor, who signed it as soon as it reached him. The National Guard of the state will now be prepared for war on a minute's notice.

ST. LOUIS NAVAL MILITIA.

Clash Between the State and National Governments.

St. Louis, March 31.The Post Dispatch today says: Lieut. Commander F. H. Hunicke and a party of gentlemen interested in the St. Louis naval militia, will go to Washington next week for a conference with the heads of the navy department regarding the equipment. As matters now stand, further progress in organizing the naval reserves is hindered by a clash between the state and national government.

Adjutant Bell declares that the reserves cannot bear arms, without becoming a part of the Missouri State Guards. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt's idea is to detach all these battalions from the state control and place them upon a national basis. The formation of the St. Louis reserves was the first to occur under his administration and the assistant secretary attempted to put his scheme into motion by nationalizing Capt. Hunicke and body.

FOR A COALING STATION.

Purchase of a Danish West Indian Island Favored.

Washington, March 31.—Senator Lodge has reported from the committee on foreign relations a bill directing the president of the United States to purchase the Danish West India Islands of St. Crix, St. Thomas and St. John, or any of them, for a naval and coaling station. The purchase is to be made up on such terms as he may in his discretion deem advisable. Five million dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated for the purchase.

MARINE HOSPITAL SURGEON.

Judge Morris Temporarily Relieved From His Embarrassment.

Washington, March 31.—(Special to The Herald.)—Congressman Morris has been temporarily relieved from his embarrassment in the selection of a marine hospital surgeon at Duluth. His latest information is that Dr. Sherwin, the present incumbent of the office, has reconsidered his determination to resign. This being the case, Drs. Robinson and Magie, the leading candidates, will have to wait a while before one or the other of them begins to draw a salary from the government.

WIRE AND NAIL TRUST.

Cleveland Plants Are Formally Absorbed By It.

Cleveland, March 31.—The newly formed wire and nail trust will tomorrow take charge of the big Cleveland plant of the H. P. Nail company, the American Wire company and the Consolidated Steel and Wire company. The following notice was posted at the nail works today: "On April 1 the H. P. Nail company will cease to exist, the works having been sold to the American Steel and Wire company. All our employes are herewith discharged at the end of March. Anybody desiring employment with the new company must make application on or before April 9."

One thousand hands are employed at the H. P. Nail works. The new trust will control about 75 per cent of the country's total output of nails, wire, wire nails and wire products.

FLOOD FEARS VANISH.

Clear Weather Drives Away Alarm at Ohio Points.

Cincinnati, March 31.—All fear of another rise in the Ohio river here is averted today by the clear weather and the light rainfall at up-river points yesterday. The river is now falling at Pittsburg, and with the exception of the crest of yesterday's flood, now below Wheeling, is falling at all points as far down as Louisville. At 11 a. m. here the stage was 58.2½, falling nearly one-tenth of a foot each hour.

GEN. WHEELER RESIGNS.

Another Incident of the Illinois St. Patrick's Day Row.

Chicago, March 3.—At the request of Governor Tanner, Brig. Gen. Harris A. Wheeler, commanding the First brigade of the Illinois guard has forwarded his resignation. No definite reason for the request is known, but it is understood that it grew out of the permission granted by Gen. Wheeler to the militia regiment to parade in Chicago on St. Patrick's day. Gen. Wheeler declined to say anything at present.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DEMAND.

England Wants a Lease of Wei Hai Wei From China.

Pekin, March 30.—(Delayed in Transmission).—Great Britain demands a lease of Wei-Hai-Wei, the fortified port of the Shan Tung peninsula, captured by the Japanese during their war with China, and since held by them, pending the payment of the war indemnity, in order to readjust the balance of power. Another demand, the nature of which is not yet disclosed, is made by Great Britain.

ILLINOIS VILLAGE SCORCHED.

Chicago, March 31.—Fire today destroyed most of the business section of Barrington, Ill., thirty-two miles northwest of Chicago. Fourteen persons, most of them boarders at the Vermilia hotel, barely escaped with their lives. Loss, $43,000; insurance, about $27,000.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Washington, March 31.—The president today sent these nominations to the senate: James H. Bollon, to be surveyor of customs, port of Sioux City, Iowa; S. L. Overstreet, attorney general for the territory of Oklahoma; Walter H. Faulkner, of Texas, to be consul at Durango, Mexico.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 31.—Because Bertha A. Spiegle would not marry him William Hillman, a farmer of Munhall township, near here, shot and killed her and then cut his throat with a razor. The girl was 15 years old, and refused Hillman on account of her youth. Hillman will die.

Do not miss reading the want ads on page 3. There is money-saving information in every one.

ORDER FOR HEARING ON CLAIMS.—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis —ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, March 31st, 1898.

In the matter of the estate of Anton Sneve, Deceased:

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Annie Sneve, of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the probate office in Duluth, in said county, on Monday, the third day of October, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination in The Duluth Evening Herald, a daily newspaper printed and published at Duluth, in said county.

Dated at Duluth, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1898.

By the Court,
PHINEAS AYER,
Judge of Probate.

(Seal.)
Duluth Evening Herald, Mch-21-Apr-7-11.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS

Council Chamber, City of Duluth, March 28, 1898.

Regular meeting.

Roll call.

Aldermen present: Burg, Crassweller, Cromwell, Crowley, Duren, Griffin, Krumsieg, Nelson, Richardson, Sang, Simpson, Tischer, Trevillion, Mr. President—14.

Absent: Aldermen Johnson, Jefferson—2.

Upon motion of Alderman Crassweller the minutes of the meeting of March 21 were approved.

From his honor the mayor, submitting notice of summons and complaint, Anna Hogan vs. city of Duluth, received and filed; city clerk, transmitting bids for printing the proposed charter, C. E. Judd & Co., protest against awarding said work—Purchasing and supplies; American Exchange bank and First National bank, applications to be made city depositories—Auditing and finance; W. H. Munson, application for refund of assessment, Duluth Gas and Water company, notice concerning bills for gas and water—Claims; board of trustees Norwegian Danish M. E. church for use of Armory—Armory board; C. G. Anderson, for permission to erect frame building inside of fire limits—Fire department; Henry Rochat, application for position as superintendent of gas works—Received and filed; Olen & Henrickson, Olaf Sandstedt, P. C. Smith, William Borneman & Co., Edward Woodway, applications and bonds for license to sell intoxicating liquors—Police and license.

Board of public works, report on estimate heretofore made to Carroll-Porter Boiler and Tank company, notice of receipt for shops of Marinette Iron Works company—Waterworks; report on claim of Sarah O'Meara—Received and filed.

Building inspector and city attorney, inventories of city property in their possession—City property, buildings and markets.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

To the President and Common Council:

Your committee on auditing and finance to whom was referred applications of banks to become city depositories, having considered the same, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

L. J. RICHARDSON,
H. BURG,
Committee.

Resolved, that the applications of the American Exchange bank and the First National bank of Duluth, to become city depositories, be and are hereby accepted, and the said American Exchange bank of Duluth and the said First National bank of Duluth are hereby designated as city depositories, and said banks are hereby required to furnish to the city of Duluth bonds in the sum of $200,000 each.

Alderman Burg moved the adoption of the resolution, and it was declared adopted upon the following vote:

Yeas—Aldermen Burg, Crassweller, Cromwell, Crowley, Duren, Griffin, Krumsieg, Nelson, Richardson, Sang, Simpson, Tischer, Trevillion, Mr. President—14.

Nays—None.

Passed March 28, 1898.
Approved March 29, 1898.

HENRY TRUELSEN,
Mayor.

To the President and Common Council:

Your committee on city property, buildings and markets to whom was referred annual report of the board of park commissioners, having considered the same, recommend that the same be received and filed.

H. BURG,
THEO M. KRUMSIEG,
Committee.

To the President and Common Council:

Your committee on claims to whom was referred miscellaneous bills, having considered the same, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

DAVID SANG,
H. BURG,
Committee.

Resolved, that the following bills against the city be and are hereby allowed, and the city clerk is directed to draw orders on the city treasurer to pay the same as follows:

Burns & Cox $16 55
Farrell & Turnbull 22 91

Alderman Sang moved the adoption of the resolution, and it was declared adopted upon the following vote:

Yeas—Aldermen Burg, Crassweller, Cromwell, Crowley, Duren, Griffin, Krumsieg, Nelson, Richardson, Sang, Simpson, Tischer, Trevillion, Mr. President—14.

Nays—None.

Passed March 28, 1898.
Approved March 29, 1898.

HENRY TRUELSEN,
Mayor.

To the President and Common Council:

Your committee on police and license to whom was referred applications for license, having considered the same, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

J. L. CROMWELL,
G. E. DUREN,
GEORGE TISCHER,
Committee.

Resolved, that the applications for license to sell intoxicating liquors be and are hereby allowed, and the bonds accompanying same are hereby approved, as follows:

Gust Levin, No. 225 West Superior street.

T. B. Rickford, No. 206 West Superior street.

W. P. Wheaton, No. 222 Lake avenue south.

A. S. Schmid, No. 204 Lake avenue south.

Adolph Dreger, No. 206 South Fifth avenue west.

M. J. Dahlsten, No. 19 Second avenue west.

Alderman Duren moved the adoption of the resolution, and it was declared adopted upon the following vote:

Yeas—Aldermen Burg, Crassweller, Cromwell, Crowley, Duren, Griffin, Krumsieg, Nelson, Richardson, Sang, Simpson, Tischer, Trevillion, Mr. President—14.

Nays—None.

Passed March 28, 1898.
Approved March 29, 1898.

HENRY TRUELSEN,
Mayor.

To the President and Common Council:

Your committee on auditing and finance to whom was referred the following bills against the city, and the following salaries allowed and established for the ensuing year, to-wit:

	Per Annum.
Janitor city hall	1,140 00
Janitor Armory building	600 00
City engineer	2,200 00
Assistant city engineer	1,600 00
Draughtsman	1,000 00
Members board of public works, each	900 00
Clerk board of public works	1,000 00
	Per Month
Bookkeeper board of public works	65 00
	Per Annum.
Health officer, besides fees	850 00
	Per Month.
Secretary board of health	75 00
Meat inspector	65 00
Health inspectors, each	50 00
	Per Annum.
City assessor	1,500 00
	Per Month.
First clerk assessor	75 00
Other clerks and deputies per day	2 50
Poundmasters, per month, while on duty	50 00

Alderman Crassweller moved the adoption of the resolution, and it was declared adopted upon the following vote:

Yeas—Aldermen Burg, Crassweller, Cromwell, Crowley, Duren, Griffin, Krumsieg, Nelson, Richardson, Sang, Simpson, Tischer, Trevillion, Mr. President—14.

Nays—None.

Passed March 28, 1898.
Approved March 29, 1898.

HENRY TRUELSEN,
Mayor.

To the President and Common Council:

Your committee on ordinance and judiciary to whom was referred the ordinance relating to the proposed issue of $65,000.00 of water and light bonds of the city of Duluth, having considered the same recommend the following amendments and that said ordinance so amended be passed:

J. P. JOHNSON,
C. M. SIMPSON,
L. J. RICHARDSON,
Committee.

That sections 2 and 3 of the said ordinance be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. The city clerk of the city of Duluth is hereby ordered to cause notice to be published in The Duluth Evening Herald, of Duluth, Minnesota, and the St. Paul Dispatch, of St. Paul, Minnesota, daily newspapers published in said cities, once in each week for three (3) successive weeks, giving notice of the time and place when the common council of the city of Duluth will receive and examine sealed proposals for the purchase of said bonds, the sale thereof to be at a sum not less than the par value thereof, with interest accrued to date of delivery, and the right to reject any and all bids to be reserved by said city of Duluth. Such sale shall be by regular subscription and actual residents of the city of Duluth shall be preferred in case of bids otherwise equal; and any actual resident of the city of Duluth may bid on one or more of said bonds.

Section 3. All bids for said bonds shall be without condition or qualifications; excepting only that the city of Duluth shall furnish the written opinion of Dillon & Hubbard, Esqs., of New York city that the same are a valid and legal obligation of the city of Duluth, and shall be accompanied by a certified check on or certificate of deposit of a national bank, payable to the order of the city of Duluth, without condition, for an amount equal to one (1) per cent of the full face value of the bonds bid for, or by a good and sufficient bond in the said sum to be approved by the common council of said city, and conditioned that the party making said bid will, if awarded the sale, take the bonds and pay for them according to the terms of said bid and this ordinance, and that in case of failure so to do the city of Duluth shall have the right to sue upon said bond and to recover the full face thereof, which shall be, and in said bond shall be stated as being, the sum agreed upon as liquidated damages in case of failure thereof. And a condition of said bond shall be that the principal and sureties thereon expressly waive all question of any irregularity or illegality in any manner affecting the issue of the said bonds or as to the title of the property upon which said bonds shall be a lien, the intention of the bond being to secure only the payment of the said sum of money absolutely without any condition or defense thereto, if payment shall be required, and if favorable opinion of Dillon & Hubbard as aforesaid shall be furnished.

In all cases of bids received and not accepted, the check or certificate received therewith, shall thereupon be returned. In case said bonds are awarded to any bidder and the said bidder refuses to accept and pay for said bonds or any part thereof, within ten (10) days after notice, oral or written, that same are ready for delivery, said delivery to be made at the First National Bank of Duluth, Minnesota, the said amount of the certificate of deposit or check so furnished to the city, shall be retained by the city of Duluth, as its own, as and for liquidated damages for the breach of the contract on the part of the said bidder.

In case any bidder furnishing such certificate of deposit or check shall take the said bonds, said sum shall be credited to him on account of the payment thereof.

Section 6 to be amended by the insertion of the words, "or any part thereof" after the word "bonds" in the third from the last line, the section to read as follows:

Sec. 6. The issue of $295,000.00 water and light bonds of the city of Duluth, necessary to take up and redeem the outstanding first mortgage bonds of the Duluth Gas and Water Company, dated May 1st, 1886, maturing May 1st, 1906, shall be substantially in the form herein given and in the preceding section number 5 and coupons attached thereto shall be in similar form, but no issue of water and light bonds herein provided for shall be made in excess of the sum of $265,000.00 until such time as it shall be necessary or proper in the opinion of the city council to issue the said sum of $295,000.00 of bonds or some part thereof for the purpose of paying for the said outstanding bonds of the Duluth Gas and Water company, dated May 1st, 1886.

Section 8 to be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 8. The city attorney is hereby authorized and directed, as soon as practicable, to secure from Dillon & Hubbard, Esqs., of New York city, their written opinion as to the validity of the issuance of the bonds herein provided for and as to the validity of the title to the property of the Duluth Gas and Water Company proposed to be conveyed to the city as consideration for the proceeds of the said bonds.

The report was received and accepted without objections.

To the President and Common Council:

Your committee on streets, alleys and sidewalks to whom was referred petition of Hellman Erickson et al for sidewalk on Railroad street, having considered the same, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

THEO M. KRUMSIEG,
J. H. CROWLEY,
DAVID SANG,
Committee.

Resolved, that the common council of the city of Duluth deem it necessary that a new 8-foot sidewalk be built on the north side of Railroad street from Twenty-sixth avenue west to Twenty-seventh avenue west, and,

Resolved, that the board of public works is hereby directed and required to publish in the official newspaper of the city, a notice to all owners and occupants of any and all lots or parcels of land abutting on the north side of Railroad street between the limits above described, to build so much of said sidewalk as adjoins their lot or lots, at his, her or their own proper expense and charge, and in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the board, within twenty days after the first publication of said notice, and if such owner or occupant fails to build said sidewalk within the time designated, which shall be stated in said notice, and in accordance with said plans and specifications, the same shall be built or rebuilt by the board of public works of the city, and the full cost and expense thereof, together with ten per cent additional for cost of survey, plans and superintendence, will be assessed against their said lots.

Alderman Krumsieg moved the adoption of the resolution, and it was declared adopted upon the following vote:

Yeas—Aldermen Burg, Crassweller, Cromwell, Crowley, Duren, Griffin, Krumsieg, Nelson, Richardson, Sang, Simpson, Tischer, Trevillion, Mr. President—14.

Nays—None.

Passed March 28, 1898.
Approved March 29, 1898.

HENRY TRUELSEN,
Mayor.

To the President and Common Council:

Your committee on streets, alleys and sidewalks to whom was referred communication from the board of public works dated March 16, 1898, relative to street sprinkling for the present season, having considered the same, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

THEO M. KRUMSIEG,
J. H. CROWLEY,
DAVID SANG,
Committee.

Be it resolved by the common council of the city of Duluth that in the opinion of said council public necessities require the following improvements to be made to-wit:

That streets be sprinkled during the coming season as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Superior street from Eighth avenue west to Ninth avenue east.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

First street, from Seventh avenue west to Third avenue east; and Second avenue east, First avenue east, Lake avenue, First avenue west, Second avenue west, Third avenue west, Fourth avenue west and Fifth avenue west, from Superior street to First street.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Lake avenue from Superior street to the ship canal, Michigan street from Second avenue west to Sixth avenue west and Fifth avenue west, Fourth avenue west, Third avenue west, Second avenue west, First avenue west and Second avenue east from Michigan street to Superior street.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

Superior street from Twenty-fourth avenue west to Fourteenth avenue west and Piedmont avenue from Fourteenth avenue west to Eighth avenue west.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Third avenue west from First street to Second street, Second street from Sixth avenue west to Sixth avenue east, Sixth avenue east from Second street to Third street, and Third street from Sixth avenue east to First avenue east.

DISTRICT NO. 6.

Third street from First avenue east to Fifth avenue west and Fourth street from Fifth avenue west to Sixth avenue east.

And that in the judgment of said council the making of said contemplated improvement is necessary, and

It is hereby ordered by said council that this resolution be and the same is hereby referred to the board of public works to investigate the same and to determine the following questions and report their answers to the same to this council.

First, Is the contemplated improvement necessary and proper?

Second, Is the improvement petitioned for by a majority of the owners to be assessed therefor?

Third, Can real estate be found benefitted to the extent of the damages, costs and expenses incurred in making said improvements?

Alderman Krumsieg moved the adoption of the resolution, and it was declared adopted upon the following vote:

Yeas—Aldermen Burg, Crassweller, Cromwell, Crowley, Duren, Griffin, Krumsieg, Nelson, Richardson, Sang, Simpson, Tischer, Trevillion, Mr. President—14.

Nays—None.

Passed March 28, 1898.
Approved March 29, 1898.

HENRY TRUELSEN,
Mayor.

To the President and Common Council:

Your committee on waterworks to whom was referred communication from board of public works, having considered the same, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

DAVID SANG,
J. L. CROMWELL,
Committee.

Resolved, that the city clerk be and is hereby directed to draw an order on the city treasurer for $150 in favor of the Duluth Trust company, trustee, for payment of rent of the shop of the Marinette Iron Works for the month commencing March 28, 1898, which shall be delivered to the city attorney, to be delivered to the Duluth Trust company only when a satisfactory arrangement is made for the occupancy of the shops.

Alderman Sang moved the adoption of the resolution, and it was declared adopted upon the following vote:

Yeas—Aldermen Burg, Crassweller, Cromwell, Crowley, Duren, Griffin, Krumsieg, Nelson, Richardson, Sang, Simpson, Tischer, Trevillion, Mr. President—14.

Nays—None.

Passed March 28, 1898.
Approved March 29, 1898.

HENRY TRUELSEN,
Mayor.

Alderman Richardson moved to take from the table the committee's report and resolution making appropriation for charitable institutions for the ensuing year, which was carried by a vote by acclamation.

Alderman Sang moved to lay the resolution on the table for one week, and the motion was declared carried upon a vote by acclamation.

Alderman Cochrane was excused and left the council chamber, Vice President Crassweller taking the chair.

The following ordinance took its second reading and application for form of $1,250,000 water and light bonds of the city of Duluth, and for the issue of $850,000 of such bonds for the purpose of the plants of the Duluth Gas and Water company in operation in the city of Duluth.

Alderman Simpson moved that the ordinance be placed on its final passage, and the motion was declared carried upon a vote by acclamation.

Alderman Cromwell moved to amend by striking out the word "National" wherever the same occurs before the word "Bank" in the ordinance, and the motion was declared lost upon a vote by acclamation.

Alderman Simpson moved that the ordinance be adopted, and it was declared adopted upon the following vote:

Yeas—Aldermen Burg, Crassweller, Cromwell, Crowley, Duren, Griffin, Krumsieg, Nelson, Richardson, Sang, Simpson, Tischer, Trevillion, Mr. Vice President—13. Nays—None.

Passed March 28, 1898.
Approved March 29, 1898.

HENRY TRUELSEN,
Mayor.

Alderman Burg introduced a resolution paying Samuel Untermeyer and Col. L. Washburn, as trustees, $22,726.66 and the State Trust company the sum of $457.37.

Alderman Krumsieg moved to lay on the table, and the resolution was laid on the table upon the following vote: Yeas—Aldermen Cromwell, Crowley, Duren, Krumsieg, Nelson, Simpson, Tischer, Trevillion, Mr. Vice President—9. Nays—Aldermen Burg, Griffin, Richardson, Sang—4.

Alderman Simpson moved that the city clerk be directed to publish a notice of the sale of the water and light bonds in the Financier of New York at the same time that said notice is to be published in the papers designated by the ordinance providing for the issue of said water and light bonds, and the motion was declared carried upon a vote by acclamation.

By Alderman Crowley:

Be it resolved by this common council that the city attorney is requested and directed to immediately procure from H. H. Gay or his duly authorized representative a detailed statement of all hydrants existing or belonging to the Duluth Gas and Water company, also a complete list of all the gas and water meters and the sizes thereof, and a detailed statement and profile showing the sizes and location of all the different gas and water mains or pipes existing belonging to or in use by said Duluth Gas and Water company.

Alderman Crowley moved the adoption of the resolution, and it was declared adopted upon the following vote:

Yeas—Aldermen Burg, Crassweller, Crowley, Duren, Griffin, Krumsieg, Nelson, Richardson, Sang, Simpson, Tischer, Trevillion, Mr. Vice President—12. Nays—None.

Passed March 28, 1898.
Approved March 29, 1898.

HENRY TRUELSEN,
Mayor.

By Alderman Trevillion:

Resolved, that the city engineer is hereby requested to report to the council the probable cost for the construction of a bicycle path on Minnesota Point from the ship canal to a point three miles south thereof.

Alderman Sang moved to lay the motion upon the table, and the motion was laid on the table upon the following vote:

Yeas—Aldermen Burg, Crowley, Duren, Griffin, Krumsieg, Richardson, Sang—7. Nays—Aldermen Cromwell, Nelson, Simpson, Tischer, Trevillion, Mr. Vice President—6.

Passed March 28, 1898.
Approved March 29, 1898.

HENRY TRUELSEN,
Mayor.

No further business appearing, upon motion of Alderman Simpson the council adjourned.

H. W. CHEADLE,
City Clerk.
(Corporate Seal.)

SUFFEL & CO. 129-131 W. Superior St.

Tomorrow and... Saturday.

SPECIAL TWO DAYS SHOE SALE....

MEN'S SHOES.

$1.98—118 pairs of W. L. Douglas make of Men's Patent Leather Shoes at, a pair **$1.98**

$1.98—W. L. Douglas make of $3.00 Shoes in Box Calf and Calf at, a pair **$1.98**

$1.98—1 lot of Men's $3.00 and $4.00 Shoes, good sizes and widths at, a pair **$1.98**

1 lot of Men's $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 Shoes, good sizes and widths at **$1.98**

The above shoes are slightly soiled with dust and are a little shop-worn, but it does not affect the wear a particle.

MEN'S SPRING SHOES.

We show all the new styles in Russets, Patent Leathers, Calfs, Vici Kids in "Bunisters" and other first-class makes. SEE THEM!

LADIES' SHOES. For 2 days.

We offer at $1.10—Over 1000 pairs of Woman's Bright Dongola Button and Lace Shoes, all sizes, D, E and EE widths, worth $1.75 to $2.00, at the very low price of **$1.10** a pair for 2 days only.

At $1.49 a pair—102 pairs of Ladies' fine Dongola Button Shoes, worth $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 a pair, all go for 2 days at, a pair **$1.49**

Spring Styles of Ladies' Shoes.

Our entire stock of Ladies' $4.00 Spring styles Shoes for 2 days, a pair **$2.98**

"Burt's" Spring style $6.00 Shoes, all styles and sizes, for 2 days at the extremely low price of, a pair **$3.98**

Bear in mind—"Burt's" Shoes are the finest made on earth and are sacrificed at this price for 2 days only.

BICYCLE SHOES. See them!

130 pairs of Ladies' Spring style Bicycle Boots at the low price of, per pair **$2.50**

Special 2 days Sale of Boys' Shoes.
Special 2 Days Sale of Children's Shoes.

Come Friday if possible as our salesman can give you better attention than on Saturday when we are crowded. **Secure bargains at**

SUFFEL & CO.

Died of Pneumonia.

George Ellis, for many years in the employ of O. W. Saunders, the well-known logger, died yesterday from pneumonia at St. Mary's hospital, aged 58 years. Ellis has been in Saunders' employ for a long time, and came to Duluth with Mr. Saunders when the latter located here some seventeen years ago, and was almost as widely known among lumbermen and woodsmen as his employer himself. Deceased usually worked as a teamster and was much liked and respected by all those who came in contact with him. Arrangements for the funeral will depend on the return to Duluth of Mr. Saunders.

Duluth Van X Co.

Pack your furniture and pianos, move them in padded vans, and store them at 1 per ton per month. 212 W. Sup. St.

There Is Not a Woman That Lives

Who is not looking for bargains. There is not a thrifty housekeeper in Duluth

That Does not Read The Grocery And Meat Market Advertisem'ts In The Friday Herald...

TO CONNECT FORCE MAIN.

Pumphouse Will Be Afforded Water By This Means.

City Engineer McGilvray has ordered Engel & Osman to connect the force main with the plumbing at the pumphouse so that the water can be turned on for use for drinking, toilet and fire purposes. The fire apparatus consists of several lines of hose with a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch. Contractor Fredrickson has been ordered to lay the concrete floor of the east half of the engine room.

The protective retaining wall at the end of the basement drain is finished. This consists of a dry wall, three feet in thickness, on the lake shore and has been built to protect the end of the drain from the wave action during heavy northeast and easterly winds. This wall was necessitated owing to the extremely low elevation of the basement of the pumphouse.

Contractor McDonnell is still hauling lining stone to the reservoir. He has erected an extra derrick to facilitate the handling and sorting of the stone. Most of this material is coming from the Proctorknott quarry. It is hauled on cars to Endion station and from there to the reservoir by teams.

The pipe on the bridge across Tischer's creek will all be laid by tomorrow night. The frost box will also soon be completed.

A Very Sad Case.

Among the reconcentrados who nightly are sheltered in the hospitable corridors of the central station, has been for several nights, a partially paralyzed man, who evidently has seen better days. He has come so often and so regularly that it was deemed best to detain him this morning to inquire into his condition, so he was brought before Judge Gearhart. He said, speaking with great difficulty, that his name was Charles Graves, and that he was on his way to Washington state to his brother. He had $200 when he started, but it had got away from him and he was stranded. He said he would leave town if some one would give him a nickel to pay the bridge toll and in proof of his assertions he produced some letters from congressmen, some photographs, an old passport issued years ago to his mother and a conglomeration of other credentials and vouchers of good character. Judge Gearhart suspended sentence and Detective Troyer took charge of the unfortunate, who refused a proffered pecuniary offering made by his honor, saying that he would see personally that the poor fellow got fairly started on the first stage of his long trip to the coast.

Means Much Work.

The city attorney's time and that of his assistants is now fully taken up in preparing the legal papers necessary to be furnished to Dillon & Hubbard in order to enable them to render an opinion upon the legality of the bond issue. The issuing of these bonds entails an immense amount of work upon several other city officials including the treasurer, the comptroller and last, but not least, the mayor, who has to append his signature to nearly everything in sight.

Duluth Business University and College of Short-Hand

Offers a liberal discount from regular prices to all who enter for a full course on Monday, April 4, the date of the opening of the spring term. Students who enter at this date can graduate next fall at the best possible time to secure good paying posttions.

Thirteen graduates from this institution were assisted to good paying positions during the past month.

Applicants should call at the college office this week and arrange to enter at the opening.

Suggests Box Changes.

The board of fire commissioners will hold the usual monthly meeting tomorrow at 4:30 p. m. An interesting communication was received from the board of public works suggesting that the fire alarm boxes be put on the east and west sides of the telephone posts as a great many persons have complained that it is at times difficult to avoid collision with them as they are now placed.

Bright's disease? Solon Spring water.

HE MAKES IT GOOD

Attorney Phelps Carries Out Threat to Get Affidavit of Prejudice.

MOER OBJECTED TO

Four Commissioners Think the County Cannot Get a Fair Trial.

W. B. Phelps carried out his threat of filing affidavits of prejudice against Judge Moer yesterday afternoon. Late in the afternoon he filed an affidavit made by County Commissioner John Williams to the effect that he does not believe that the county can get a fair trial from Judge Moer. This morning Mr. Phelps filed another affidavit to much the same effect made by Commissioners Dinham, Berg and Kauppi. These affidavits were filed in the proceedings to enforce payment of taxes for 1896 and in the forfeited tax proceedings.

The Williams affidavit is in substance as follows: "John Williams being first duly sworn deposes and says that he is a county commissioner and a member of the board of county commissioners of said county of St. Louis; that on account of prejudice on the part of the district judge, the Hon. S. H. Moer, against the plaintiff in the above entitled action, and in favor of the defendants therein, the affiant has good reason to and does believe that said plaintiff cannot have a fair trial of above entitled action."

The other affidavit is practically the same, with the addition of the statement that the affidavit is made for the purpose of preventing the cases from being sent before Judge Moer.

These affidavits cannot apply to the cases that have already been sent before Judge Moer, but Mr. Phelps will claim that they do apply to the cases in which Teare & Middlecoff are the attorneys. By an agreement between Mr. Congdon and County Attorney Arbury these cases are to abide the result of the hearing in Mr. Congdon's cases. Mr. Phelps will claim that as these cases were not called for trial, but were set at the foot of the calendar, that such an agreement could not have been made, and that the affidavits of prejudice will apply to them.

This morning both Judges Ensign and Cant were engaged in hearing tax cases in which various individual objections, not included in the general ones, are raised.

Will Go On Your Bond!

CONTRACTORS' BONDS.
ASSIGNEES' BONDS.
LODGE BONDS.
COURT BONDS.

American Bonding & Trust Co.,
GEO. R. LAYBOURN, Gen. Agt., 14 Phoenix Blk.

SUPERIOR WORKING FOR IT.

Is Red Hot After the Railroad Men's Convention.

Superior is working hard to get the railway convention of which The Herald told last Friday, while it does not appear that Duluth, outside of the railroad men themselves, is doing much of anything. A meeting of representatives of the railroad organizations, the grocers' association, council and citizens was held at Superior Monday night, where the convention was discussed. A committee was appointed to see Capt. McDougall to see if the Christopher Columbus could be chartered for an excursion to the Apostle islands or Two Harbors, and a committee was appointed to see about badges, souvenirs, etc. The finance committee was to meet tonight to form a plan for raising funds to pay the expenses of the entertainment of the visitors.

TWO TUGS MAY STAY.

Barry Boats Industry and Prodigy May Be Here This Year.

While nothing definite has been heard from Chicago in regard to the Barry tug line's removal to South Chicago from Duluth, it is now regarded as settled that the line will not be in business here this year. The tug Tomlinson will leave for South Chicago as soon as she can get away, and the tugs Industry and Prodigy will probably remain here in one of the other lines. Both the Inman and Singer lines have had propositions in for them all winter, and it is yet a matter of doubt which one will get them. It is believed however, that the tugs will go to the Singer line.

Sues For Possession.

Harold B. Nye, the Cleveland mining expert, has brought suit against the St. Paul Duluth railroad to secure possession of certain property in the North Albert Posey tract near Rice's Point. Nye claims that Messrs. A. W. Bradley and H. H. Hanford were indebted to him in a large sum and gave him a mortgage on lots 31 to 80, inclusive, and 85 to 120, inclusive, on Third street, all the odd numbered lots from 45 to 79 inclusive, and 85 to 103, inclusive, and outlots 1 and 2, all on Second street in North Albert Posey tract, in Duluth and all the riparian rights thereon. The plaintiff says that Messrs. Bradley and Hanford have consented to his taking possession of them, but that the St. Paul & Duluth railroad refuses to allow him to do so. He asks that the court to compel this. W. W. Billson is his attorney.

Sutphin Company Incorporates.

Articles of incorporation of the Sutphin Packing company were filed this morning in the office of the register of deeds. The nature of the business the corporation is to handle is explained in its title. The capital stock of the company will be $25,000 and the indebtedness will be limited to $10,000. The incorporators are John B. Sutphin, R. M. Sellwood and M. Douglas, all of Duluth.

Miller Rode an "Eldridge."

Miller, on a '98 Eldridge, won the greatest 6-day race in the history of cycling. The 1898 Eldridge for sale only by C. S. Pierce, 1918 West Superior street.

MAYOR APPROVES IT.

Endorses Plan to Have Policemen Aid Health Department.

Mayor Truelsen said today that he is heartily in accord with Fred Kugler's scheme to ally the efforts of the board of public works and the health board in keeping the city clean. The mayor has, so he says, always been in favor of making the patrolmen do a certain amount of sanitary inspection along the alleys and streets on their beats and he says that the chief has given orders to all patrolmen to be ever on the watch for infractions of the health ordinances. The proposed movement will receive any assistance from the mayor that he can possibly bestow upon it, as he is of opinion that a considerable saving to the people may be thus effected.

His honor today received a letter from Thomas Truelsen, of Omaha, who writes to ask the mayor if he can trace any relationship between them. Thomas says he is ofttimes asked if he is related to the mayor of Duluth, and he now wants to find out if he is. Mr. Truelsen has replied to him stating that they both come from the same part of the country, namely, the duchy of Schleswig, but that he cannot positively claim any kinship with the Omaha Truelsen. However his grandfather had two brothers who lived in the northern part of the duchy, it may be possible that Thomas Truelsen is a descendant of one of these grand uncles. It is now for Thomas to disclose his pedigree and the chances are that Mayor Truelsen may have the pleasure of recognizing a distant cousin in the Omaha man with the same musical name as himself.

Fire and Ice Breaking Tug.

To the Editor of The Herald:

In tonight's paper I see that Capt. McDougall has a scheme for a $40,000 or $50,000 fire and ice breaking tug, which he thinks the cities of Superior and Duluth should build and use to keep the channel open in the fall. This plan is a nice one from the standpoint of a member of the American Steel Barge company, as it "kills two birds with one stone," so to speak. It would relieve the barge company and other steamship companies of the expense of breaking ice, and as the tug would be built at the barge company's plant, they would make a good profit on it. This is a clever plan indeed, as it works just like the trap that caught things "a coming and a going."

Now Duluth can secure all the fire protection needed on the docks for $3000 a year or less, and the harbor here does not freeze up nearly as soon as Superior. And there are two or three tug lines here which have not enough work to keep them busy, and there is no reason why the city should take the work away from them. Yours truly,

CHARLES WILSON, 220 Mesaba avenue.

Duluth, March 30.

Will Give a Good Drive.

President Smith of the board of public works regrets that he was unable to be present at the good roads meeting last night as he was a member of the original Good Roads club when the movement first had its birth in New Jersey. Mr. Smith is an earnest advocate of a cycle path along the north shore road because the cyclists will have at least seven or eight miles of good road ready for them as a starter. This includes the five miles to Lester Park and a further three miles to the new pumphouse. This last stretch is at present a mere dirt road, but it was so badly cut up with the heavy hauling last fall and winter that repairs are necessary. It is the intention of the board to fix the road in as good shape as possible so that a drive to the new pumphouse will become one of the favorite drives of the summer.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

M. E. Church Easter Sale.

The chicken pie dinner served today by the ladies of the First M. E. church in the Mesaba block was enjoyed by large numbers. An exceptionally fine spread of home-made delicacies and delicious coffee accompanied the generous plates of chicken pie, and Methodist good cheer prevailed. The Easter novelties on sale in the booths embrace many pretty and useful articles. The menu for tomorrow will consist of a variety of cold meats salads, home-made pastry and other delicacies. Tomorrow will be the last day dinners will be served.

Physicians recommend Solon Spring water

Style and Comfort in our $3.50 Shoes

Made Black or Tan of Vici Kid or Russia Calf. Equal $5.00 Shoe sold elsewhere. .....

PHILLIPS & CO.

218 W. Superior St.

WILL VOTE THIS YEAR

T. T. Hudson Says Democrats Are Full of Fight and Confidence.

LIND FOR GOVERNOR

Is Good Enough Democrat For Anyone---John G. Brown Resigns.

T. T. Hudson returned this morning from St. Paul, where he attended a meeting of the Democratic state central committee yesterday. To a Herald reporter Mr. Hudson said that the meeting was one of the largest ever held in the state, all of the committeemen being present, with the exception of four or five. The state convention was called to meet in Minneapolis June 15, the date fixed for the Populist convention. The place for holding the Populist convention is to be named by the chairman of the Populist state central committee and it is hoped that he will decide on Minneapolis, notwithstanding the fact that he is something of a middle-of-the-road man, and not very favorably disposed toward fusion.

The next Democratic state convention will probably be the largest delegate political convention ever held in Minnesota. It will be composed of about 1600 delegates, seventy-six of whom will come from St. Louis county. Mr. Hudson was asked by the reporter if he thought there would be any difficulty in finding enough patriotic Democrats to attend the convention from St. Louis county. He replied that there would be plenty of them anxious to go.

"Democrats will not only be willing to attend conventions this year," said he, "but they will go to the polls and vote. The feeling among those present at the committee meeting yesterday was very hopeful and a confidence in their ability to elect the entire state ticket was manifested on all sides. Reports favorable to Democratic success were made from every section of the state, and the outlook is exceedingly encouraging from a Democratic point of view."

Mr. Hudson said that the nomination of John Lind as the Democratic candidate for governor was as good as made. No other candidate is mentioned and all who were present at yesterday's meeting were enthusiastic in their advocacy of him as their standard bearer. Mr. Hudson said that while Mr. Lind was classed as a Silver Republican he was a good enough Democrat to suit the Democracy of Minnesota. The stand which he has taken on the railroad question, he said, was exceedingly gratifying for it was evident that the railroad freight rates question is to be one of the most important issues in the campaign. The members of the committee were practically unanimously of the opinion that the people did not require the services of a railroad and warehouse commision to stand between them and the railroads. Freight rates should be settled by direct legislation through the medium of a maximum freight rate bill, and the Democratic party will undoubtedly announce this as its position in the platform that will be built at Minneapolis next June.

Mr. Hudson said that little talk was indulged in at the committee meeting concerning possible candidates on the ticket aside from governor. It is expected that some arrangements will be made between the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans by which their forces can be united and the question of candidates is one of secondary importance.

John G. Brown, who also attended yesterday's meeting as a committeeman from St. Louis county, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. He gave as a reason for withdrawing from the committee, pressing businessengagements which would not permit him to devote much time to active political work. No successor was appointed to succeed him.

Will Arrive Next Week.

Lieut. Day of the hydrographic office today received word from Lieut. Cook, who is at St. Paul, saying that he would arrive in Duluth next week and open a recruiting office for the purpose of enlisting machinists, firemen, seamen and ordinary seamen. His office will be located on the third floor of the federal building. It will be exactly the same as the recruiting office which was here last summer. Lieut. Cook secured twenty-eight recruits at St. Paul.

SELLERS MINE ALSO.

Likely to Pass Into Control of the Consolidated.

Hibbing, Minn., March 31.—(Special to The Herald.)—W. J. Olcott yesterday made a careful and thorough examination of the Sellers mine here. He is also taking a complete inventory of the property. It is considered here almost certain that this mine will pass immediately into the control of the Consolidated.

Cuba and the Maine.

An illuminated stereopticon lecture will be given at Turner hall tonight and the subject will "Cuba and Its Fight for Independence." One hundred views will be shown and will include pictures of the Maine disaster and many views. The views have been carefully prepared.

Turn Down the Collar

Of the finest made coat in Duluth and there you will find the name of M. L. Parker, who makes the clothes for the best dressers in this section.

A SCHOONER ASHORE.

Edgartown, Mass., March 31.—A schooner is ashore on Hedge Fense shoal. She is too far away for her name to be made out, but men can be seen on her bow. The sea is breaking over her. A whaleboat, which attempted to get out to her, has been compelled to return.

M. G. Humes will be ready to show Easter millinery, commencing Monday, April 4. Parlors over Suffel's.

North Star council No. 60, L. M. L. A. meets first and third Fridays of each month in Hall A, Kalamazoo block. Next meeting April 1.

Building lots on Connor's Point, $300; near steel barge works. Enquire of J. C. & R. M. Hunter, Duluth.

The Purpose of this Store....

Is to serve the people of this community to their complete satisfaction.

Each day we strive for better store keeping, better goods for the price or a lower price for the same goods. You have seen this store grow during eleven years from a small shop to the largest retail store in Duluth of any kind. Only one reason for it—you will always get complete satisfaction here.

The store is crowded with fresh new goods in all departments. Beautiful new **Carpets and Rugs**, all the latest new styles in **Furniture, Exquisite China and Dainty Dishes.** You will find a tour of inspection through the great stock both a pleasure and a revelation. The things here are all marked in plain figures and we invite you to take this tour soon.

Liberal Credit.

FRENCH & BASSETT,
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

'QUEEN SOAP'

IS A STRICTLY HOME-MADE PRODUCT. It equals any Laundry Soap on the market in **quality** and **size.** Costs your groceryman less money than any brand of foreign-made soap on his shelf. Your money stays at **home,** builds up a **home industry** and gives employment to **Duluth labor** the year round. If your grocery man won't fill your order, telephone 620.

Factory: 20th av. west and Railroad st. **H. R. ELLIOTT & CO.**

April Magazines

And Spring and Summer Fashion Books can be found at

CHAMBERLAIN & TAYLOR

323 West Superior Street.

Crescent Bicycles.

The enormous demand for CRESCENTS has been secured through honest and fair dealings with the public. Today Crescent Bicycles are recognized as the standard for price and quality.

C. D. TROTT, Agt., 106 West Superior street.

COMMERCIAL LIGHT & POWER CO.

Furnish Electric Current for

Light and Power

OFFICES:

Rooms 4-5-6, 216 West Superior Street.

L. MENDENHALL. Established 1869. T. W. HOOPES.

MENDENHALL & HOOPES,

Money to Loan on Improved Property. First National Bank Building.

DYSPEPSIA, Heartburn, Gastritis and all stomach disorders positively cured. Grover Graham Dyspepsia Remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50-cent bottle will convince the most skeptical.

THE LYCEUM PHARMACY, E. A. Mantix, Prop.

DREDGING.

We are at Superior-Duluth with a first-class dredging plant, and are prepared to do work promptly and at reasonable rates. For estimates and prices address

C. H. STARKE DREDGE & DOCK CO.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

We make a specialty of corporation work.

BENSON'S DETECTIVE AGENCY,
Offices in Exchange Bldg. Tel. 473.

FITGER & CO.'S
RELIABLE BRANDS PALE BOHEMIAN AND BAVARIAN
THE BEST **BEER** IS THE CHEAPEST

Will pay cash for Security Bank receiver's certificates.

N. J. UPHAM CO., 400 Burrows Bldg.

In order to make room for our elegant new Soda Fountain we had to take out one of our large

PERFUME

cases full of choice French and American goods, and as we have no place to display them we are offering them

AT COST AND LESS.

Come and get a good bargain while it lasts.

S. F. BOYCE,
DRUGGIST.
Fourth Ave. W. and Superior St.

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF, COMPLAINT FILED.—State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis—ss.

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

William White, Plaintiff

vs.

Joseph Watson, Defendant.

The state of Minnesota to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action which is filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the Eleventh judicial district, in and for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in the city of Duluth, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 29, 1898.

DRAPER, DAVIS & HOLLISTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 400-406 First National Bank Building, Duluth, Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald, March-31-April-7-14-21-28-May-5.

TWELVE PAGES--PART ONE--PAGES 1 to 6

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1898. FIVE O'CLOCK EDITION: TWO CENTS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SPAIN'S ANSWER MAY CAUSE WAR

Does Not Propose to Grant the Independence of Cuba and Therefore Does Not Suit This Country.

CABINET IS IN SESSION

President McKinley Not S Hopeful Now of a Peaceful Settlement-- Congress Will Not Favor Furth'r Delay.

Madrid, April 1, 1 p. m.—According to the best information obtainable today, Spain has definitely resolved not to make any further concessions to the United States.

Washington, April 1.—Judge Day, assistant secretary of state, notwithstanding the late hour at which he left the White House, was again there at 9 o'clock this morning and in conference with the president, presumably on Spain's reply to our latest note, and the situation thereby developed.

Assistant Secretary Day remained only a few minutes with the president, and then went to the state department. He announced on his departure, when asked about the note from Madrid, that the administration would give out a statement to the press later in the day. Further than this he refused to discuss the developments in diplomatic negotiations.

The congressional callers began to arrive early. Senator Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, had an extended conference, and Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, and ex-Representative Thompson of Ohio, one of the members of the commission to codify the laws of the United States, were among the visitors.

The president went over the situation very thoroughly with Senator Davis, and showed him the dispatch from Madrid that arrived late last night. When the interview was ended, Senator Davis jumped into his carriage hurriedly and drove off with the statement that he could not reveal what had taken place. It has been reiterated authoritatively that the latest dispatch from Madrid was thoroughly unsatisfactory to the administration. Its dissatisfaction was openly announced during several of the conferences that took place during the morning. The note was received last night, and after it had been read by the president and Judge Day, an effort was made to communicate with several other members of the cabinet.

In view of the grave significance of the dispatch, it was considered very deliberately, and the reply of this government deferred until the president could consult with the members of his official family of advisers. The reply to the Spanish response, accordingly, will not be cabled until after the cabinet meeting. Friday is a regular cabinet day, and the president felt that there should be a full and fair conference before the views of the Washington government on the reply from Madrid should be transmitted to Premier Sagasta.

That the president has less confidence in a peaceable ultimate outcome some of those who saw him today say was apparent from the views he expressed to several of his closest friends. While he expressly refrained from stating that he had given up all hope of a peaceable termination, he admitted a settlement on a peace basis seemed exceedingly unlikely.

The president is aware of the strong sentiment in congress, and is taking the leaders into his confidence, that congress may be in accord with him. He is not attempting to withhold the information in his possession from them, but at the same time is taking steps to prevent diplomatic information that might seriously affect the negotiations now rapidly reaching a climax from being made public and carried back to Madrid.

VERY SERIOUS SITUATION.

Spain Will Have to Do More Than Release Reconcentrados.

Washington, April 1.—One of the conservative public men who talked with the president today said that the situation was more serious than at any previous time. The reply from Madrid is far from satisfactory, but no decision would be reached until the cabinet had considered it. As to the order regarding the reconcentrados, Spain, it was said, would have to go much farther than that before her action would be considered as complying with the demands of this government.

NO MORE DELAY.

Spain and Administration Have Used Their Limit.

Washington, April 1.—Senators and members of congress who saw the president today told him that it was not possible for congress to delay the Cuban question beyond Monday; that if Spain had asked for further time, it would serve only to increase the uneasiness in congress. It was their opinion that neither Spain nor the administration would be granted further time.

OPTIMICIST SPANIARDS.

Who Profess to Believe That Peace Will Result.

Madrid, April 1.—The opinion is expressed from an authoritative source that an agreement between the governments of Spain and the United States will be reached, including the Maine and reconcentrados questions. It is added this also means arriving at a durable peace solution. It is also said that the government and Capt. Gen. Blanco are in accord with the peninsular government to assist in this work of peace. Those who are best informed here believe peace is assured, unless President McKinley is forced, making him carry out the attitude he has assumed during the crisis. It is further asserted that the Spanish government, "believing they correctly interpret the sentiment of justice and lofty acts of the president," assert that "Spain will not hesitate to do everything necessary to preserve peace without other limits than national dignity and territorial integrity."

The views from an authoritative source already bulletined to the Associated Press from Madrid are the substance of an official note on the subject published here today. The Spanish government takes a bright view of the relations with the United States. The important newspapers comment on the note in this strain But inquiries from Gen. Woodford failed to secure anything confirming the optimistic impressions prevailing here. He has so earnestly been the friend of peace throughout that his silence now causes much anxiety in diplomatic circles.

Gen. Woodford was busy at the United States legation until late last night. The substance of yesterday's proposals of the Spanish government, the Associated Press correspondent learns, is:

1. That the insurgents should ask for an armistice, and not the United States.

2. That the request for an armistice should be dealt with by the autonomist cabinet of Cuba and without the intervention or good offices of the United States.

It is curious to note how little interest the general public took in yesterday's important conference. Only a few reporters witnessed the arrival and departure of the conferees. Gen. Woodford was the first to emerge, and smoking a cigar, he walked quietly to his residence. The ministers soon followed and drove separately to their homes.

When informed of the proposed government measures for the relief of the reconcentrados, the queen regent announced that she would appoint a ladies' committee, over which she will personally preside, to take charge of and educate the orphans of the war, both Cubans and Spaniards.

HANGING ON A THREAD.

Condition of Peace as Described From London Source.

London, April 1.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail, which was dated 11 o'clock yesterday evening, says: On receiving Spain's note, Gen. Woodford declared he could not immediately answer as he had to consult with Washington and asked permission to translate the note into English forthwith so that Senor Moret, the minister for the colonies, who knows English, could revise and approve the translation. This was done. Gen. Woodford's only comment was the expression of his personal wishes for conciliation and peace.

After the conference Senor Moret said: "We are still Spaniards, I am assured."

The Daily Mail's correspondent adds that France and Russia have asked Spain to formulate the utmost limits of concessions she can make, the two powers evidently intending to mediate. The minister of marine has received hundreds of applications from Spanish and foreign ship owners for letters patent for privateers to act against American commerce.

The Correspondencia (semi-official) says: "Peace or war is hanging on a thread. The utterances of American opinions leave little hope of peace."

"READY FOR ACTION."

Fleet at Key West In Perfect Fighting Trim.

Key West, Fla., April 1.—The work of stripping the United States warships of their wood work, in order to make them ready for war service, was continued this morning. The patrol of the fleet will be continued at night until further orders. The Castine and torpedo boat which were on patrol duty last night had no experiences worth noting. There have been no movements of the fleet this morning.

A GENEROUS OFFER

THE DREADED

CONSUMPTION

CAN BE CURED

Medical Council and Laboratory Department.

Dr. J. R. Slocum, *Manufacturing Chemist.*

Slocum Building, No. 98 Pine Street, New York, April 1, 1898.

To the Editor of The Duluth Evening Herald.

My dear Sir:-

In reply to your late advice, am pleased to state that I have discovered a reliable and absolute cure for the dreaded consumption; also for throat, bronchial and lung troubles; coughs, catarrh, la grippe; scrofula, general decline or weakness, loss of flesh and all wasting-away conditions.

By its timely use thousands of apparently hopeless cases have been permanently cured.

There are, undoubtedly, many of your friends and readers anxious regarding the health of themselves or relatives, who would be benefited or cured, if they would allow me to advise them in the use of my new discoveries.

So proof-positive am I of their power to cure, based upon actual experience, and to better demonstrate their wonderful merits, I will send Three Free Bottles (The Slocum New System of Medicine) to any of your readers who will write me at my Laboratory, 98 Pine Street, New York, giving name, post office and express address.

Always sincerely yours,

Dr. J. R. Slocum M.D.

Editor's Note:—The above fac-simile letter is published for our readers' benefit. It is a plain, honest, straightforward offer, and is made to introduce the Merits of the Dr. Slocum New System of Medicine. Every sufferer should take advantage of it at once, and we ask when writing Dr. Slocum, to kindly mention the DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT

PANTON & WHITE DULUTH, MINN.

THE BIG Glass Block STORE

Easter Millinery Opening!

Lovers of beautiful headgear cannot afford to overlook this all important event. Most exquisite adornment for fair women to wear will be shown here

SATURDAY

in endless profusion. The handiwork of the best millinery artists on both sides of the Atlantic will be shown here and alongside of it the magnificent creations of our own ableartists at half the price and thoroughly Americanized.

Opening Day Saturday.

SATURDAY'S

Handkerchief Sale.

15c each for your choice of 500 dozen manufacturers' seconds of fine embroidered Handkerchiefs, some slightly damaged, some all right, worth up to 50c, sale price—

15c each

BASEMENT BAZAAR

House Brooms, 3-sewed, the kind that sweeps clean, well made and Duluth made "at that," worth 15c, Saturday ---------

5 cents each

Limit 2 to a customer.

THE ABOVE CUT REPRESENTS ONE OF VIROT'S BEST MODELS,

And from present indications will prove a great seller in America this season as a street hat. We are also showing a beautiful assortment from the work rooms or Josse, Meyer, Ribeaux, Julia and others.

Flowers, ornaments, fancy braids and fancy trimmings will be greatly used on every day hats, but for carriage and "grande toilette" ostrich plumes, aigrettes and wings combined with large bunches of flowers will be the correct thing, while plain and curled quills will be the leading features on Fedora Walking and Sailor Hats. No house in the Northwest can show you a more extensive line, positively not in Duluth, were all the millinery shops combined in one.

TO THE TRADE.

We are now prepared to sell Millinery as close as any Chicago or New York jobber, thus saving small milliners the expense of going East. Prices guaranteed. **Terms Cash.**

Great Annual Spring Sale of

Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Druggists' Sundries..

Hundreds of dollars' worth of well known remedies and preparations at special prices for Saturday.

This annual event means a saving of many dollars to wide-awake shoppers. This great sale has been in process of preparation for three weeks. As a result the department is bristling with bargains.

Paine Celery Compound	$1 00 size	69c
Dr. Cushing's Sarsaparilla	$1.00 size	49c
Liebig's Beef, Iron and Wine	50c size	25c
Syrup of Figs	50c size	30c
Peruna	$1.00 size	75c
Warner's Safe Cure	$1.25 size	85c
Hood's Sarsaparilla	$1.00 size	72c
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	$1.(size	69c
Pitcher's Castoria	35c size	23c
Trommer's Malt	$1.00 size	75c
Lydia Pinkham's Compound	$1.00 size	72c
Pabst Malt (Best Tonic)	25c size	19c
Belladonna Plasters	25c size	10c
Best's Little Liver Pills	25c size	10c
Carter's Iron Pills	50c size	33c
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil	$1.00 size	65c
Cuticura Resolvent	$1.00 size	75c
Green's Nervura	$1.00 size	79c
Kidd's Cough Syrup	25c size	15c
Satin Skin, for rough or chapped hands	25c size	12½c
Satin Skin	50c size	21c
Jay's Catarrh Cure, a positive cure for catarrh	25c size	15c
Dental Cream	25c size	15c
Almond Meal, especially prepared for the toilet	25c size	16c
Arnica and Witch Hazel Salve	25c size	13c
Carbolic Salve	25c size	13c
Talcum Powder	25c size	12½c
Arecanut Tooth Soap	25c size	15c
Worm Chocolates	25c size	15c
Headache Wafers	25c size	15c
Bay Rum, Genuine St. Thomas, 8-ounce bottle	50c size	25c
Witch Hazel	25c size	17c
Petrolina Jelly, 8-ounce jar, with screw top	20c size	15c
Petrolina Jelly	10c size	7c
Rosofoam, for the teeth	25c size	15c
Swan's Down Powder	25c size	10c
Borax, per lb		10c
Epsom Salt, per lb		7c
Ammonia, pint bottle		8c
Whisk Brooms, 20c kind		12c
Machine Oil		3c
Moth Balls, 1 box containing 16 balls		4c
Woodbury's Facial Soap		15c
Cuticura Soap, limit 2 cakes to a customer		14c

Fountain Syringes—

The Imperial 3-quart Fountain Syringe, actually worth 65c, special ---------- **39c**

SAILOR HATS

Black, brown, navy, white and red ribbon trimmed Sailor Hats for boys or girls, the 25c kind, our price ---------- **15c**

Cloth Tams and Caps—For boys and girls of all ages from 25c up. Come and see the handsomest assortment ever shown in Duluth.

Gentlemen!

Our great purchase of 200 dozen Teck and Four-in-hand Ties for our annual Easter Sale is here and will be put on sale Saturday at—

25 cts.

Some of them worth up 50 cents.

Shirt Waist Sale.....

Saturday—worth up to $1.00, opening price--

49 cts.

SPECIALS-- BARGAIN COUNTER NO. 2.

SATURDAY

We will put on sale on this counter our 18,000-yard purchase of manufacturers' remnants of embroidery, the finest goods we have ever shown.

Lot 1—Worth up to 10c, for	5c
Lot 2—Worth up to 12½c, for	7c
Lot 3—Worth up to 18c, for	10c
Lot 4—Worth up to 25c, for	15c
Lot 5—Worth up to 39c, for	20c
Lot 6—Worth up to 50c, for	25c
Lot 7—Worth up to 75c, for	35c
Lot 8—Worth up to $1.25, for	50c

LADIES' SAILOR HATS.

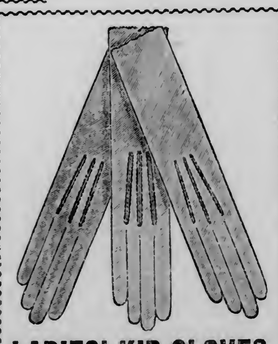
Rough and Ready, untrimmed, only - 15c

Plain straw, black and colors, ribbon trimmed, only ------ 25c

Fancy straw, bell crowns, at ---- 39c

Fancy straw, bell crowns, at ---- 48c

SPECIAL—Our 98c and $1.25 Tape Sailors, beautifully trimmed will be a great seller. Come and see them.



LADIES' KID GLOVES FOR EASTER. Bargain Counter No. 1.

PICK 99c, WORTH UP TO $1.75.

2-clasp Royaltons, worth $1.25; 4-button Brightons, worth $1.75; 6-hook Fosters, worth $1.50; 7-hook Fosters, worth $1.75; 4-Button Monograms, worth $1.50. 2-clasp Chamois, worth $1.25; 2-clasp Chamois, with silk gussets, worth $1.50.

SATURDAY, PICK OF THE LOT.. 99c

Ladies' Trimmed Hats ranging in price from $1.75 up to $25 each.

See our window display, the handsomest ever shown in this city and not excelled anywhere.

PROVED A WONDER

Holland Submarine Torpedo Has Been Demonstrated to Be a Success.

A PERFECT MARVEL

Its Latest Experiment Results in Some Wonderful Movements Under Water.

New York, April 1.—The Holland submarine torpedo boat gave the most marvelous exhibition of her diving powers in Staten Island Sound that has been witnessed since she was launched at Elizabethport last spring. The experiments were conducted for the edification of Lieut. Nathan Sargant of the naval auxiliary board, and after they were over Mr. Sargant said that as far as they went they were eminently satisfactory. Mr. Holland carried about the same amount of pig lead ballast 5000 pounds, that he did on Saturday, and the tanks were about five-sixths full water. The electric light apparatus was in good working order and the red glare from the incandescent globes lit the gleamed through her little broadside windows as she moved into the sound. Her trim was perfect. There was not the tilt of an inch either way. About four inches of her steel superstructure, her conning tower and her flagstaffs projected above the water when she began to move, but before she had gone twenty rods the superstructure was awash, and she was skimming along at 8-knot speed, with only her flagstaffs and her turret visible.

Mr. Holland had clamped down the top of the conning tower before he began to move. His regular crew, consisting of Nathaniel Idlison, the engineer, Charles Cable, the electrician, and his assistant, Henry Meyer; W. W. Scott, the draughtsman, and W. F. C. Nilemann, man of all work, were in the boat with him. He was no sooner clear of the pier than he whistled for the tug to give him sea room and he began a series of surface experiments. Increasing his speed to about ten knots, he darted 500 yards up the channel with the waves rippling over the little whaleback's top and foam and spray dashing against her conning tower. Then he abruptly changed his course directly across stream. This maneuver was repeated several times, and then he darted about in zigzag fashion with remarkable celerity.

The next exploit of the Holland was a splendid dive. After resting motionless on the surface for a few moments, the blunt nose was swung about and pointed up-stream, and she started off at full speed. She ran on the surface for fifty feet and then suddenly plunged downward. Smoothly and swiftly she disappeared, her bow going down first, then the conning tower, and then her tail. For a second only did the red blades of her screw show, and she slid out of sight, leaving only a patch of foam and a score of little eddies behind. The angle at which she descended, as indicated by her flagpoles, was about 15 degrees. When she had gone down about six feet she suddenly righted herself and moved forward on an even keel for 200 or 250 yards. Then she came up, but less abruptly than before, but without so much turmoil, and floated quietly on the surface.

The shrill shriek of her air whistle summoned the tug alongside, and Mr. Holland, sticking his head out of the conning tower, told Capt. Morris and Mr. Frost that he was going to make the deepest dive he had ever attempted.

The plunge was taken about midway between Tottenville and Perth Amboy, where the channel was close to thirty feet deep. Mr. Holland lost no time in getting to work. He shut the top of the conning tower securely, and taking a running start with her nose pointed toward Raritan bay the little whaleback went under. Her descent was abrupt, but comparatively smooth. The waves dashed back from the conning tower as it struck the water, but her tail disappeared without showing the propeller, and before the watchers on the tug realized it the boat, flagstaffs, flags and all had vanished from view, leaving only a few ripples and fewer bubbles behind.

The tug, which was almost directly over the boat when she disappeared, followed her course by a streak of tiny bubbles which rose rapidly to the surface. These bubbles could not have been seen thirty yards away, and would have been of no service to a hostile vessel in an attempt to locate the boat. The Holland sped along under the surface for 350 or 400 yards, and then suddenly reappeared. The tips of her flags were the first parts of her to show. Then her nose stuck out of the water, then her conning tower, and then she suddenly righted herself, her propeller ceased to revolve and she floated on the surface on an even keel.

The final part of the program was the trial of the forward dynamite gun. This gun, which is twelve feet long and has a smooth bore, runs up from the inside of the boat at an angle of about 15 degrees. The muzzle sticks out of the upper part of her blunt prow, and is covered, when not in use, with a steel cap. When the boat is on the surface the water does not cover it. It is eight inches in diameter. Running parallel with it for three feet from its breech is another tube of the same diameter, in which compressed air and gunpowder sufficient to hurl a shell projectile two feet long containing eighty pounds of dynamite for a mile and a half are stored.

This gun is intended for use against forts principally, but it can be used against ships under favorable circumstances. The boat is designed to approach the object which it is desired to hit submerged. When she gets within range she is to rise to the surface, the man in the conning tower gives the signal and the gun is discharged. For the first three feet the projectile travels through the tube by the force of a compressed air charge of 500 pounds pressure. Then its sides scrape against a button which automatically explodes the powder charge and the projectile is hurled through the muzzle of the gun at 2000 pounds pressure. A propeller-shaped vane fixed in the end of the projectile keeps it in the right course. The powder charge is regulated by the distance the boat is from the object it is desired to hit. Both the compressed air and the powder are admitted into the tube by a system of valves behind the projectile. The whole thing is done simply by touching a spring. When the projectile leaves the gun eighty pounds of water is instantly admitted into the ballast tanks by an automatic arrangement and the trim of the boat is not disturbed.

Mr. Holland is confident that he can hit any object as large as a warship within 2000 yards without exposing his boat to hostile fire for longer than a minute or so. Even then the target he offers is so small that there is not one chance in a hundred that he could be hit. If he should be hit, his boat would not necessarily be disabled. The muzzle of the dynamite gun could be shot away without interfering with the boat's management.

W. J. BRYAN'S OPINION.

Says It is Time to Intervene In Cuban Matters.

Lincoln, April 1.—W. J. Bryan has made the following statement for the Associated Press in answer to the question whether in his judgment the time had arrived for the United States to interfere in behalf of Cuba and bring the war to an end:

"Yes, the time for intervention has arrived. Humanity demands that we shall act. Cuba lies almost in sight of our shores, and the sufferings of her people cannot be ignored unless we as a nation have become so engrossed in money making as to be indifferent to distress. Intervention might be accompanied by danger and expense, but existence cannot be separated from responsibility, and responsibility sometimes leads a nation as well as an individual into danger. A neighbor must sometimes incur danger for a neighbor and a friend for a friend.

"War is a terrible thing and cannot be defended except as a means to an end, and yet it is sometimes the only means by which a necessary end can be obtained. The state punishes its own citizens by imprisonment or even death when counsel and persuasion fail. War is the final arbiter between nations, when reason and diplomacy are of no avail.

"Spain might not resist intervention; it is to be hoped that she would recognize the right of the United States to act and immediately withdraw from Cuba, but whether she resents intervention or not, the United States must perform a plain duty.

"Spain has only herself to blame for the condition of affairs in Cuba. If she denies to her former subjects the right of war and calls the Cuban army a mob, let her remember the words of Victor Hugo: 'The mob is the human race in misery.' No nation can afford to make its people miserable.

"Our own interests justify intervention. Spain has governed Cuba so badly as to excite continuous revolt, and after exciting revolt has shown herself powerless to restore order and enforce law on the island.

"Spanish rule in Cuba has disturbed the United States, interfered with business, increased the expense of guarding our shores and drawn on the resources of our people to care for those made destitute by war.

"We have as much right to demand the cessation of war in the interest of the people of the United States as Spain has to demand its continuance for her own benefit.

"If the question is to be settled on the basis of human rights, surely our people have waited long enough; if, on the other hand, pecuniary interests are to be considered, then it must be remembered that the loss suffered by the United States and Cuba together far exceeds any gain that Spain could reasonably expect to obtain, even if she had a hope of recovering Cuba by force of arms.

"If the Cubans prefer death to Spanish rule, it must be because Spanish rule has robbed life of joy and hope. If a nation sows the wind, it must reap the whirlwind."

New so-called remedies spring up every day like mushrooms, but the people still cling to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

TRAVEL FALLING OFF.

Alaskan Rush Is Said to Be Decreasing Fast.

Tacoma, Wash., April 1.—Travel to Alaska has fallen off tremendously. During the last two weeks arrivals from Eastern states have been fewer than at any time since December, while almost every day sees another steamship added to the Alaskan fleet. The steamship Cleveland is tied at the sawmill, the business of this week being insufficient to warrant sending her out.

The steamship Australia sailed last night with only 100 passengers from Tacoma and Seattle though she can carry 600. Her freight is likewise light. The falling off in travel is attributed to discouraging reports from the trails.

Snaps In Spring Overcoats.

All-wool spring overcoats at $5, $8, and $10. Come early; secure your size.

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

C. E. Mead company, carpet cleaners, 710 West Superior street. Telephone 69.

How much property a man will leave when he dies depends largely upon his health. The man who suffers from ill-health stands little show of being a successful business man. The man who comes to his desk in the morning with a headache, who suffers all day from dullness and drowsiness, who goes to his meals without an appetite and tosses restlessly through the night without sleep, is not likely to leave a competence for his widow and orphans. Success is even more dependent upon health than upon ability.

Few men realize these truths. They think that everything can be accomplished by work, and that health is a secondary consideration. Work is useless unless it is good work, and good work is never done save by a thoroughly healthy man. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all health restorers and health preservers. It makes the stomach strong and active. It sends a man to his meals thoroughly hungry every time. It facilitates the flow of digestive juices and makes assimilation perfect. It invigorates the liver. It purifies the blood and fills it with the life-giving elements of the food. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It tears down inert, half-dead tissues and builds new, firm, muscular flesh. It does not build flabby fat like cod liver oil and does not make people more corpulent.

Mr. John Brooks, of Boylston, Mass., writes: "I write to tell you of the great benefit I have received from Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs. The doctors said I was in consumption and could not get well. I took Cod Liver Oil and it did me no good. After taking it four months I heard of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and it saved my life."

TALK WITH DAVALOS

He Is Now In Command of the Late Gen. Aranguren's Forces.

A POPULAR LEADER

Worthy Successor of the Late General and Feared By the Spaniards.

New York, April 1.—A letter to the Sun from Havana says: Half a mile from Aguacate, and less than twenty miles from Havana city, the Sun's correspondent met on Thursday, March 24, the insurgent Col. Manuel Davalos and his force, composed of 200 cavalry.

Col. Davalos is now the most intrepid and popular Cuban leader in Havana province. After the death of Gen. Nestor Aranguren he took his place, and has proved to be a worthy successor of that dashing commander. Davalos is a great fighter and notable strategist. The Spanish columns in Havana province fear him as much as they did Aranguren. The Spanish guerilleros, who when Aranguren was killed again dared to leave the main body, have now returned to their columns for safety, in view of Davalos' terrible war on them.

Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez, commander-in-chief of the Cuban army in Havana province, said recently about Davalos in a communication addressed to Gen. Gomez:

"He is an illustration of the fact that that whenever a Cuban falls in this struggle against Spanish oppression there is another ready to replace him. When Arango was wounded and Aranguren killed it seemed as though we had been deprived of two great pillars of the revolution in Havana. But here is Davalos to show that God both did. The 200 horses he has at present were all taken from the enemy. His detachment is splendidly provided with rifles and ammunition, all taken from the Spaniards. He harasses them constantly around Havana city, and has carried out the most successful cess ary orders for stopping, derailing and blowing up the military trains from Havana. I have the honor of commending him to your attention."

It was hard to believe, before the death of Aranguren, that Davalos was going to replace him so successfully. He was Aranguren's second in command, and, though extremely courageous, his great modesty and taciturnity always kept him in the background. Aranguren left him in command of his forces the day he went to the hut at Campo Florido, in which, accompanied only by his sweetheart, two aged persons and two children, he was butchered by a force of 1500 Spanish infantry and 400 cavalry. Davalos heard the news next morning, went to the hut with his soldiers and saw evidences of the dire truth. He reported the case to Gen. Rodriguez in this simple message:

"I have to communicate the sad news that Gen. Nestor Aranguren was assassinated by the Spaniards yesterday morning while absent from his forces. I await your orders and meanwhile I keep on fighting."

Davalos is about 28 years old, of middle size, strong, erect, and of modest as well as a military appearance. He has lived in the rural districts of Havana province. The Sun's correspondent, knowing of the concentration of Cuban forces in Havana province, went to see Davalos to learn, if he could, if that meant that he was preparation for an attack upon Havana city in case of war between Spain and the United States, which the revolutionists are expecting.

Col. Davalos refused at first to talk, giving the excuse that he was merely a soldier and that he could not speak. After the correspondent convinced him that the publication of his views could be beneficial to the cause of Cuba he consented to be interviewed. Leaving his horse to the care of his assistants, after dividing his troops into four bodies, to cover the principal points from which a surprise might come, he politely invited the correspondent to take a seat on a stone, and seating himself on the ground he said:

"Well, you tell me first what is going on down there, and I will tell you then what I think. Tell me first of all about the Maine. I was very near Havana when the battleship was blown up on the night of Feb. 15, and I saw the illumination of the skies by the two explosions. I wonder how it is that more than a month has already passed after that cowardly crime was committed and the United States has not done anything yet against Spain."

The correspondent then explained as best he could all the different aspects of the Cuban situation in America, and Davalos answered calmly:

"About the Maine I have only to say that if the United States government is disposed to swallow that pill, I believe the American people will not do so. I know very little about the United States. I only know that they fought gallantly for their independence, and that their brave and good general, George Washington, led them to victory and wisely advised them in peace. If that country is this same country I do not believe it will brook the murder of its marines by the Spaniards.

"But I do not understand the policy of feeding the reconcentrados and at the same time keeping peace with Spain, which murders the Americans. Why, instead of feeding the reconcentrados, don't the Americans say to the Spaniards: 'You ought not to starve this people any more, you assassins of babies and women. Leave Cuba forever and let its people live in peace.' I could understand that sort of talk, or could understand it if the United States would keep her hands off and let things take their course. But so much red tape for nothing is ridiculous. Still, perhaps, I don't understand it because I am merely a soldier and not a diplomatist. Is it not mixing up things to say, as you tell me, that the Americans are feeding the Cubans? Not the Cuban army, sir. The food we want is this!" And the brave veteran took in his hand one of the cartridges from his rifle.

"I love the American people, because I know their hearts are with Cuba libre. If they love us, why don't they give us a little of this (showing the cartridge again)? Then they would see how we would flaunt our flag over Morro Castle in a very short time."

Col. Davalos has the greatest contempt for the Spaniards. He said that they never fight without being at least five times as numerous as their foes. He told the correspondent that on March 2, near Jaruco, 500 Spanish regulars were marching into that town, and when he attacked them with 200 cavalry, they fled in a most cowardly way, seeking refuge in the forts. Believing that they were being lured into a trap to be exterminated by thousands of Cubans, they shot their guide, Jose Diaz, who was perfectly innocent.

Two miles from Jaruco the Spaniards kept a store (bodega), guarded by a strong detachment, to provide with liquor the Spanish columns passing there. Every day they hanged Aranguren and Davalos in effigy at the door. One morning Davalos and twenty-five patriots went to the place, and the 150 Spaniards around the bodega surrendered without firing a shot. "The only punishment I inflicted on them," said Davalos, laughing, "was to send them naked to Jaruco. We needed the clothes, you know." And he pointed to his own trousers of the blue color with thin white stripes worn by the Spanish army. The interview ended with these words:

"I should like to see the Americans come to aid us, but if they don't come we shall continue fighting just the same."

Col. Davalos said he was disappointed when Senator Proctor came to Cuba, because the agent of the junta in Havana told him that he was going to escort the senator to Gen. Gomez's camp.

ST. PAUL DEMOCRATS.

St. Paul, April 1.—The Citizens' Democracy in convention yesterday nominated Dr. Rudolph Schiffman for mayor, Anthony Yoerg, Jr., for comptroller, Richard S. McNamee for treasurer, and John W. Twohy and J. J. Egan for municipal judges.

Half Rate Excursions.

SOUTH AND WEST.

VIA ST. PAUL & DULUTH R. R.

April 5 and 19 will sell homeseekers' excursion tickets at rate one fare plus $2 for the round trip to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Wyoming. Stop-overs allowed. Full particulars, City ticket office, 332 West Superior street, Providence building.

Get Our Prices!

On latest styles of spring overcoats, just opened up, from one of the leading clothing manufacturers in New York city.

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

Duluth Van X Co.

Trunks hauled, 25c. Furniture moving and storage. Padded vans. 212 W. Sup. St.

Sacrificed to Blood Poison.

Those who have never had Blood Poison can not know what a desperate condition it can produce. This terrible disease which the doctors are totally unable to cure, is communicated from one generation to another, inflicting its taint upon countless innocent ones.

Some years ago I was inoculated with poison by a nurse who infected my babe with blood taint. The little one was unequal to the struggle, and its life was yielded up to the tearful poison. For six long years I suffered untold misery. I was covered with sores and ulcers from head to foot, and no language can express my feelings of woe during those long years. I had the best medical treatment. Several physicians successively treated me, but all to no purpose. The mercury and potash seemed to add fuel to the awful flame which was devouring me. I was advised by friends who had seen wonderful cures made by it, to try Swift's Specific. We got two bottles, and I felt hope again revive in my breast—hope for health and happiness again. I improved from the start, and a complete and perfect cure was the result. S. S. S. is the only blood remedy which reaches desperate cases.

Miss. T. W. Lee,
Montgomery, Ala.

Of the many blood remedies, S. S. S. is the only one which can reach deep-seated, violent cases. It never fails to cure perfectly and permanently the most desperate cases which are beyond the reach of other remedies.

S.S.S. For The Blood

is PURELY VEGETABLE, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no mercury, potash, or other mineral.

Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

THEY WANT TO TELL

These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters:

Mrs. LIZZIE BEVERLY, 258 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass., writes:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

Mrs. AMOS TROMBLEAY, Ellenburgh Ctr., N. Y., writes:

"I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was also troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work. I am now in perfect health."

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

At Charleston, S. C., the Baltimore Baseball club defeated the Charleston nine by a score of 11 to 3.

The would-be assassins of King George of Greece were condemned to death at Athens yesterday.

The supreme court of Wisconsin refused an alternative writ of mandamus to attorney M. M. Itlley ordering the city clerk of Milwaukee to show cause why he should not place the name of the fusion candidates on the official ballots, not only under the Democratic heading, but also under the Populist. Held it could not take original jurisdiction. This decision practically wipes out the Populist party in a legal sense in Milwaukee.

Another conference between the representatives of the United Brewery workmen of Milwaukee and the Brewers association was held yesterday without reaching an agreement as to the contract for another year. A representative of the Brewers' association made the announcement that the association would not again meet the employes' delegates for another conference.

The grave of Mrs. Sarah Smith, at Pardeesville, Minn., was opened to remove the remains yesterday and it was found she had been buried while in a trance. She had evidently come to and had partly turned over. The hand was drawn to the face and the fingers bitten in the agony of finding herself buried alive.

At Syracuse, N. Y., Tommy White, of Chicago, and George Dixon, the champion featherweight pugilist, fought a 20-round draw before the Empire Athletic club of that city last night.

At Louisville, W. H. Byers, doing business as Cannon & Byers, wholesale millinery, assigned to John M. Byers. Assets estimated at $60,000; liabilities, $70,000.

At San Francisco the plant of the American Biscuit company was gutted by fire last night. Loss, $75,000, well insured.

According to reports received by her friends in New York the condition of Mrs. William C. Whitney, who was injured several weeks ago while riding to hounds at Aiken, S. C., is very serious. Ever since that time Mrs. Whitney has been paralyzed.

STRAITS CLOSE UP.

Mackinaw Channel Driven Full of Ice Again.

Milwaukee, April 1.—Advices from Cheboygan, Mich., are to the effect that the straits have again filled up with heavy ice as far both ways as one can see. It is considered impossible for steamers to get through. A strong north wind is holding ice solid, and the weather is cold.

The above intelligence is of great importance to owners of loaded vessels that were to be sent out today. Unquestionably their departure will now be delayed until receiving advices that the channel has once more been cleared. The vessels that were to start from here today are the steamers W. H. Wolf, Fred Pabst, C. L. Vance, Neshoto, Thomas Cranage, City of Glasgow, Walter Vail and barge Baltic.

HIBERNIAN ELECTIONS.

State Bodies Choose Officers at Brainerd Meeting.

Brainerd, April 1.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians' life insurance company yesterday elected officers for the ensuing two years as follows: President, S. J. Clark, St. Paul; vice president, T. H. Murphy, Brainerd; secretary, J. A. O'Shaughnessy, Stillwater; treasurer, John Sheehy, Montgomery. Board of directors—J. J. Daley, Minneapolis; M. Heffron, Rochester; J. W. Hollown, Glenwood; E. F. Kelly, Faribault; J. D. O'Brien, Minneapolis.

John T. McGowan, of Minneapolis, was elected chairman of the auditing committee. The convention adjourned at noon.

The Ladies' Auxiliary, A. O. H., elected the following officers: President, Mrs. J. J. Daley, Minneapolis; vice president, Mrs. Mary Reilly, Brainerd; secretary, Miss Ella Keating, St. Paul; treasurer, Miss Anna Stanton, Lanesboro. The business of the convention was concluded by the adoption of bylaws subject to the approval of the national body. The insurance board of the ladies' auxiliary is still in session.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional remedy on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

To Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia and points South and West, via "The Northwestern Line" on April 5 and 19. One fare, plus $2, for the round trip. Take the "Omaha," the short line, best service and quickest time. Full information at 405 West Superior street.

Solon Spring water aids digestion.

Mules! Mules!

One hundred head of mules just arrived on the market, for sale cheap, at Barrett & Zimmerman's stables, Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul, Minn.

Some cough mixtures smother the cough. But the next breeze fans it into life again.

Better put the cough out. That is, better go deeper and smother the fires of inflammation. Troches cannot do this. Neither can plain cod-liver oil.

But Scott's Emulsion can. The glycerine soothes and makes comfortable; the hypophosphites give power and stability to the nerves; and the oil feeds and strengthens the wasted tissues.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea —the Mother's Friend.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

FOR SALE—Complete Barber Shop outfit, three chairs, cases, etc. In good order, and will be sold cheap. BAYHA & CO., 24 East Superior street.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—

Whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of five thousand seven hundred eighty-three dollars and twenty-eight cents ($5783.28), which amount is claimed to be due and is due owing and unpaid at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage and note secured thereby, duly made and delivered by Kate N. Davis and Marcus J. Davis, her husband, mortgagors, to Maria H. Steuart, trustee, mortgagee, bearing date the 2nd day of January, 1893, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for St. Louis County, Minnesota, on the 21st day of January, 1893, at 12 o'clock m. in Book 166 of mortgages, on page 79 thereof.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of insurance premiums upon the premises covered by said mortgages, amounting to thirty-one dollars and fifty cents ($31.50), which said mortgagors neglected to pay, and which said mortgagee was compelled to pay and did pay in accordance with the provisions of said mortgage, for the protection of said premises.

And whereas, there is therefore claimed to be due and there is actually due, upon said mortgage debt, at the date of this notice, the sum of five thousand eight hundred fourteen dollars and seventy-eight cents ($5814.78), principal, interest and insurance premiums paid.

And whereas, said mortgage contains a power of sale, which power by reason of said default has become operative, and no action or proceeding, at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of said power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described therein, lying and being in the county of St. Louis, state of Minnesota, to-wit: Lot numbered three hundred sixty-four (364), in block thirty-nine (39), Duluth Proper, Second Division, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of said register of deeds; which premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, will be sold by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, Minnesota, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in St. Louis County, Minnesota, on Tuesday, the 10th day of May, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the amount then due upon said mortgage debt, including insurance so paid as aforesaid, together with one hundred dollars ($100.00) attorneys' fees, stipulated for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as by law provided.

Dated March 24th, 1898.

MARIA H. STEUART, Trustee,
Mortgagee.

STEIN & TELFORD,
Attorneys for said Mortgagee,
Duluth, Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald, March-25-April-1-8-15-22-29-May-6.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.—
District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Samuel Despres, Plaintiff,
vs.
M. J. Einstein and Miriam Einstein, Defendants.

The state of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the Eleventh judicial district, in and for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their offices in the city of Duluth, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated February 1, 1898.

PEALER & PESLER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
316 Palladio Building,
Duluth, Minnesota.

Duluth Evening Herald, Feb-25-Mch-4-11-18-25-April-1.

PUBLIC LAND SALE.—

United States Land Office, Duluth, Minn.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the commissioner of the general land office under authority vested in him by section 2455, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by the act of congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale on the 11th day of April, 1898, next, at 10 o'clock a. m. at this office, the following tract of land, to-wit: Swᵏ of seᵏ Sec. 12, Tp. 54 N., R. 18 W. 4th P. M.; lot 2, Sec. 12, Tp. 53 N., Rg. 13 W. 4th P. M.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated March 2, 1898.

WM. E. CULKIN,
Register.
F. L. RYAN
Receiver.

Duluth Evening Herald, March-1-11-18-25-April-1-8.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made in writing to the common council of the city of Duluth and filed in my office praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors by C. F. W. Korth at No. 506 Osnold street, Olof Sandstedt at No. 507 West Superior street.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said common council at the council chamber in said city of Duluth on Monday, the 11th day of April, 1898, at 7:30 p. m. of that day.

H. W. CHEADLE,
City Clerk.

Duluth Evening Herald, March-25-April-1.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Roderick Tullock, unmarried, Mortgagor, to the Duluth Trust Company, a corporation, Mortgagee, dated August 18t, 1891, and recorded in the Register of Deeds' office, St. Louis County, Minnesota, on September 20th, 1894, at nine o'clock A. M. in Book one hundred twenty-four (124) of Mortgages on page ninety-seven (97), which said mortgage was assigned by the Duluth Trust Company to Morgan M. Lewis by an instrument of assignment dated October 20th, 1894, and recorded in the Register of Deeds' office St. Louis County, Minnesota, on October 23rd, 1894, at four (4) o'clock P. M. in Book one hundred thirty-two (132) of mortgages on page seventy-one (71), such default consisting in the non-payment of the principal and interest and in the non-payment of the sum of Thirty-five and 71-100 ($35.71) Dollars for taxes and assessments which had become and were a lien upon said premises hereinafter described and were delinquent and were paid by the legal representatives of the Assignee of the Mortgagee in accordance with the provisions of said mortgage on March 2nd, 1898, and there is claimed to be due and there is actually due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of Three hundred nineteen and 21-100 ($319.21) Dollars principal, interest and taxes paid; and

WHEREAS, the undersigned Benjamin V. Lewis and John F. Lewis, were appointed and have qualified as Administrators of the estate of Morgan M. Lewis, deceased, Assignee of said Mortgagee and said Administrators have filed a certified copy, dated January 10th, 1898, of their appointment in the Register of Deeds' Office, St. Louis County, Minnesota, which said instrument was recorded on January 23rd, 1898, at 10:20 o'clock a. m., in Book one hundred twenty-two (122) of Deeds on page one hundred ninety-seven (197), and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to collect said debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described therein, lying and being in the County of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, described as follows, viz: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The Westerly twenty-five feet (W 25 ft) of the Easterly fifty feet (E. 50 ft.) of Lots numbered one (1), two (2) and three (3), in Block numbered fifty-eight (58), of West Duluth, Second Division, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County and State, which said premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt, interest and taxes paid and twenty-five ($25.00) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, by the Sheriff of said St. Louis County at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Duluth, in said County and State, on April 16th, 1898, at ten (10) o'clock A. M. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated March 3rd, 1898.

Benjamin V. Lewis and John F. Lewis,
As Administrators of the estate of Morgan M. Lewis, deceased, Assignee of Mortgagee.

TOWNE & MERCHANT,
Attorneys for Administrators.
102-106 Duluth Trust Co. Bldg.,
Duluth, Minnesota.

Duluth Evening Herald, March-4-11-18-25-April-1-8-15.

ORDER FOR HEARING APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR.—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis —ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, March 25th, 1898.

In the matter of the estate of Emeline S. Norton, deceased:

On receiving and filing the petition of James T. Norton, of the county of Hampshire, state of Massachusetts, representing among other things, that Emeline S. Norton, late of the county of Litchfield, in the state of Connecticut, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1898, at Winsted, state of Connecticut, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of said county at the time of her death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the husband of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Byron H. Williams granted,

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court on Saturday, the 16th day of April, A.D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in The Duluth Evening Herald, a daily newspaper printed and published at Duluth, in said county.

Dated at Duluth, Minnesota, the 25th day of March, A. D. 1898.

By the Court,
PHINEAS AYER
Judge of Probate.

Duluth Evening Herald, March-25-Apr-1-8.

OFFICE OF LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR, Eleventh district, Detroit, Mich., March 15th, 1898. Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on Monday, the 25th day of April, 1898, for furnishing and delivering fuel for vessels and stations in this district, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. Forms of proposals and printed specifications, giving full particulars as to the kinds of fuel required, the quantity and quality, and the terms of delivery and payment, can be obtained at this office. The United States reserves the right to increase or diminish during the fiscal year the quantities of any item or article named in the specifications, and a clause to that effect will be inserted in the contract; and the right to reject any or all bids and to waive defects therein is also reserved. Duncan Kennedy, Lieutenant Commander U. S. N., Inspector 11th L. H. district.

Duluth Evening Herald, March-28-30-April-1.

THE SKILLFUL SPECIALIST AND HIS NEW DISCOVERY.

The Eminent Physician and Scientist Who Has Proved That All

Kidney, Bladder and Uric Acid Troubles Can Be Quickly Cured.

You May Have a Sample Bottle of the Great Discovery Sent Free by Mail.

As we are by nature subject to many diseases, the only way to guard against all attacks on our health is to make a study of our own physical self. If a peculiar pain attacks you, try to locate its origin and discover which organ of the body is sick and in need of attention.

If the kidneys are at fault—and in almost every case in the failing of our health they are—look well to their restoration to health and strength.

They are the great filters of our body, and frequently the purity of the blood is entirely dependent on their cleansing powers.

If the kidneys are not in a perfectly clean and healthy condition, the blood becomes impregnated with impurities and a decay of the kidneys soon takes place. If your desire to relieve yourself of frequent calls, and you find it necessary to arise many times during sleeping hours, your kidneys are sick. As they reach a more unhealthy stage, a scalding and irritation takes place as the water flows, and pain or dull ache in the back makes you miserable. If the water, when allowed to remain undisturbed for twenty-four hours, forms a settling or sediment, you are in the grasp of most serious kidney or bladder disorder.

If neglected now the disease advances until the face looks pale or sallow, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, the feet swell, and sometimes the heart acts badly.

There is no more serious menace to health and strength than any derangement of the kidneys.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent physician and specialist, and will be found just what is needed in cases of kidney and bladder disorders and uric acid troubles due to weak kidneys, such as catarrh of the bladder, gravel, rheumatism and Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney disease.

It corrects inability to hold water and promptly overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of this great remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures, and is dispensed by druggists in fifty cent and one dollar bottles.

So universally successful is Swamp-Root in quickly curing even the most distressing cases, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information both sent absolutely free by mail upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to write for a sample bottle, and to kindly mention The Duluth Evening Herald when sending their address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y.

Copyright, 1898—Dr. Kilmer & Co.

WOMEN'S SYMPATHY

Women's Clubs Federation Extends Sympathy and Support to McKinley.

A FRIENDLY LETTER

Upholding His Course in the Present Crisis in Cuban Affairs.

Chicago, April 1.—The club women of the country, a quarter of a million strong, stand shoulder to shoulder in support of the Cuban course of President McKinley. This was acknowledged by Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, president of the Women's club. The commendatory message was inspired by numerous letters from prominent club leaders over the country expressive of admiration of the splendid statesmanship shown by the president at this time, accompanied by the wish to recognize it officially. Speaking for these thousands of representative women of the United States, who are foremost in every project of national importance Mrs. Henrotin thus sends assurances of their approval and support:

Chicago, April 1, 1898.—Mr. President: The general federation of women's clubs is an organization which embraces twenty-nine state federations of women's clubs, which number in membership 1825 clubs; and over 200 other clubs are also united in the membership of the general federation. The individual membership of these clubs varies from twenty-five to 700 women. The largest state federation of individuals is of New York, with 25,000 members; Chicago ranks next, with 1,000; Ohio has about 700 members of the state federation. The women of the federation would condemn a war taken for aggrandizement or for territorial reasons.

Its members recognize the fact that this nation, in the vanguard of all republics, must stand alone for the cause of humanity, for the cause of the weak against the strong, for right as against might. We feel that you represent this cause, therefore as a federation, we tender you our sympathy and express to you our confidence in your wisdom and your devotion to the highest good of this dear country of ours.

While most of the members of the federation represent no vote on subjects of national politics, we do represent great influence. On us war will fall the heaviest, for we must give our sons and must during and after the war, help to repair the ravages and losses, and mitigate the suffering which it must inevitably bring in its train. Therefore we have the best right to an expression of our opinion. We pledge you, while it is a question of humanity, that you may count on the moral support of this organization. I am with sentiments of the highest considerations truly yours ELLEN M. HENROTIN,
President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE.

Extent of the Recent Shocks Is Made Known.

San Francisco, April 1.—The latest reports from the interior indicate that in the South the earthquake died away in Monterey county and in the north in Mendocino county. The most northerly towns reporting damage are Ukiah and Colus, whose distance from San Francisco in an air line is practically the same.

The center of the shock, or the point at which its greatest was felt was at Vallejo and Mare Island. The loss at the navy yard cannot be figured until the board of survey completes its work, but the lowest estimate is now $250,000.

SMITH AND FISHER CONFIRMED.

Duluth Postoffice and Land Office Appointees Get Through.

Washington, April 1.—The senate yesterday confirmed these nominations:

German Bulle, of New York, consul at Cardenas, Cuba.

To be receiver of public customs: Miss Martha C. Brown, at Gunnison, Colo; J. M. Smith, at Duluth, Minn.

To be postmasters: Wisconsin—A. E. Barnes, Delavan; William Case, Mauston; I. D. Hurlbut, Prairie du Chien; C. O. F. Mohr, Portage; F. E. Riley, Two Rivers.

Minnesota—E. L. Fisher, Duluth; H. G. Wire, St. Cloud.

MEANING OF THUMB PRINTS.

It is curious to notice that while a great deal has been written in a scientific spirit of the value of thumb-prints as a means of identification, no one has yet found out what these lines in the thumb mean, or what they may indicate in determining character. The variations have been traced, and the fact has been noticed that no two thumbs show precisely the same lines.

The lines in the palm of the hand have been studied, too, for centuries, and the believers in the possibility of reading character from the lines in palm are numerous, even among the educated. But the gifted scientists and the palmists stop here. The thumb, they know, contains lines as remarkable and as varying as the palm. But what it all means no one knows, nor has any one attempted to guess.

When we hark bac kto the mystical knowledge of the ancients, it is marvelous that they, too, in many ways wiser than we, should have been baffled in reading the thumb. And at the same time they used thumb-prints as seals.

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Eczema—These distressing skin diseases relieved by one application. Dr. Agnew's Ointment is a potent cure for all eruptions of the skin. James Gaston, Wilkesbarre, says: "For nine years I was disfigured with Tetter on my hands. Dr. Agnew's Ointment cured it." 35 cents. Sold by Smith & Smith, Max Wirth, 13 West Superior street.—75.

RAILROAD BATTLE

Canadian Pacific Railroad Endeavors to Defeat an American Project.

KETTLE RIVER ROAD

Commons Favors the Bill For the American Road.

New York, April 1.—A special to the Press from Ottawa says: The fiercest fight ever put up against an American railway interest in Canada resulted in the triumph of the American promoters of the Kettle River Valley railroad bill in the house of commons. It was, however, by the narrow margin of 54 for the bill against 48, although the minister of railways had come out flatfooted in favor of the measure.

The lobbying done by the Canadian Pacific railway against the bill was wholly unprecedented here. The reason is that over the American railroad and associated roads, if their charter can be had, the Grand Trunk will cross the continent from its Chicago terminus and enter Southern British Columbia from the United States side of the frontier in competition with the Canadian Pacific railroad.

The contention of the Canadian Pacific road was that it was purely an American scheme to capture the undeveloped wealth of the boundary creek district and carry it over to the American side of the line. To meet this the Corbin interest, which is promoting the road, guaranteed to build their smelter on the British side. The region to be opened up is regarded by the government as probably the richest mineral country in all Canada.

MADE A HARD FIGHT.

Ottawa, Ont., April 1.—The fact that Sir William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific, appeared before the railroad committee and personally opposed the granting of a charter to Mr. Corbin gives some idea of this corporation's determination and the extent to which the Canadian Pacific railroad is prepared to go to frustrate the plans of the American railroad men. Not only did the president of the C. P. R. appeal to the railroad committee, but the vice president, Mr. Shaughnessy, came on the scene. He, too, appeared before the committee and haunted the halls of the commons, using every argument and means known to the lobbying adept.

The immediate cause of the spirited contest was the application of D. C. Corbin and those associated with him for a railroad charter, empowering the company to construct a road into one of the richest mining districts of British Columbia, generally known simply as Boundary country, from its proximity to the international line, or as the Kettle River Valley region. Boundary country lies west of the Columbia river, and the mineralized territory extends for some 150 miles. It is known that the ores west of Christina lake and east of the Okanagan waters has mineral bodies richer far than the famous Kootenay mines. There are not merely two or three mining camps in the region, as in East and West Kootenay, but at least a dozen different camps give promise of a wonderful output. Boundary ores resemble the sulphide rock of Rossland, and surface specimens have yielded higher assays of gold and copper. There are galena mines, described as equal to those of the Slocan; and the enormous deposits of copper have puzzled mining experts. Mining engineers have found by actual and careful measurement the surface width of ledges to be from 100 to 150 feet. The district is not a rugged and massive upheaval of barren rock, but consists of broad, fertile belts of rolling, well-watered, heavily wooded land.

It is a hunter's paradise. Feathered game—chicken, duck, grouse, geese and gamier game, like the bald-headed eagle, bears (grizzly, cinnamon and black), cariboo, elk, deer, the prowling puma, the dun-colored, curly-horned mountain sheep and the white goat, these are Boundary's attractions to the huntsman. The natural wealth of the region can be realized from the statement of Sir William Van Horne before the railroad committee, in which he placed the value of Boundary country trade within the next ten years at not less than $100,000,000.

It was over this great volume of trade that the C. P. R. is determined to retain a traffic monopoly to the exclusion of Mr. Corbin's project; hence, the bitter fight before the railroad committee. In spite of the powerful influence which the Canadian Pacific was able to exert, there were many factors favoring Mr. Corbin. He was strengthened by the assistance of the Grand Trunk and its allies. The people of Boundary petitioned for this road. He asked for no subsidy, which is in such surprising contrast to the C. P. R. policy that the novelty won him many friends in Eastern and Western Canada. No favor nor concession was requested, but simply permission to construct a railroad from a point near Northport into the Boundary region of British Columbia. Mr. Corbin did not oppose C. P. R. extension through the same territory, and pointed out very forcibly that even if the big rival should build into Boundary there would be plenty of traffic for both roads, and competition would be a beneficial regulation of freight rates. His record as a pioneer railroad constructor in West Kootenay, long before either the C. P. R. or the Dominion government had awakened to the importance of that region, commended his Kettle River valley project. The route projected from the south to British Columbia follows a natural highway, where construction would be comparatively easy, and consequently rapid. The line would give a short haul to smelters. On the other hand a C. P. R. extension westward from Rossland would involve difficult and slow construction across a mountainous country, and a long haul to smelters with heavier freight charges than low grade mines could afford.

When Sir William Van Horne appeared before the railroad committee, his main contention was that the Kettle River railroad would divert $100,000,000 worth of trade from Canada within ten years. To this the residents of Boundary very properly responded that they have as much right to trade with their neighbors to the south as the people of Ontario, and one memorial indignantly concludes with the question, "How would Ontario like to be shut off from all trade with the United States?" "We fail to see," says one of the Boundary journals, "on what pretence the charter can be refused by parliament. Neither money, nor land grant is asked, but merely the privilege of building the railroad. There is no precedent for refusing such a request, and the United States would naturally regard the refusal as an unfriendly act. The United States did not refuse entrance to their country by the Grand Trunk and the C. P. R., and entrance into Canada should be granted to Mr. Corbin."

Mr. Shaughnessy, vice president of the Canadian Pacific, declared that the Corbin road would carry Canadian ores to American smelters and build up American cities to the loss of British Columbia, and that the C. P. R. would guarantee early extension without government aid. The response of the Corbin promoters, that arrangements had already been made to build a smelter in Boundary, and that the ores of the district were too low grade to pay freight charges on a long haul, effectually met the vice president's first argument. The brave assertion that the C. P. R. would proceed with construction without asking for any subsidy, lost all its glory when the fact was brought to the attention of the railroad committee that the Canadian Pacific railroad would build under the charter of the Columbia & Western railway, which has a large land grant from the British Columbia legislature.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

THE NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY TESTED.

Results of the Test in Various Forms of Dyspepsia.

Chronic indigestion or dyspepsia, while a very common trouble, has for some time been looked upon by able physicians as a serious thing, and that no time should be lost in treating it properly at the start, because recent researches have shown that the most serious, fatal and incurable diseases have their origin in simple dyspepsia or indigestion.

Diabetes is simply one form of indigestion, the sugar and starchy food not being assimilated by the digestive organs. In Bright's disease the albumen is not properly assimilated.

While consumption and dyspepsia are twin diseases, and it is beyond question that dyspepsia makes a fertile soil for the seeds of consumption.

But the trouble has been to find a remedy that could be depended upon to cure dyspepsia, as it is notoriously obstinate and difficult to cure.

This has been the question which has puzzled physicians and dyspeptics alike, until the question was solved three years ago by the appearance of a new dyspepsia cure in the medical world known as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which it was claimed was a certain, reliable cure for every form of stomach trouble.

Physicians, however, would not accept such statements without first giving the new remedy many tests and carefully observing results.

For three years the remedy has been thoroughly tested in every section of the country, and with surprising and satisfactory results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be honestly claimed to be a specific, a radical, lasting cure for indigestion in the various forms of acid dyspepsia or sour stomach, gas or wind on stomach, too much bile, undue fullness or pressure after eating, and similar symptoms resulting from disordered digestion. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets were not placed before the public until this three years' trial left no doubt as to their value, and they have recently been placed in the trade and can be found on sale at all druggists at the nominal price of 50 cents per package.

No extravagant claims are made for the remedy. It will not cure rheumatism, pneumonia, typhoid fever nor anything but just what it is claimed to cure, and that is every form of stomach trouble.

No dieting is necessary. Good, wholesome food and plenty of it, and you may rest assured that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest it.

Druggists claim for it that it is a pleasure to recommend it to dyspeptics, because it gives such universal satisfaction.

Little book on stomach diseases sent free by addressing Stuart company, Marshall, Mich.

United Order of Foresters.

All Foresters are requested to be present at 411 Masonic Temple at 7:15 sharp tonight, April 1, to assist in the institution of a new court.

ELECTRICITY FROM WIND.

If we mistake not Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, in his last attempt to reach the North Pole, had the Fram equipped with a specially designed windmill, which when operating drove a dynamo and furnished the necessary current for lighting purposes, says Electricity. An aermotor erected on the roof of a building in Park place in this city has been for some time successfully driving a dynamo in connection with a storage battery plant, the current from which has been utilized for incandescent lighting. From this it will be seen that there is nothing very new in the application of windmills for driving dynamos.

There are probably several reasons why the windmill or aermotor has not been more universally adopted for the above purpose. In the first place, such a motive power is always more or less uncertain and cannot always be depended upon. There may be a calm just at the time it is found necessary to recharge the batteries, or the batteries may be in use when a breeze springs up. This would necessitate having two sets of batteries at a considerable cost. Another reason why aermotors have not been more extensively adopted is probably due to the fact that current can now be generated with steam as a motive power very economically, especially in large quantities. The erecting of a number of storage batteries with a dynamo mean a considerable outlay of money, especially when the cost of maintenance and renewals is taken into account. In certain cases it may be found that the interest on the batteries, generator and windmill, with the labor item figured in, will cost as much in the long run as the current could be purchased for on the outside.

But probably the chief reason why the power of the wind is allowed to go to waste when it could be employed for generating electricity is the same as that which prevents the immense power derivable from the tides in both the Hudson and East rivers from being utilized, namely, conservatism; or, if not lack of progress, a slowness in availing ourselves of opportunities.

We make a specialty of

Watch Repairing And Diamond Setting....

Work entrusted to us is certain to receive careful and intelligent treatment from expert and skillful hands.

GEIST & ERD,
Watchmakers, Jewelers,
121 West Superior St.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

Replaces the Worn-out Nerve Tissues.

Nothing demoralizes the health sooner or more completely than the continual loss of sleep. It robs every organ of the nerve force necessary to its maintenance, and it imperceptibly, but no less surely, destroys the brain cells that are the sources of mental power and the health of the whole body. The process by which Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is able to build up health in a run-down body is not hard to understand; when one observes its stimulating effect upon the digestive organs; how it increases the capacity to assimilate food, and regulates the nerves all over the body. It supplies nourishment to the nervous tissues faster than they are worn out. It searches out the weak parts at once, and sets to work to build them up. It is a great health restorer.

Mr. Silas G. Hickok, Healdsville, Cal., speaking of his wife's illness, says: "Two years ago my wife nursed me through a long siege of sickness, and the worry and strain upon her was more than she could stand. Her nervous system broke down and her heart became badly affected. She was troubled with smothering spells, and when she attempted to do any housework her heart would palpitate and throb so she would grow faint. A few bottles of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and the New Heart Cure, soon gave her relief and in a short time her health was entirely restored. She has had no occasion to take any of the medicine for two years."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are for sale by all druggists under a guarantee first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on heart and nerves free. Address

Dr. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

THE STATE MILITARY FORCES.

Generally Pretty Well Armed and Ready For Emergencies.

Washington, April 1.—The military information division of the war department has in preparation a pamphlet giving information concerning the military of the different states and territories, based on returns for 1897. It is of particular interest at this time in view of the possibility of the reserve army being called for active military duty. For the sake of ready reference there has been prepared a succinct summary showing the more important features of the operations of the guard. Among the facts shown are the following:

The total authorized strength is 184,848 more than the organized strength. Oklahoma has the smallest force, 500, and New York has the largest. There are regularly organized state hospital or ambulance corps in California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont and the District of Columbia. Many of the states have very complete and efficient regimental hospital and ambulance corps. Signal corps are reported as organized in a number of states. Official state encampments of instruction were held in thirty-one states during 1897. The duration of the encampment varied from two days in Nebraska to ten days in Tennessee, six days being the average. Regular troops encamped with state troops in Alabama, California, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Tennessee and Texas. Seventeen states, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin are reported as owning state camp grounds.

As to the armament the conditions are: Infantry—All of the states except Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana and New York are completely armed with the Springfield rifle, caliber 45. In New York the Remington rifles are now being exchanged for the Springfield rifle, caliber .30.

Cavalry—The cavalry of all the states is armed with the Springfield carbine, caliber 45, except Illinois, Louisiana, Oregon, South Carolina and New Mexico. The Illinois cavalry is reported "same as in regular service." The greater part of the cavalry is also armed with the saber and revolver in addition to the carbine.

Artillery—Thirty-one out of the thirty-nine states having artillery organizations have one or more Gatling guns. Many of the states have the 3.2-inch breech loading rifles; but a large proportion of the artillery armament is old and out of date. The equipment in 1897, though in slightly better shape than the year before, is still far from complete. Considerable improvement was shown in the care of equipment. In almost all cases the artillery harnes is old and practically worthless. Most of the field and staff officers in all the states own their own mounts. There was a slight increase in 1897 in the number of tents. The tentage is reported unsuitable for entire guard in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia.

Weekly drills by company and field exercises were held in many states and twenty tsates report a regular course of instruction at the home stations during the winter months. Guard duty was performed in a manner far from satisfactory. There was a marked increase in the amount of outpost duty. Target practice was had in thirty-four states. Although many of the states permit the existence of independent commands, the tendency is more to discourage their support or organization, particularly in the near vicinity of the home stations of the guard, for the reason that they absorb material that would otherwise find its way into the ranks of the regular organization. In the following states and territories the guard was called on to aid in maintaining the law, Alabama, California, Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington and New Mexico.

L. CASMIR & SON.

232 W. Second St.

Our Prices for Tomorrow:

10 bars best Laundry Soap for	25c
4 cans Marrowfat Peas for	25c
4 cans Corn for	25c
3 cans Good Tomatoes for	25c
Extra fine Parlor Matches, 100 pkg	6c
Lard, per lb	5c
Good Table Syrup, per gal	30c
Extra good Coffee, per lb	13c
Strictly Fresh Eggs, per doz	9c

These prices are for cash only.

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE FORM OF $1,250,000.00 OF WATER AND LIGHT BONDS OF THE CITY OF DULUTH AND FOR THE ISSUE OF $955,000.00 OF SUCH BONDS FOR PAYMENT OF THE PLANTS OF THE DULUTH GAS AND WATER COMPANY IN OPERATION IN THE CITY OF DULUTH.

The Common Council of the City of Duluth do Ordain:

Section 1. Whereas, the common council of the city of Duluth did, heretofore, to-wit, by its resolution passed November 20th, 1897, approved November 20th, 1897, provide for a special election to be held within the limits of the city of Duluth on January 12th, 1898, for the purpose of authorizing the common council of the said city to issue water and light bonds in the sum of $1,250,000.00 for the purpose of purchasing the combined water and light plants owned by the Duluth Gas and Water Company; and

Whereas, a majority of the voters present and voting at said special election on January 12th, 1898, did cast their votes in favor of authorizing said common council to issue water and light bonds of said city to the said amount of $1,250,000.00 for the purpose of purchasing the combined water and light plants of the Duluth Gas and Water company, in operation in said city; and

Whereas, there are outstanding first mortgage bonds existing against said property of the Duluth Gas and Water Company in the sum of $255,000.00, dated May 1st, 1888, maturing May 1st, 1906, drawing six (6) per cent interest; and

Whereas, it is provided by Chapter 218 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1897, that an amount of water and light bonds equal to the amount of bonds unsurrendered and outstanding shall be withheld and not issued or sold until said unsurrendered bonds shall be redeemed or paid, which prevents the issue of such water and light bonds of the city of Duluth in the sum of $255,000.00, at this time;

Now therefore, pursuant to such election and to the authority thereby given, the common council of the city of Duluth does hereby authorize and direct the issue of water and light bonds of the city of Duluth to the amount of $955,000.00, each of said bonds to be of the denomination of $1,000.00, with interest coupons attached to the same, drawing interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October of each year, the principal thereof to be made payable in thirty (30) years from the 1st day of April, A. D. 1898, both principal and interest to be paid in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness at the American Exchange National bank, in the city of New York.

Section 2. The city clerk of the city of Duluth is hereby ordered to cause notice to be published in The Duluth Evening Herald, of Duluth, Minnesota, and the St. Paul Dispatch, of St. Paul, Minnesota, daily newspapers published in said cities, once in each week for three (3) successive weeks, giving notice of the time and place when the common council of the city of Duluth will receive and examine sealed proposals for the purchase of said bonds, the sale thereof to be at a sum not less than the par value thereof, with interest accrued to date of delivery, and the right to reject any and all bids to be reserved by said city of Duluth. Such sale shall be by popular subscription and actual residents of the city of Duluth shall be preferred in case of bids otherwise equal; and any actual resident of the city of Duluth may bid on one or more of said bonds.

Section 3. No bids for said bonds shall be without condition or qualifications; excepting only that the city of Duluth shall furnish the written opinion of Dillon & Hibbard, Esqs., of New York city that the same are a valid and legal obligation of the city of Duluth, and shall be accompanied by a certified check on or certificate of deposit of a national bank, payable to the order of the city of Duluth, without condition, for an amount equal to one (1) per cent of the full face value of the bonds bid for, or by a good and sufficient bond in the said sum to be approved by the common council of said city, and conditioned that the party making said bid will, if awarded the sale, take the bonds and pay for them according to the terms of said bid and this ordinance, and that in case of failure so to do the city of Duluth shall have the right to sue upon said bond and to recover the full face thereof, which shall be, and in said bond shall be stated as being, the sum agreed upon as liquidated damages in case of a breach thereof. And a condition of said bond shall be that the principal and sureties thereon expressly waive all question of any irregularity or illegality in any manner affecting the issue of the said bonds or as to the title of the property upon which said bonds shall be a lien, the intention of the bond being to provide for the payment of the said sum of money absolutely without any condition or defense thereto, if payment shall be required, and favorable opinion of Dillon & Hibbard as aforesaid shall be furnished.

In all cases of bids received and not accepted, the check or certificate received therewith, shall thereupon be returned. In case said bonds are awarded to any bidder and the said bidder refuses to accept and pay for said bonds or any part thereof, within ten (10) days after notice, oral or written, that same are ready for delivery, said delivery to be made at the First National Bank of Duluth, Minnesota, the said amount of the certificate of deposit or check so furnished to the city, shall be retained by the city of Duluth, as its own, as and for liquidated damages for the breach of the contract on the part of the said bidder.

In case any bidder furnishing such certificate of deposit or check shall take the said bonds, said sum shall be credited to him on account of the payment thereof.

Section 4. The mayor of the city of Duluth is hereby instructed to cause said bonds to be properly executed, sealed, attested and countersigned, as provided in section nine (9) of Chapter nine (9) of the charter of the city of Duluth, and section two (2) of Chapter 218 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota, for the year 1897.

Section 5. Said bonds and coupons shall be of the following form, to-wit:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Water and Light Gold bonds of the city of Duluth. $1000.00.

No.

Know all men by these presents, that the city of Duluth, in the state of Minnesota, acknowledges itself to be indebted and hereby promises to pay to bearer the sum of $1000.00 in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, at the American Exchange National bank, in the city of New York, on the 1st day of April, 1928, with interest thereon at the rate of four (4) per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in like gold coin on the first days of April and October in each year at said bank, on the presentation and surrender of the interest coupons hereto annexed as they severally become due.

This bond is one of a series of 955 bonds of like tenor, date and amount numbered from 1 to 955, both inclusive, and issued by virtue of the authority conferred by, and pursuant to the provisions of "an act entitled 'An Act to Define the Boundaries of and Establish a Municipal Government for the city of Duluth,'" passed by the legislature of the state of Minnesota, approved March 2nd, 1857, and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, and especially by virtue of the authority conferred by Chapter 218 of the General Laws of the state of Minnesota, for the year 1897, the proceeds thereof to be used for the purpose of purchasing a combined water and light plant in operation in the city of Duluth, Minnesota, and is issued pursuant to a vote of the majority of the legal voters of the said city, voting upon the proposition of issuing the said bonds for such purpose, at an election duly and legally called and held for said purpose on the 12th day of January, 1898. And it is hereby certified and recited that all acts, conditions and things required to be done precedent to and in issuance of this bond, have been properly done, happened and performed in regular and due time, form and manner as required by law. The full faith and credit of the city of Duluth are hereby pledged for the punctual payment of the principal and interest of this bond. Each and all of said bonds in this series, together with 295 other bonds of the city of Duluth, each in the sum of $1000.00, to be hereafter issued to redeem outstanding first mortgage bonds of the Duluth Gas and Water company, are and shall be, equally and ratably a special exclusive first lien upon all water and light franchises, plants, appliances, structures of every kind, purchased by the city of Duluth with the proceeds thereof; it being understood that a second series of 295 bonds of $1000.00 each shall hereafter be issued for the purpose of redeeming and paying for said outstanding bonds of the Duluth Gas and Water Company in the sum of $295,000.00. In witness whereof, the city of Duluth has caused this bond to be signed by the mayor, sealed with the seal of the city, attested by the city clerk and countersigned by the comptroller, and the coupons to be signed by the engraved signature of the mayor, the 1st day of April, A. D. 1898.

_____
Mayor.

Attest:

_____
City Clerk.

Countersigned:

_____
Comptroller.

That coupons shall be issued attached to each of said bonds, payable in like gold coin, to represent the semi-annual installments of interest, as the same become due, upon each bond, during the time of the bond, substantially in the following form, the date of payment and the bond number of each coupon to be inserted, so that one coupon shall become due upon each bond every six months after the date and until maturity of each bond.

$20.00.

The city of Duluth, Minnesota, will pay to the bearer $20.00 in gold coin at the American Exchange National bank, in the city of New York, on the 1st day of ____ ____, being six months interest then due on its water and light bond, dated April 1st, 1898, and numbered ____.

_____
Mayor.

Sec. 6. The issue of $295,000.00 water and light bonds of the city of Duluth, necessary to take up and redeem the outstanding first mortgage bonds of the Duluth Gas and Water Company, dated May 1st, 1888, maturing May 1st, 1906, shall be substantially in the form herein provided in section number 5 and coupons attached thereto shall be in similar form, but no issue of water and light bonds herein provided for shall be made in excess of the sum of $955,000.00 until such time as it shall be necessary or proper in the opinion of the city council to issue the said sum of $295,000.00 of bonds or some part thereof for the purpose of paying for the said outstanding bonds of the Duluth Gas and Water company, dated May 1st, 1888.

Sec. 7. Said bonds, when duly executed as aforesaid, on behalf of the city of Duluth, shall, in accordance with the terms of the contract for their sale made with the highest responsible bidder, be delivered by the city treasurer ____ to the purchaser thereof on payment of the purchase price therefor to the treasurer of the said city, whose receipt shall be a full acquittance of the said purchaser, and the said purchaser shall not be obliged to see to the application of the purchase money, and the said city treasurer shall hold the said purchase money subject to the order of the said common council for the sole purpose of paying for the combined water and light plants to be sold to the city.

Sec. 8. The city attorney is hereby authorized and directed, as soon as practicable, to secure from Dillon & Hubbard, Esqs., of New York city, their written opinion as to the validity of the issuance of the bonds herein provided for and as to the validity of the title to the property of the Duluth Gas and Water Company proposed to be conveyed to the city as consideration for the proceeds of the said bonds.

Sec. 9. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Passed March 28, 1898.
FRANK CRASSWELLER,
Vice President of the Council.
Approved March 29, 1898.
HENRY TRUELSEN,
Mayor.

Attest:
H. W. CHEADLE,
City Clerk.
(Corporate Seal.)

Only Evening Paper in Duluth

THE EVENING HERALD

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

Published at Herald Building, 220 West Superior St.

DULUTH PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone Calls: Counting Room—324, two rings. Editorial Rooms—324, three rings.

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LARGEST CIRCULATION IN DULUTH.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF DULUTH.

HERALD'S CIRCULATION
HIGH-WATER MARK.
17,148

THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth, Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), April 1.—The barometer is lowest in Kansas and from a depression that extends thence to Lake Superior numerous light snowfalls have resulted in Colorado, Western Nebraska, Montana, the Dakotas and the southern portions of Minnesota and Wisconsin. Light rainfalls have been general in Iowa and Eastern Nebraska. The heaviest precipitation for the past twenty-four hours was a snowfall of about three inches yesterday and last night at St. Paul. It is now snowing at Denver, North Platte and Milwaukee and raining at Davenport.

The temperature has risen slightly in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska and fallen 10 to 20 degrees in the greater part of Montana.

Minimum temperatures last night:

Duluth	24	Edmonton	12
Battleford	—14	Prince Albert	—12
Medicine Hat	0	Swift Current	2
Calgary	4	Qu'Appelle	— 6
Minnedosa	— 6	Winnipeg	— 8
Port Arthur	40	Helena	14
Williston	10	Bismarck	24
Havre	— 2	Miles City	12
Rapid City	16	Moorhead	26
Huron	22	St. Paul	26
Marquette	20	Sault Ste. Marie	14
La Crosse	24	Milwaukee	32
Detroit	26	Chicago	34
Davenport	38	North Platte	28
Denver	22	Omaha	36
Kansas City	40	St. Louis	40
Dodge City	26	Memphis	44
Lander	14		

— denotes below zero.

Duluth temperature at 7 a. m. today, 21; maximum yesterday, 32; minimum yesterday, 24.

Local forecast for Duluth and vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; no decided change in temperature; fresh north to northwest winds.

JAMES KENEALY,
Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, April 1.—Forecast until 8 p. m. tomorrow: For Wisconsin: Snow flurries this afternoon; partly cloudy tonight with colder in south portion; Saturday fair; fresh northerly winds. For Minnesota: Fair tonight and Sunday; colder in extreme west portion tonight; fresh northerly winds.

OBJECT TO AN ARMISTICE.

The officers of the Cuban junta in New York, who voice the sentiments of the leaders of the insurgents in Cuba, have announced that they will not agree to any armistice. This disposes of one feature of President McKinley's program, if it be as represented in Washington dispatches. The Cubans will not accept an armistice under any conditions. They will not lay down their arms until Spain has absolutely recognized the independence of Cuba, and they could hardly be expected to do otherwise. No proposition short of absolute independence should be submitted to them by this government. The Spaniards know that an armistice would not be agreeable to the Cubans, and the idea has undoubtedly been suggested with a view of removing the sympathy and support of the American people. But it will not have this result. The American people want what the Cubans want, and whatever the latter object to will not be favored by the people of this country. What an armistice would really mean is clearly explained in the following extracts from a statement issued by the Cuban junta:

"By an armistice Spain would save $10,000,000 a month, or $80,000,000 by October, and secure the recuperation of her soldiers in Cuba. At the end of the armistice, inasmuch as she would in all probability still have to fight, she would thus be in an inestimably improved condition to take up her barbarous campaign. Thus an armistice must result wholly in her favor, and the report that such a plan is contemplated has naturally been received with indignation by the Cuban colony, since they feel that it would be unjust for the American government to espouse, even indirectly, the cause of a nation convicted of wholesale murder as against the cause of a people who, emulating the example of the founders of this nation, are fighting for liberty.

"The United States may be magnanimous enough to forgive the Spaniards for the loss of the Maine and her 266 brave blue jackets, but the Cubans will never forgive the Spanish government for the extermination of over 400,000 pacificos. The flag that covered the crime must cease to wave over Cuba.

"The past three years have proved that the Cubans can and will fight in the rainy season, when Spain is admittedly powerless to carry on military operations. All the advantages of the proposed armistice would therefore result to Spain, not only in the money she would save, but also in the mortality of her troops, which would be as high as 40 per cent, unless they rest on their arms, while the Cubans would lose the benefit of the season during which they are always strongest in the field. The proposition of an armistice, then, carrying with it the burden and expense of relieving Spain of her manifest duty of feeding the reconcentrados, means the alliance of the United States and Spain against the Cubans. We refuse to believe that this scheme will be consummated."

THE WOMAN'S EDITION.

Tomorrow the Woman's Edition, issued under the direction of the ladies of the Lakeside Presbyterian church, will form the third section of the Saturday edition of The Herald. The ladies have prepared a very interesting edition and it will undoubtedly attract much favorable attention and secure a large circulation. In addition to the literary features, which are of a high order, the edition will contain a splendid array of advertisements, embracing nearly every branch of business in the city, the merchants having treated the ladies very liberally in this respect.

All the profits of the edition will be received by the ladies of the Lakeside church and be applied for the benefit of the church. The Herald does not receive any financial benefit from it. On the contrary, it has donated the whole expense of getting up the very large edition with the exception of the actual cost of the white paper used in printing a large number of extra copies for the ladies, which will be issued in addition to The Herald's usual heavy Saturday circulation.

DIMINISHING FUEL SUPPLY.

According to an article in the Philadelphia Record, Great Britain has been drawing upon her coal supply in the bowels of the earth at an extravagant he predicted that the "cost of mining due to exhaustion of surface layers and to continually deepening shafts has compelled the coal producers to introduce coal-cutting machinery in order to keep down the labor cost. Over thirty years ago the late Professor Jevons sounded the first note of alarm when he predicted that the "cost of mining coal must rise to a rate threatening our commercial and manufacturing supremacy," perhaps within the lifetime of some persons then born. Since that time the production has risen from a little over 100,000,000 tons in 1866 to nearly 200,000,000 tons in 1896. This fact is used as an argument to refute the gloomy predictions of Jevons; but an address delivered recently by Mr. Courtney, president of the Royal Statistical society, corroborates much that Jevons said. The following comment from an English journal may prove interesting to American readers:

"Mr. Courtney, following Jevons, lays great stress upon the danger to our commercial supremacy from the competition of the United States. He is able to show, what is indeed familiar to most people, that both in regard to coal output and to price there has been a most extraordinary change in our position as compared to that of America. In 1861 the American output did not exceed 16.4 million tons; in 1896 it amounted approximately to 170,000,000 tons. In 1886 coal in this country cost 4.83 shillings a ton at the pit's mouth, and 6.41 shillings in the United States. In 1895 the cost was 6.64 shillings in Great Britain and 4.75 in America. In the iron industry the change has been in the same direction. Between 1860 and 1895 the production in America has risen from 821,000 tons to 9,400,000 tons. In the former year our production was four and three-fifths times as great as that of America. In 1895 it was a little less than three-fifths of the American production. Within the same period there has been a rapid approximation in the prices of both pig and puddled iron and of steel rails in the two countries. These figures are undeniably remarkable. But do they bear out the gloomy forebodings which have been based upon them? Who can foretell with certainty the future course of the American markets or whether the processes which have determined their growth in recent years will continue to operate with equal force in the years to come? Mr. Courtney's survey is interesting so far as it goes, but it would have to be widened indefinitely in order to afford a solid basis for his conclusions."

It is evident that the president of the Royal Statistical society regards the competition from Germany as insignificant in comparison with the prospective invasion from America. It would be a strange event, indeed, as the Record says, if America should become a shipper of coal to Newcastle. When Great Britain can no longer feed her furnaces with coal, and when she shall have become dependent upon this country for both fuel and bread, the alliance that is now talked of as a matter of sentiment would become indispensable as a matter of safety.

SPAIN'S ARMY.

The New York Sun publishes an interesting statement of Spain's military strength, which it has received from an officer of the United States army. On Oct. 1 last, 201,000 troops were reported to be in Cuba and Porto Rico, and 37,000 in the Philippines. Since then reinforcements, a few thousand strong, have gone to Cuba, but these have doubtless been far more than counterbalanced by the losses in Gen. Blanco's campaigns, while Senator Proctor has recently set forth the enormous difference between nominal and effective strength in Cuba.

For the home strength, or that which is not employed in the colonies, the statistics furnished go back to the preceding year, being those of Von Lobell's report on military progress and changes in various countries. This shows available for mobilization in the Iberian peninsula, with the Balearic and Canary islands and North Africa, fifty-six second and fifty-six third battalions and ten rifle regiments of infantry, in all 124,000 men; twenty-eight regiments of cavalry, 19,600; fourteen field and three mountain regiments of artillery, with nine fortress battalions, 41,035. Add

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other bread.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

six engineer regiments, of which four are sappers and miners, with the pontoon and the railway, and the signal corps, and we have 13,751 more men, making the combatant force 198,389, supplemented by 4845 men in the administrative and sanitary forces.

There were also, it is said, in March, 1896, available reserves 141,968 strong, of which 112,000 were infantry. But it is to be remembered, adds the Sun, that Spain looks to her reserves largely for home protection, with hundreds of thousands of her active troops out of the country, and, further, that the campaigns of the last two years must have drawn upon the forces which Von Lobell gives as then in the Iberian peninsula. It is certain, also, that the patriots of Cuba will give all the Spanish forces that can be spared for the island more than they can do in the effort to conquer it.

IT LOOKS LIKE WAR.

On Tuesday night, Gen. Woodford cabled from Madrid to the state department at Washington asking these questions:

1. If Spain's request to have twenty-four hours more to answer on Cuban and Maine questions could be granted.

2. Whether the independence of Cuba was necessarily a requisite to meeting the demands of the United States.

On Wednesday the reply "Yes" was sent to both these questions.

Gen. Woodford transmitted this reply to the Spanish government and yesterday afternoon held a lengthy conference with Premier Sagasta and his cabinet, after the latter's council meeting with the queen regent presiding. Late last night Spain's reply to this country's demand was received in cipher by the state department. At this writing its contents have not been officially divulged, but the information comes from a reliable authority that the reply of the Spanish government does not contain any proposition looking to the independence of Cuba. The cabinet was at once summoned by President McKinley, and at the close of its deliberations a statement may be expected which will define the policy of the president.

The outlook is certainly very warlike. The time which the president asked from congress in order to conduct further negotiations has almost expired, and it does not appear that any further progress has been made towards the main point to be reached before terms of peace in Cuba can be arranged—an agreement by Spain to grant the absolute independence of the Cubans.

The United States will not accept any compromise on this point. Congress is strongly determined to direct armed intervention if Spain does not yield at once, and the outlook now is that the negotiations have failed completely and that intervention must be resorted to.

TAXING IRON LANDS.

The News Tribune's limited knowledge of Minnesota political history does not prevent it from taking issue with the statements of those who have a hand in the making of that history. Hence it is not surprising that it has attempted to dispute The Herald's references to the repeal of the tonnage tax on iron ore and to the influences which were exerted to prevent the repeal of the tonnage tax law. It says:

"This tonnage tax law on iron ore was passed in 1881. No one outside of the legal profession ever supposed that the act was unconstitutional until May 19, 1896, when Attorney General Childs informed the state auditor to that effect."

This is false. It was very generally known for years that the law was unconstitutional, and this was one of the reasons why The Herald and others urged that the iron properties should be placed on the assessment rolls and taxed like other realty in this county. The attorney general's opinion merely affirmed what every person who had investigated the subject knew already.

Again, the News Tribune says: "At the last session of the legislature the tonnage tax law was repealed. The repealing act is chapter 40, Laws of 1897; the same is Senate File No. 421. The bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Wyman of Minneapolis on March 3; the rules were suspended and the bill passed on the same date. * * * Among the affirmative votes recorded are those of Laybourn, Schmidt and Vall. No one raised a voice in opposition to the repeal of the act."

The member of the last legislature who supplied the News Tribune with this information is correct. But the passage of the Wyman bill repealing the tonnage tax law was but a mere formality, because the law had already been disregarded on account of its unconstitutionality, and the St. Louis county officials had taken steps to place the iron properties on the general assessment rolls. Not only was this true, but at the previous state election a constitutional amendment had been adopted by the people, under which a new tonnage tax law could be enacted with the weight of constitutional sanction. It did not require any bravery on the part of any member from St. Louis county to vote for Senate File No. 421. But The Herald did not refer to the members of the legislature of 1897 when it said the other day, speaking of the efforts to change the system of taxing iron lands, that "St. Louis county was unfortunate in having representatives in the legislaure who did not reflect public sentiment on this question." Reference was made to the members of previous legislatures, as any person not ignorant, like the News Tribune, of the history of this question, must have understood. But The Herald would repeat the point which it made in the former article on this subject—that State Auditor Dunn is not entitled to the credit of changing the system of taxing iron lands in this state.

Among the cigarmakers now working at West Tampa, Fla., is a man named Ricardo, who ten months ago was worth $4,000,000 or $5,000,000. At that time he was a resident of Cuba, owning a great deal of property in Havana, besides much tobacco land. Shortly after Weyler's arrival in the island he was accused of giving aid and comfort to the revolutionists. He was banished, his property was confiscated and he now earns $10 per month.

In describing his visit to Washington and the sights he saw there a country editor in Missouri writes that he interviewed Speaker Reed, adding: "The honorable gentleman was real self possessed, and not at all disconcerted in our presence." This will confirm the general impression that Speaker Reed is not bashful in the presence of strangers.

New Orleans streets are so accommodatingly named that, acording to a veracious chronicler, a tramcar conductor was enabled recently to put off a time killer at Pleasant street, a blowhard at Bragg, a hurry fiend at Short, a bore at Chestnut and a negro at Blackberry street.

The Canadian Pacific railroad apparently has lost its grip on the Canadian legislators. Its fight against granting a charter to the Kettle River Valley railroad, backed by American promoters, was a failure.

The Sherburne County News had nothing to say about "the Collins boom" in its issue this week. Editor Dare probably thought tha it would be indelicate to disturb the dying.

Kentucky has a new phenomenon—a 3-year-old girl, who is able to sing twenty-five songs. She should get an engagement at one of the continuous performance theaters.

Patronize home-made goods and home merchants and build up the city in which you live. This is the way to produce industrial activity and business prosperity.

A man who wanted to turn over a new leaf and get out the right side of the bed, at Emison, Ind., one morning, dislocated his neck in the action.

Israel Putnam's Ride.

'Twas a morn of March in '79
That the British regulars formed in line,
A thousand fighting men and more,
To scourge the fair Connecticut shore.
Where were the valorous patriots then?
Scarce two hundred scattering men
Were all that gathered upon the height
In the chilly springtime morning light,
With their two old cannons caked with mire,
And their heavy flint-locks primed for fire.

Up the road did the redcoats come,
Stepping true to the roll of the drum;
From either side of the swinging rank
Turned a troop on the patriot flank.
Retreat or capture the only choice!
"Back!" rang the patriot leader's voice.
A single volley, broken and harsh,
And away they fled for the wood and marsh.

While their dauntless leader, sore at need,
Sprang to the back of his shamping steed.

Thundered the dragoons' hoofs behind;
Burst their shouts on the keen March wind;
Over his shoulder a look he cast,
And lo! the enemy gaining fast.
Was he whose fame moved many a lip
To pine on a British prison-ship,
The while his foemen worked their will
From Norwalk bridge unto Stamford hill?
"Never!" he cried, and at the word
On with a mad resolve he spurred.

Into the valley a rocky stair
Led from an ancient house of prayer;
Out from the highway he leaped his steed,
And dashed adown at a desperate speed,
While round about him he heard the hum
Of the bullets of those who dared not come,
Flinging a taunt at each redcoat clown,
On he rode into Stamford town.
Gathered all who could strike a blow,
And backward turned to harry the foe.

Thus did Putnam's courage shine
That morn of March in '79!
A hero as he rode alone
With bravery bred in the very bone;
For well he knew 'tis the man that's free,
That worketh woe to the enemy.
And so, while spring succeeds to spring,
Down the vale of the years shall ring—
Ay! to our country's even tide—
The fame of Israel Putnam's ride.
—CLINTON SCOLLARD in the Independent.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

A war cloud shaped like a cannon is reported from Texas. It went off.

Uncle Sam's navy follows the example of the American Indian in putting on war paint.

Recruiting officers are securing high-grade seamen at Gloucester, Mass., where 600 hardy fishermen do business.

It will take the war ship Oregon about sixty days to steam around the horn to Key West. The distance is 13,577 miles.

Professor Sullivan of the P. E. pugnaciously observes that Spain should go out and get a reputation for fighting before talking about it.

The distance to be covered by the Spanish flotilla from Canary Islands to Porto Rico is 2790 miles. From Porto Rico to Key West is 900 miles.

A Kentucky parson wants the government to take Cuba in and divide it among the negroes of the South—"forty acres and a mule" to each.

The Spanish club of St. Louis, composed of men in sympathy with the Cubans, changed its name to the Latin-American club, in deference to public sentiment.

There will be some lively kicking in Cuba pretty soon. Spain is purchasing Missouri mules. As an implement of war the Missouri mule is most destructive in the breech.

Solomon Smith, a hale old gentleman of Burr Oak, Kan., who served his time in the Mexican and civil wars, is ready to enlist to fight Spain, despite his 78 years. All he asks is that the government have the hard tack soaked so he can chew it.

The announcement found among the items of "war news" that Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, has been rehabilitated carries the mind of middle-aged readers back to the dispatches of thirty-seven years ago, when everybody was wondering what would be the next tiding from that famous garrison.

Dr. Gatling was moved by humanitarian consideration to invent his famous gun, whose capacity is 1200 shots per minute. "When I saw the boys coming home from the civil war on stretchers, wounded and emaciated, I decided that something must be devised that would do the work of fifty men, leaving the other forty-nine at home."

Capt. Robley D. Evans, the new commander of the battleship Iowa, was in the harbor of Valparaiso during the Chilian trouble five years ago. Owing to the anti-American feeling he warned the authorities against molesting his crew. "If any of them are assaulted," he is reported to have said, "hell will smell of garlic before morning." "Fighting Bob" is said to be in favor of making Spanish the official language of Old Harry's domain.

SAID IN FUN.

Chicago Tribune: "There's one crop that never fails," said Uncle Allen Sparks, as he limped grumblingly along. "If you plant a foot in a tight shoe you'll raise a corn every time."

:—:—

Boston Transcript: Mrs. Holmes—Have you anybody you can refer me to?

Menial—O, yes; I have come prepared to exchange references with you.

:—:—

Truth: "Paper?"

"No, my boy, I can't read."

"Yuh don't have to read. Yuh can tell colors, can't you?"

:—:—

Chicago Record: "I think war would do this country good."

"So do I; just think of the brass bands that would be called to the front."

:—:—

Boston Transcript: "Fine morning, your worship," affably remarked the man who had been arrested the night before for being drunk and disorderly.

"Yes, indeed," responded the justice, "quite a fine morning—in fact, a $10 fine morning."

:—:—

Somerville Journal: Every married man has two opinions of her husband—one her real opinion and the other the one she expresses to her relatives, friends, neighbors and acquaintances.

:—:—

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I rather guess I'll have to take a hand in this," growled the frontiersman, as he reached around to his hip pocket.

Then he drew forth a shining silver dollar and bought four chips.

:—:—

Detroit Free Press: "I will go to the war if there be one," said the nervous little professor of music. "I will do my duty.

"Professor," said his big, long-haired rival, "if you can only have a few of your marches played I'll guarantee them to put the Spanish on the run every time."

:—:—

Cincinnati Enquirer: "The enemy," a little Boston girl read, "was repulsed only by repeated—by repeated Sarahs."

"That is not in the book," said the teacher.

"I am well aware of that," said the child, "but I have been taught to avoid the use of such diminutives as Sally."

MOVEMENT OF MUNITIONS.

Fort Duschene, Utah, April 1.—Orders have been received that the Hotchkiss cannon and all ammunition shall be sent as soon as possible to Mobile, Ala.

No man can afford to neglect the Gordon Hat. Pick your color.

Stories of the WIZARD

are told in the Easter number that illustrate many strange traits of the great inventor—his little need of sleep and food—his unconsciousness of the flight of time—his creations, from a phonograph to a gout cure. This is

THE FIRST OF A SERIES

of personal sketches—quite new in treatment—being made up entirely of anecdotes brief and pithy—showing the characteristics that make the character of well-known people.

FUTURE FEATURES

in this anecdotal series will tell of Mrs. Cleveland—Mark Twain—and President McKinley—interesting bits of character study that make you feel better acquainted with them than would a lengthy biography.

48 PAGES HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED

EASTER

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LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

WHEN THE KING OF SPAIN LIVED ON THE BANKS OF THE SCHUYLKILL

Joseph Bonaparte once dwelt in Philadelphia—a genial host, a doting father and most amiable comrade. William Perrine tells most entertainingly in the Easter number about the sojourning of royalty in this republic—with its attendant hopes and disappointments.

BISMARCK AT EIGHTY-FIVE.

The Sage of Freidrichsruh Receives Congratulations Today on His Birthday.

BISMARCK AT EIGHTY-FIVE.

Today he is receiving congarulations from all over the world.

Karl Otto Prince von Bismarck, one of the greatest statesmen of this century, celebrates his 85th birthday today. He was born April 1, 1815, at Brandenburg.

He studied law in Berlin, and after filling many important positions in the diplomatic department was made prime minister to Prussia in 1862, at a time when the present generation of statesmen were going to school.

His warlike faculties developed two years later, when he waged war against Denmark and secured Schleswig-Holstein for the German empire. Soon the war between Austria and Prussia broke out, owing largely to his influence, and after a long campaign Germany came out ahead, and Bismarck was made chancellor of the new German confederation.

He waged war against France and was part and party of the great German army when it crossed the Rhine and defeated the French at Sedan. He besieged Paris in 1871 so succesfully that William I made him prince of the empire in May of that year.

In 1890, when young William came to the throne, he banished Bismarck and put Gen. Von Caprivi in his place. A reconciliation with the emperor took place two years ago, and should he die tomorrow Bismarck is at peace with the world and his emperor.

CALIFORNIA TROOPS.

Regular Inspection Shows Them to Be In Good Condition.

San Francisco, April 1.—Gen. William S. Shafter, commanding the department of California, accompanied by First Lieut. John D. Miles, aide and acting engineer of corps, have inspected the troops and high power guns at Fort Baker and found the garrison and ordnance in first-class condition.

Gen. Miles attached great importance to Fort Baker's position and speaks of it as the Gibraltar of the Pacific coast. A water battery will be established at Gravelly beach, from which direct fire at short range could be delivered against any hostile vessel which might come into the harbor by one of the many chances of war. The regular monthly inspection of troops at the Presidio was held yesterday.

SPANISH FOURS WEAKER.

London, April 1, 1 p. m.—Spanish 4s opened weak on the stock exchange today, at 51 ex-coupon, and rapidly declined to 49. The price then fluctuated widely with the quotation reaching 55. Later there was a reaction to 49. The closing price yesterday was 52.

IN THE DAKOTAS.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Judge Amidon of the United States court at Fargo has denied the habeas corpus in the case of Markuson, the Valley City blind pigger, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year for violating an injunctional order of the state district court by maintaining a common nuisance. The chief point was whether the state had a right to declare such places common nuisances. The court held that the state acted under its police powers, and all the proceedings followed naturally. The attorneys for the defendant held that one point raised, that of the demand for a jury trial, had never been passed upon by the supreme court of the United States, and asked that bail be fixed for an appeal to the supreme court.

In Judge Roberts' court at Fargo the last will and testament of Benjamin P. Cheney, a former wealthy resident of Massachusetts, was admitted to probate. There are several hundred acres of valuable farming lands belonging to the estate in this county. One of three executors to the will was Richard Olney, Cleveland's ex-secretary of state.

From the present indications the number of new settlers coming to the state this year will exceed by far the number of any one year since the boom days of '83. The arrivals during the present month of permanent settlers in the James River valley exceed any single month during the past ten years. They are coming from Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, and a few from as far South as Arkansas. Two hundred and fifty families have come from Marshall county, Iowa, and others will come later. Those of the Dunkard persuasion who came to North Dakota last year succeeded so well in raising their first crop that about 100 have already been added to their number during the month.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Workmen have returned to Chamberlain from south of White river on the Rosebud reservation, where they have just completed the work of erecting several buildings for the government. The buildings now there consist of a double residence, a combined wagon and blacksmith shop, issue house and residence of the issue clerk. They also have a school house situated a few miles from the buildings. The buildings compose the sub-agency of the Lower Brule Indians who abandoned their reservation for the purpose of living in that vicinity, where they claim the land is better. As soon as the negotiations so successfully conducted by Inspector James McLaughlin are ratified by congress, these Indians will in reality, as well as in fact, become permanently identified with the Sioux on the Rosebud reservation. At present they receive their rations from the government through the United States Indian agent at Lower Brule agency. It is believed by some that about July 1 next rations will be issued to them from Rosebud agency.

Remember, every Gordon Hat is warranted perfect. A defective hat is replaced by a new one.

GIVE THE CHILDREN A DRINK

Called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

Mechanics' Pride Tar Soap— 8 bars 25c.

Mottled Castile Soap 8 Bars 25c.

Pure Glycerine Soap ½-lb bar **4 bars 25c—** Regular 10c bar.

Prices absolutely the lowest ever quoted in Duluth.

Bargains for Tomorrow Only...

Come early as quantities are limited.

Dry Goods Dept.

Cotton Crash Bleached, 16 inches wide, per yard	3c
Cotton Crash Unbleached, 16 inches wide, per yard	3c
Brown Linen Crash, 16 inches wide, per yard	6c
Striped Linen Crash, 16 inches wide per yard	6c

Limit of 10 yards to a customer on all above Crashes.

Huck Crash Towels, unbleached, size 20x42, fast color border, worth 8c	4c
Turkey Red Table Damask, worth 25c yard, per yard	20c
Table Oil Cloth, white and fancy patterns per yd	12c
Stair Oil Cloth, per yard	5c

Notion Dept.

Ingram's Shoe Lace, per pair	2c
Assorted Pins, per paper	1c
Corset Clasps, per pair	4c
Linen Thread, per spool	3c
Corset Buttons, 1 dozen on card, per card	2c
Ruby's Hose Supporters, per pair	5c
Needles, Richards' Best, per paper	3c
Darning Cotton, per skein	1c
Darning Worsted, per skein	2c
Hair Pins, per package	1c

Miscellaneous Goods.

Ammonia, 8-ounce bottles, each	6c
Blacking, 8-ounce bottles, each	5c
Stove Polish, 8-ounce bottles, each	5c
Soap Powder, T. M. Brand, per box	5c
Bird Seed, per package	3c
Bird Brick, per fat brick	5c

Woodenware Dept.

Polished Wood Coffee Mills, worth 25c, for	13c
Toothpicks, the 4c kind, per box	2c
Wood Potato Mashers, worth 8c, for	3c
Pillow Sham Holders, for	15c

Cutlery Dept.

Wood handle Knives and Forks, worth 10c, per pair	5c
Plated Knives and Forks, worth $2.00 a set, special	98c

Set of 6 knives and 6 forks.

Bread Knives, long cimeter blade, white polished wood handle, worth 25c, for	12c
White Metal Table Spoons, worth 65c per set, special promotion, per set of six	35c

Dinner Set Talk.

Johnson Bros. Celebrated English plain white Dinner and Tea Sets, latest shape, latest design of embossing, every piece warranted not to craze, an open stock pattern and the finest made in either English or American, hard to tell the difference between this and Austrian China.

100-piece Dinner Set at **$9.49**

A big lot on 2 tables of odds and ends in Dinner Set pieces at exactly **Half Price.**

ONE CENT STORE

NOT UNTIL NEXT MONTH.

Little Coal Is Expected to Arrive Before May.

Navigation is expected to open in about two weeks, but none of the coal companies, except one, is expecting any receipts of coal during the month of April. This does not look much like a shortage of coal at the head of the lakes, but one of the Superior papers predicted a few days ago that there would be a shortage of from 400,000 to 500,000 tons. The truth is there is no shortage at all. One company may be out of soft coal, but the general supply remaining on the docks is about the same as in previous years when navigation opened. The Northwestern Coal Railway company is expecting some cargoes on the first boats in, but this is the only company which is looking for any. The Pioneer Fuel company will receive some at its docks at Gladstone, Mich., but is not looking for any at its Duluth docks. There will be very little coal received here till after May 1, and how soon after that date it will begin to arrive in a lively rate is not certain. The outcome of the labor situation is still in doubt. There may be a strike in the Ohio district and if there is it will affect the receipts here.

There are already a few inquiries for prices for the new coal year, which have been such today, but generally the trade is remarkably quiet.

GET READY FOR EASTER.

Finest Things in Coats, Suits and Neckwear at Big Duluth.

Tomorrow the Big Duluth clothing store will open an Easter sale, which will continue all of next week and a beautiful line of goods selected by Mr. Williamson during a month's stay in the East, will be presented to the people of Duluth. The stock includes the latest things in top coats and spring suits, in which lines an especially fine lot will be offered; also the most beautiful and stylish things in Easter neckwear, in the selection of which Mr. Williamson takes especial pride, and it is really the finest the Big Duluth has ever shown. In boys', too, the very best in the market is to be seen here and in fact every line is complete. The Big Duluth has always taken pride in its reliability and never offers more than it is prepared to give, hence, an exceptionally fine stock of spring wear may be looked for.

Captured the Trophy.

In the display window of E. D. Day & Co. there can be seen a handsome silver cup of exquisite workmanship and beautiful design. It is a trophy which the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York presents to the agent in Minnesota who makes the best record for business during the year. In the year 1897 the cup was captured by W. H. Squier, the agent at Duluth.

"Some of us will smart for it."—Much Ado About Nothing, Act V, Scene 1.

"Not much! Pond's Extract removes all smart."

Hood's Pills

Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

BANKS DECLINED THEM.

Railroad Man's Experience With Two $100 Bills.

It is becoming dangerous to own a $100 bill. This fact will not startle very many people, but it may serve to convince them that they are not so bad off as they think they are. It is true, however, that any stranger who presents a $100 silver certificate to a bank or business man is an object of suspicion, and unless he is a stony-hearted, brazen-faced sort of individual, is liable to be made to feel uncomfortable by the queer looks which will be given him.

This trouble all comes through the fact that there is such a perfect counterfeit of the $100 bill out that the average expert cannot tell it from the genuine. The counterfeit has fooled even the United States treasury for the time being. This has led banks to refuse them in many cases.

One of these instances recently happened in Duluth. A certain railroad ticket man sold two tickets to two women and received from each a $100 bill. When he took them to the bank they were closely scanned and the bank official said he would rather not take them. The railroad man sent them to the St. Paul office and they were presented to the bank there. Back they came to Duluth, saying that the bank would rather not take them. The railroad man did not know where he was at, but as the two women had not left the city he hunted them up, finding them at the train and explained the situation. He assured them that there was no charge that they were not genuine, but that the banks were afraid of them. The women readily redeemed the bills.

Some of the banks have taken to keeping records of every $100 bill they take in and pay out, giving the name of the person from whom they receive them, the number, etc.

CUBA RECOGNIZED BY THE VICE PRESIDENT.

The welcome of Senor Gonzalez Quesada, credited minister representative of the Republic of Cuba, at Garret A. Hobart's reception to the Belgian prince, practically placed Cuba upon the list of recognized nations. Senor Polo y Barnabe, of Spain, was also present.

The Saturday Club.

The Saturday club tomorrow will discuss "The Cuban Situation" for its current events topic. The regular subject for the afternoon is "History," the period for study being the latter part of the reign of Edward IV.

Spring Overcoats.

Handsome coats, latest style at $10, 12 and $15. All sizes.

C. W. ERICSON, The Clothier.

ANOTHER SCHEME

New Railroad Project For Tapping the Resources of Cook County.

SURVEY TO BE MADE

Plans Have Progressed to That Stage---General Idea of Them.

Many railroad enterprises have been planned during the past twenty-five years for opening up that territory vaguely described as the north shore of Lake Superior. Considerable money has been expended at different times in promoting them. Occasionally a rough survey of a route would be made. Most of these projects have had Grand Marais as the objective point and contemplated only a line into the mineral region of Cook county, giving it a lake outlet. Several logging railroads have been projected by men who own vast tracts of pine in Lake and Cook counties and one or two of these are now being considered by firms who are financially in a position to carry them out whenever they consider an opportune time has arrived for marketing their timber.

Recently an entirely new company has been partially organized which has for its object the building of a railroad that will serve all of the interests, mining, lumber, stone and agricultural in this vast undeveloped region, by many believed to be so rich in resources. The plans of this company, or rather of its promoters, have advanced to the point where arrangements have been completed for making a survey, and it is said on excellent authority that this work will begin before the close of the present month. While The Herald is not at liberty to give the names of those interested in the enterprise, it can say that the owners of the different interests on the north shore have united with capitalists to carry it out, provided, of course, that the survey shows the plans to be practicable.

The proposed road will connect Duluth and Port Arthur, and a branch will be built from Grand Marais to Gun Flint lake, which will afford communication with the Rainy Lake gold fields, over the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western, and the Ontario & Rainy River railroad now in course of construction. A number of other branches from the shore line are also included in the plan to give an outlet to the pine timber, which exists in such large quantities throughout the whole territory.

One of the promoters in discussing the project with a Herald reporter said today:

"Heretofore, when parties have sought to develop the territory to be covered by this enterprise, they have had some private scheme or speculation plan based entirely on the iron resources of Cook county. As is known to those familiar with the situation, the iron developments already made in Cook county will not warrant the construction of a railroad, and if the country is obliged to wait entirely on the iron developments it will not have a railroad for some years to come, with good chances of never having one. Then, again, the construction of a railroad depending entirely on iron developments is extremely doubtful, because the moment iron developments are made of sufficient importance to attract the attention of the corporations now in control of the established iron ranges there can be no assurance given that those in charge of the iron developments in the Gun Flint country will not sell out, regardless of any other interests, and in that way the iron interests not in the combination will be more effectually tied up than are the independent mine owners on the Vermillion and Mesaba ranges today. The promoters of our project do not intend to ask for any concessions from the property owners or the any interest in the country until a demonstration is made showing good faith and a purpose to do something for the good of all. And besides, this is not a sectional plan looking to the development of Gun Flint interests at the expense of other and perhaps more important interests. The plans outlined will prove of as much benefit to Grand Marais as a lone road from Grand Marais to Gun Flint possibly could be, and will also prove of inestimable benefit to every interest along the whole shore between Duluth and Pigeon river, and brings those points in direct communication with the outside world. What the inhabitants and property owners of the north shore want at this time is such an enterprise as this that will subserve every interest along the whole shore. For many years the owners of Gun Flint iron lands have had an opportunity to show what they could do, and the people are tired of waiting. There is no disposition to antagonize any interests in the country by these plans, but Gun Flint iron interests have had years of time to do something, and now the diversified interests, which include not only iron but other mineral nearer the shore, are going to move and accomplish something."

In conclusion, this gentleman said that while unquestionably the mineral resources of Lake and Cook county will prove of the utmost importance, the through business of the proposed road between Duluth and Port Arthur and Pacific coast points by connection with the Canadian Pacific, and the traffic that will come from the Rainy Lake connection, will afford a large and stable revenue, to say nothing of the lumber business that will be developed, will make the enterprise a safe and desirable investment.

THEY WANT PARDONS.

Convicts at Stillwater Anxious to Be Released.

St. Paul, April 1.—It begins to look now as though the state board of pardons, when it meets April 11, will have the longest list of applications it has ever had. Several more were filed yesterday. They are:

James Casey, of Albert Lee, forger, sent up for three years, sentenced 1898.

Nicholas Kauth, of Anoka, eight years for larceny, sent up in 1896, and John Dewar, sent up from Duluth in 1895 for forgery.

James Ferry, a colored cook, of St. Paul, wandered over to Minneapolis and was caught up with two white men and sent to the penitentiary for burglary.

William Holt and his brother-in-law indulged in a saloon row on Christmas day, 1896. William used a knife, and in February, 1897, was sent to Stillwater for two years.

Felix James, sent up from Dakota county for burglary in 1893, says he was an innocent victim of circumstances, and it is about time he was turned loose.

Harvey Porter, who held up some of the Minneapolis men who are now shouting for war with an old broken pistol that was not loaded and wouldn't shoot when it was loaded. He says he was young, unable to find work and was destitute and hungry. He was sent up for six years in 1897.

Charles Brown and James Buckley, sent up to the reformatory in December, 1897, for breaking into railroad cars at Grove City.

Albert Hillman, sent up from Yellow Medicine county for fourteen years on the charge of highway robbery, March 26, 1857.

There are two John Corcorans up for pardon. The one who filed his application today was convicted of attempting to burglarize the office of the Belding Silk company, of East Sixth street, last November. Corcoran says he was not there.

Herbert Faribault, of St. Paul, serving a year's term for larceny, wants it cut short.

I. Marion Crawford Coming.

F. Marion Crawford, the eminent novelist, is now in this country, under a contract with Maj. James B. Pond of New York, to deliver a series of lectures and will visit Duluth on Saturday evening, April 30, and will lecture in the First Methodist church. Subject, "Italian Home Life in the Middle Ages."

Beware of imitations. Take no "just as good." See that you get the genuine Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the peerless specific.

Be Comfortable.

Hang up your heavy overcoat and buy one of our up-to-date, all-wool spring overcoats, at $10 or $12; perfect fitters.

C. W. ERICSON, The Clothier.

THEY'RE WAKING UP.

People Now Realize That Dunkley's CELERY COMPOUND Is the Real Celery Tonic.

The surprising demand for Dunkley's Genuine Celery Compound fully emphasizes the oft-repeated assertion that this is a real, genuine celery remedy. It is so immediately effective, so thoroughly bracing as a tonic and so remarkably curative that hundreds of families now use Dunkley's Genuine Celery Compound as a general household remedy. There are certain facts connected with this wonderful tonic that the public should know more about. The laboratory is in the midst of the finest celery farm in the world; the remedy is prepared in the only celery distillery on this continent and as only the heart of the plant is utilized, Dunkley's Celery Compound actually contains the genuine celery principle and juices.

It is put up in large bottles holding a month's supply of the remedy and no ordinary case of weakness, impure blood, lassitude, or the general effects of a run-down system will require more than a single bottle of this great tonic to be thoroughly and radically cured. Call at your druggist's and have him show you a bottle of this remarkably effective Dunkley's Genuine Celery Compound, or, if he is out of it, ask him to send and get a bottle for you. If he won't do this, write direct to the Dunkley Celery company, Kalamazoo, Mich., inclosing $1 with your order, and they will send to you, prepaid, a month's supply.

SPICER-FANNING CO.

WEST SUPERIOR, WIS.

Grand Exhibition of Beautiful New Easter Novelties! EVERYTHING A LADY WEARS!

Exquisite new Millinery—creations fresh and direct from Paris, London and New York—nothing to compare with them at the head of the lakes.

Handsome new Tailor-made Suits, Skirts and Jackets in every cut and style argued by Fashion to be correct for 1898. More styles than at any three other stores in the two cities.

New Wash Dress Fabrics in endless variety—beautiful and exclusive Easter Novelties in Silks—a Dress Goods stock without an equal in either city.

An elaborate showing of new Ladies' Neckwear, Scarfs, Ribbons and Sashes. In Kid Gloves any color you can possibly desire.

This store has been many times acknowledged the LEADER IN HIGH ART FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES IN ALL A LADY WEARS, but this season more than ever before do we compel admission of the fact that the greatest, finest and most satisfactory trading place at the head of the lakes to be in Superior—a store without a real rival in all others, larger stocks, better grades of goods and greater varieties and at prices no store in the large cities of our country undersell. Ask your friends who have been over to do their Easter purchasing, why they pass others to come here.

Come to see the beautiful new Easter Millinery, or the handsome Tailor-made Gowns. Come to see anything you desire and be sure of being pleased and seeing more than at all others.

SPICER-FANNING CO.

Interstate cars pass our doors every ten minutes. THE FINEST STORE AT THE HEAD OF THE LAKES.

OLD SHANGHAI PETE.

How He Secured a Crew of Sailors for the Ship President.

A Famous Character in the Days When Sailormen Were Scarce.

New York Press: "I never knew sailors so scarce as they are these days," remarked Capt. John B. Fearling to Chief Mate Adams, as they sat at the cabin table of the ship President, at anchor off Stapleton, S. I. The scene was a cheerful one. The swinging lamp burned brightly and illuminated the cozy cuddy; a decanter was on the table and beside it a box of cigars.

Outside things were vastly different, however. A chill east wind piped through the rigging, the rain pelted on the deck, where the second mate, clad in yellow oilskins, paced the quarter-deck. Keeping a lookout, while the steward washed dishes in the pantry. These four were the only occupants of the ship, which, with all her cargo and stores aboard, had lain at anchor for more than a week waiting for a crew. Every day the skipper had gone to New York, spending many hours in a South street shipping office in anxious expectancy of a ship's company that never came.

The President was one of the finest vessels in the San Francisco trade, a regular clipper, but with a reputation as being a "floating hell" among the deep-sea sailors who made their headquarters along the East river front. Old "Bully" Waterman, who commanded her for five years, had given the vessel her bad name. And no wonder. For no skipper, from the days of Noah down to date, had studied more closely the art of making sailors' lives miserable than that same old salt.

Capt. Fearing was anxious to make a start. Not less eager to sail was Chief Mate Adams, whose best girl was in San Francisco.

"I'll tell you what you'd better do," said he to the skipper. "You go and have a talk with 'Shanghai Pete,' the fellow that runs a saloon and sailors' boarding house in Water street, and I'll bet my month's wages against a chaw of tobacco that he'll provide the President with a crew at short notice. It may cost you a tidy sum, but look at the time we're wasting at anchor when we might be running to the southward at a 10-knot gait."

"Shanghai Pete" was one of the celebrities of seafaring New York, well known along the water front twenty years ago. In spite of the many and varied tricks he had played on sailors, his boarding house on Water street was always full. Having been brought up from boyhood in the forecastle, he understood the ways of sailors, and had used his knowledge of them so aptly and profitably that he had grown rich.

To this bluff, a plausible, big, hearty old chap a simple sailor who got into his hands was like a lamb in the clutches of a wolf. As he sat in the big common room of his boarding house among the sailors, smoking, drinking and card playing, he would easily have passed for a philanthropist.

When Capt. Fearing sought out Pete he was conducted by him to a little snuggery, and there the skipper explained his mission.

"What! a crew for the President, why I don't believe there's a sailor in town who would ship aboard of such a vessel. Yarns concerning her have been spun as long as the skysail halyards, all about the knuckle-dusters, and the irons, and the vilest grub ever issued to seamen. That's the character, sir, and 'Bully' Waterman is responsible for it."

"I am quite aware of all this," replied the captain. "But I must get a crew, by hook or by crook, no matter what it costs. If you can't help me I will say 'Good morning.'"

"Softly, sir. If you really mean business I will get your ship under way, tow her out to Sandy Hook lightship, and leave aboard twenty as smart sailors as ever broke a ship's biscuit, but it will cost you $500."

Immediately after dark next evening a tug came alongside and made fast to the ship President. "Shanghai Pete" climbed aboard and joined Capt. Fearling and his chief mate in the cabin.

"I've got your crew in the tug alongside, and as soon as you pay me my $500 I will deliver them to you in the forecastle, all in good, sound condition, but a wee bit drunk perhaps. I have enough men with me besides to heave up your anchor and make sail on your ship as she is being towed out to sea."

Skipping to the companionway he whistled to his men on the tug, and they set to work immediately. First they opened one of the main deck ports, outside of which they rigged a stage, and they soon had the twenty shanghaied sailors aboard. The mate kept tab on them as they were hauled in through the port and examined their faces and felt their hands to see that they were really sailors and not clerks or green hands that Pete was foisting on him. When satisfied on this point the new arrivals, all of whom were stupefied, were carried into the forecastle and bundled into banks.

Capt. Fearing willingly handed over the money to Pete and received in exchange a document which, greatly to his astonishment, proved to be the ship's articles all in order and signed by the name or mark of twenty sailors.

"Now, Cap'," said Pete, "no skipper could ever say that I went back on my word. Muster those men aft when they come to, which won't be until some time tomorrow morning, and confront them with those articles, and if there happens to be a Philadelphia lawyer in the gang, why a look at that paper will soon make him clap a stopper on his jaw tackle. Now, I'll get you started and won't leave you till your nose is pointed seaward and your troubles are all over."

With this he and his gang turned to, and as the President was being towed to sea made sail on her. The vessel was soon heading for the open sea. At midnight Pete hailed the tug, which slowed down and hauled in the towrope, coming alongside to leeward and making fast there, the water being smooth as a duck pond.

"Now, captain," cried Pete, "we've got to leave you. I'll wish you good by and a pleasant passage." And in less time than it takes to tell it, Pete and his gang were over the side and aboard the tug, the lines cast off and all of them on their way back to New York, the tug blowing three blasts of her whistle as a parting salute.

So far the plan had worked admirably. But nobody could tell what would happen when the crew came to their senses in the morning. It was decided to run as few risks as possible. The captain and his two mates went forward into the forecastle, carrying the ship's anchor light with them. All the sailors were still in stupefied sleep. They were searched for firearms, but none was found. Their knives were taken from them, and they were thus left defenseless should they become ugly when they came to their senses.

The captain armed the mates and the steward with a brace of revolvers each, with strict injunctions not to fire without orders. A plan of action was resolved upon, and it was successfully carried out to the letter.

At daybreak the first and second mates went forward, and, hammering on the deck with a capstan bar, roared out:

"All hands on deck; skip up smartly, my lads, and make sail. Up with you now, and no infernal nonsense, or I'll play the hose on you and wash you out of your banks."

There was a succession of grunts and groans and curses from the inmates of the bunks.

"Why, where the devil are we?" asked one bewildered mariner. "If this ain't a ship's forecastle and the ship under way, too, may I be sugared. Last night I turned into a bed ashore, with sheets and blankets, and I awake on the bare boards of a bunk."

The others were expressing their surprise in similar terms when the captain and mate strode into the forecastle, each with a pistol in his hand.

"What do you mean by this conduct, you mutinous dogs? Rout out there and make sail."

When they appeared on deck the captain said:

"If you men have any grievance, lay aft after sail has been set. Relieve the wheel one hand. The rest of you get a move on you, for this ship is the President, and she is bound to fetch San Francisco in less than 100 days."

The luckless sailors were taken flat aback when they heard they were aboard the President. While two of them were casting the gaskets of the foresail one said to the other: "Be that Bully Waterman, mate, him that ordered us aloft?"

"No; Waterman is built on different lines, but this feller seems a precious sight worse than Waterman."

It took two hours to set the sails, coil down the running rigging, and clear up the decks. Then all hands were called aft, and the skipper spoke as follows:

"Now, my lads, you've started on a long voyage together. You will find the President a mighty good ship as long as you behave yourselves, but you've got to turn out smart and not be soaking in your bunks, like you did this morning."

"But, sir," said the oldest of the crowd, a big, shaggy sea dog with tanned skin and hairy face, "we never shipped in this 'ere vessel, and how we come here we don't know."

"Not ship in this vessel! What do you mean? Here, Mr. Adams, kindly step down to my cabin and bring up the ship's articles out of my locker. I'll show you whether you shipped or not."

In another minute he was reading the document and calling out the names of the men.

"Now, step up, lads, and look at your own signatures and marks. You can't deny them."

And they didn't. They explained, however, that they had signed a paper at the instance of "Shanghai Pete," who was making out a list of sailors willing to ship on a voyage to Van Dieman's Land.

There was no escape, and finally the men turned to without much growling. The ship's slop chest furnished them with a good supply of clothes, for "Shanghai Pete" had neglected to send their dunnage aboard and had also "gone through" their pockets, to their loss and Pete's advantage. The sailors behaved well and made the voyage in the ship. I never heard how they settled with "Shanghai Pete."

SLEEP FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure. CUTICURA REMEDIES afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

☞ "How to Cure Skin Torment and Baby," free.

SKIN, SCALP and Hair Purified by CUTICURA SOAP.

331 West Superior Street.

THE·RYMOUTH·

ST. PAUL. MINNEAPOLIS. DULUTH.

Joyous Spring Opportunities for Everybody

The season is at hand and we are prepared to fill your every want. Our stock is most complete and we shall be pleased to have you with us Saturday. The list of values named below will interest the most economical of buyers.

For Men...

Spring Overcoats.

Twenty different styles of Men's 1898 Spring Overcoats, fashionably made and trimmed, in all the popular shades of Covert Cloths, Thibets, Cheviots and Clay weaves.

Prices--
$8, $10 and $12.

Finest Overcoats
$14.00, $16.00, $18.00, $20.00.

Spring Suits.

Hundreds of styles of Men's Spring Suits in nicely tailored gray and brown Cassimeres, fine black Thibets, Worsteds, Cheviots and Diagonal Clay Weaves; also beautiful Checks, Plaids in gray, brown mixtures—

Prices--
$6, $8, $10, $12, $14

Boys' Clothing

That boy of yours would like to be dressed as fashionably as his father. You can grant his wish AND STILL NOT BE EXTRAVAGANT. A very pretty little Brownie Suit in new shades of covert cloth, the very newest thing on the market. These suits are regular $5 qualities; Saturday they go for only—

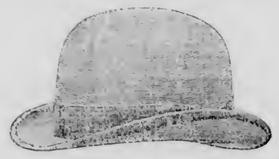
$2.95

Boys' $3.00 School Suits Saturday..... $1.69

Boys' 75c School Pants Saturday..... 50c

MEN'S HATS.

Our stock is the most complete in the city—every style made is shown by us, and our



prices are very low—the reason is we buy so many. Saturday—

We will offer 10 styles of new spring '98 Hats in stiff and soft, all the newest styles and colors regular $2.50 quality—Saturday we offer them for only..... $1.50

Newest styles in Ladies' and Misses' Jackets and Reefers just arrived.

FUNDS OF THE CITY

Charter Commission Devotes Much Discussion to Method of Bookkeeping.

TOO MANY ACCOUNTS

Treasurer Voss Thinks the Commission Will Make Much Work.

The charter commission met last night at the city hall. Commissioners Gilbert, Congdon, Patrick, Alford, Aancke, Hessian, McDowell, Silberstein, Harrison, Smith, Voss and Chairman Greene were present and most of the session was taken up in discussing the mode of bookkeeping that should be laid down for the city treasurer.

The first section to be considered was that relating to property taxable by the city and this section, being so very plain was adopted without discussion.

The next section prescribed the different funds to be maintained by the city, the manner in which levies shall be made for them, the maximum amount of such levies, and the manner and purposes of disbursements made from said funds.

The interest fund came first and was productive of a prolonged discussion As amended this sub-section provides that the fund shall be sufficient to pay interest upon all debts and bonds of other funded indebtedness of the city not otherwise provided for. In the discussion that followed the interest on the light and water bonds was referred to and this led Mr. Congdon to remark "we hope to pay this out of the revenue from the plant, but we expect to have to meet it by taxation." With some slight amendments the sub-section as drafted by the committee was adopted.

The sinking fund was the subject of the next sub-section and this was amended to read "to provide for the payment of any bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness and to fund or refund any certificates of indebtedness previously contracted, be by this charter expressly authorized." A levy of 1 mill is prescribed for this fund and all unappropriated funds are to go into the sinking fund.

The next sub-section, authorizing the payment of any issue of certificates issued in advance of assessments in anticipation of collections of taxes was stricken out as the majority of the commissioners deemed it inadvisable to permit the issuing of these certificates.

The other funds prescribed are the fire department, police, street lighting city water, board of public works, health department, municipal court, salaries, printing and supplies, library, parks, water and light, permanent improvement and general funds. The first two items passed without comment, but the street lighting caused a flutter. During the past eight years the cost of lighting the city has increased from about $22,000 to $55,000 and the sub-section only calls for a levy of 1 mill or approximately $30,000. It was charged, by some present, that gross extravagance had been practiced in paying for light, but when it was pointed out that the city had absorbed West Duluth, Lakeside, and the other various suburbs, the explanation was accepted and the limitation will be modified somewhat.

The water fund to provide for payment by the city for water however furnished, was discussed from various standpoints. It was desired that a certain limitation should be placed to the amount chargeable by the water commission for hydrant rental. Commissioner Voss pointing out that a high hydrant rate would probably be offset by a very low rate to the consumers, in which case the city would get the worst of it, and on the other hand a low hydrant rental would cause the consumer to pay for the city water in part. It was finally decided to place a limit on the levy for hydrants and to allow each city department to pay for the water used by it separately.

The public works fund slipped through as if greased. The health department fund was held up long enough to prescribe that the city ambulance should be maintained and controlled by the health department, as it was said the ambulance is now under "political control" and is thus deprived of much of its utility.

The municipal court fund was a bone of contention. Mr. Voss asked how the commission proposed to annul the present municipal court act, which provides for the payment of all salaries from the receipts of the court and the covering of any surplus into the general fund. The discussion waxed warm and finally it was agreed to amend the subsection to conform with the same subsection of the tri-city charter.

Park matters got somewhat tangled up in a discussion as to what "current expenses of the park board" means. Mr. Silberstein wanted some amendments to the manner of expenditure as prescribed, but it was voted down. It would appear that the cost of setting a tree out is chargeable to permanent improvement, but the cost of watering that tree to keep it alive is a current expense, and to elucidate hits abstruse question nearly twenty minutes of time was consumed.

The permanent improvement fund passed, but when the general fund was reached there was a general engagement all along the line. Mr. Voss was made the target of queries and objections. He tried to explain that it would be superfluous to create all these funds in view of the board of control to be created under the charter. This multiplicity of accounts and funds was not conducive to economy said Mr. Voss, and an appropriation for any purpose, with debit and credit accounts in the comptroller's and treasurer's books, together with the supervision of the board of control would be an ample check on all expenditures in city departments, but the commissioners viewed it differently.

After half an hour of this sort of discussion it was finally agreed to leave the matter to a committee with Commissioner Gilbert as chairman and the levy for the general fund having been fixed not to exceed 11 mills the commission adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

PHILLIPS & CO.

SPRING FOOTWEAR!

We offer special inducements to early buyers. Not alone an endless variety and unbroken stock to select from, but we have cut the prices to the lowest possible notch. Tomorrow will be a big day at our store if prices and variety count for anything. No trouble to show goods. Come and look them over whether you buy or not.

Harry H. Gray's Shoes
We have secured the exclusive sale of this well known line of Ladies' Shoes for Duluth. We sell the regular $5 qualities in tan and black, all this season's goods, at—

$4.00

Our Imperial Line.
A regular $4 Shoe for Ladies in tan and black, all styles, the new golden brown shade of tan, the very latest shade, our price on this shoe is—

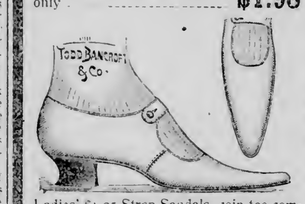
$3.00

Special Sale $1.95
150 pairs Ladies' Shoes, worth $3.00 and $4.00 a pair, broken lines of high grade goods, only $1.95

Special Sale $1.48—Ladies' $2.00 Shoes, button and lace, coin toe, all sizes, every pair guaranteed.... $1.48

Special Sale 98c—A lot of Ladies' extension sole, lace and button Shoes, worth $1.50—Our price..... 98c

Received Today—72 pairs Ladies' tan Oxford and black Lace Shoes, regular $2.50 Shoes, new coin toe, sale price only $1.98



Ladies' $1.25 Strap Sandals, coin toe, comfortable house shoe, sale price only 98c

Ladies' 75c three point comfort Slippers, all sizes—sale price only 59c

Infant Shoes at 22c, 39c, 49c, 59c
The Best Values Ever Offered.

Misses' Department.

100 pairs Misses Shoes, worth $1.50 and $2.00 a pair, broken lots of standard makes, only 98c

Misses' Dongola Lace and Button Shoes, coin toe, all sizes and widths, equal to any $2.00 shoe made, our price only $1.50

Our Best $2.00 Shoe—Misses' Vici Kid, vesting top lace shoes, never sold by any one for less than $2.50, sale price $2.00

Children's Department.

100 pairs Child's $1.25 and $1.50 lace shoes, sizes 8 to 10½ button and lace, sale price 98c

School Shoes—Child's Kangaroo Calf Dongola and Vici Kid, lace and button, a new pair for every pair that does not give satisfaction, price $1.25

Child's Dongola Kid, button, sizes 5 to 8, regular 85c shoes, our price 69c

Child's Dongola, button, sizes 5 to 8, regular 60c shoes, sale price 42c

Men's and Boys' Shoes.

60 pairs Men's Enamel Shoes, Coin and Bulldog last, bought by us at a bargain. Sale price $1.73

Men's Calf Shoes, made on 10 different styles of lasts, all solid leather, no shoddy, equal to any $3.00 shoe made. Sale price $2.50

Men's Satin Calf Lace and Congress, 6 different styles, regular $2.00 values. Our price $1.48

Boys' $1.50 Shoes.

Boys' Satin Calf Shoes, made on the new Coin toe, solid as leather can make them, warranted to wear. Price $1.50

Boys' Satin Calf Shoes, all sizes, made to stand hard wear, equal to any $1.50 shoe sold elsewhere, price $1.25

Boys' split and buff shoes, regular $1.25 values, sizes 12 to 5½. Our price 98c

Little Gent's Shoes, the kind Papa wears, a new pair given for any pair that does not wear. Price $1.25

Little Gent's Satin Calf Shoes, sizes 9 to 13. Our price 89c

SUED FOR DEFICIENCY.

Action Against Stockholders of West Superior Steel Company.

The Trust company of New York yesterday afternoon filed a supplementary complaint in district court in the case against the stockholders of the West Superior Iron and Steel company, asking for a deficiency judgment of $1,706,653.29 against the stockholders. All but $35,000 of this is for the balance due on the principal and interest of the bonds that were foreclosed, and the $35,000 is a loan. The complaint recites the giving of the bonds in 1889 and all the steps in the transaction up to the foreclosure sale, when the plant brought $60,000 and judgment was entered in Wisconsin for the balance due on the bonds. It is asserted that there is no way of collecting this money unless the stockholders are brought to time, hence the suit in Minnesota, but it was incorporated under the laws of this state and the stockholders are therefore liable under the stockholders' liability statutes of this state. It is said that none of the stockholders of the West Superior Iron and Steel company reside in this state, and unless some of them have property in Minnesota, all that can be done is to enter judgment against them.

RECORD WILL BE UNBROKEN.

Navigation Will Not Have Earliest Opening This Year.

Throughout the winter the season has been continually compared to the winter of 1877-78, which is shown by the records in the weather office to have been the warmest winter in the history of the weather bureau in Duluth. It looks very much as though that year would prove more remarkable than this one in the matter of the opening of navigation. An early opening will be had this year, without doubt, but it will not be so early as that of the older record-breaking season. Twenty years ago next Monday, April 4, 1878, the steamer Manistee sailed out of Duluth harbor on her first trip of the season, and this was the earliest opening of navigation before or since. Capt. John Flynn, of this city, was on the boat when she broke the record for early departures from this port.

The Dixon will come pretty close to this record this year, for she will leave next Tuesday for her first north shore trip. The north shore harbors are all said to be free from ice, with the exception, of course, of Thunder bay, at Port Arthur. Nothing has yet been heard from there, but it is assumed that the bay is yet choked with ice. It usually is for some time after anything else is open. It will probably be some time before through navigation is opened. It is said that the straits have filled up with ice again, though it cannot remain long.

CANNING SWEET CORN.

The canning of sweet corn is an industry of remarkable growth, the first corn having been packed about 1853, while 72,000 tons were put up in the United States in 1895. Recent large losses from souring have led to an investigation at the Massachusetts institute of technology. The souring is found to be due to fermentation set up by bacteria, which exist on the corn in the field, and are not destroyed by the temperature of 180 degrees to 189 degrees at which the corn is cooked in the cans. To effect sterilization the packer places the cans in retorts heated by steam under pressure. Experiment has shown that a temperature above the boiling point of water must be reached throughout the corn to kill all bacteria, and that exposure of the cans for sixty minutes to 250 degrees Fahrenheit insures complete sterilization, but the minimum time and temperature of safety are still to be determined. Considerable time is essential on account of the slow conduction of heat through the corn. A demand for corn of light color seems to have led the packer to reduce too much the time or temperature of the sterilizing process, and the soured corn of late years has resulted.

MINNEAPOLIS EN ROUTE.

Leaves League Island at Top Speed For Hampton Roads.

Philadelphia, April 1.—The United States cruiser Minneapolis sailed from League Island navy yard early this morning and is now steaming down the Delaware river at top speed, bound for Hampton Roads, where she will join the flying squadron. If the fast cruiser goes straight ahead without dropping anchor to wait for a tide, she should arrive at Hampton Roads tonight. The bankers of the Minneapolis are overflowing with coal, and during the past few days all of her ammunition has been placed aboard, so that she is ready for action.

The Minneapolis has only been recently placed in dry dock and her bottom thoroughly cleaned and painted. This condition makes it possible to get all of the speed out of the big ship there is in her. The departure of the Minneapolis leaves only two modern warships at League Island, the double turreted monitor Miantonomah and the harbor defense ram Katahdin. Of these the Miantonomah will sail within a day or two, and the Katahdin probably soon thereafter. Workmen are engaged night and day on the eight old monitors, and five of them are practically ready for sea.

The cruiser Minneapolis anchored at Deep Water point, off New Castle, Del., at 9:20. She will probably wait for high tide this afternoon before proceeding. The Minneapolis made the run from Marcus Hook to New Castle, a distance of about twenty-three miles, in little over an hour.

INTERESTING TO VETERANS.

They May Enlist and Not Affect Pensions Now Received.

Washington, April 1.—The Chickering general bill declaring that enlistment in either army or navy will not deprive veterans of pensions for previous service has been agreed on the house committee on invalid pensions, with an amendment.

The following amendment was adopted: "And all persons who served in the Confederate army during the late civil war, who shall hereafter serve in the army or navy of the United States for at least ninety days, shall be entitled to benefits for the act of June 27, 1890, and pensionable thereunder if shown to be unable to perform manual labor and dependent thereon for support."

The bill was immediately favorably reported in the house.

MORE NAVAL SURGEONS.

Bill With That End In View Introduced In the House.

Washington, April 1.—Representative Hull, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, has introduced a bill increasing the number of medical officers in the navy by fifteen additional assistant surgeons, and authorizing the surgeon general of the army in emergencies to appoint with the approval of the secretary of war as many contract surgeons as may be necessary, at not exceeding $150 per month. The fifteen new men are to be appointed with the rank of first lieutenant, after examination by an army medical examining board.

REPORTED IN LONDON.

America's Chief Demands Were Rejected By Spain.

London, April 1.—The Daily Mail's second edition says that at the conference in Madrid Senor Sagasta, the premier, read to Minister Woodford Spain's reply. The chief demands of the United States were rejected, feeling that they are inconsistent with the honor and dignity of any nation. This has been telegraphed to the various European powers.

Elks Elect Officers.

At a meeting of Duluth lodge of Elks last night, the following officers were elected for the coming year: Exalted ruler, George C. Gilbert; esteemed leading knight, J. T. Walker; esteemed loyal knight, J. F. Tibbets; esteemed lecturing knight, F. D. Adams; secretary, J. L. Fuller; treasurer, D. T. Adams; trustee, three years, W. W. Walker; tyler, G. D. Lucore.

EXTRAORDINARY MAN.

Fred Gregerson, a Dane, is behind the bars at the West Side station, Milwaukee, says the Chicago Tribune, charged with bigamy. Gregerson is a remarkable man. For six years he has maintained two families in separate houses within a few rods of each other in perfect harmony, and he has accomplished the task on wages of $1.10 a day, which he earned as a laborer. He was a well-to-do saloonkeeper in Denmark six years ago. He met with financial reverses and came to this country. At the same time Nicolaie Jensen, who was a servant in his family, disappeared from her native place.

The pair came to this city and went to housekeeping. They were not here six months when Gregerson sent for his children and, afterward for his wife. The women got along well, and the two families lived happily together for a time. Then the Jensen woman set up housekeeping for herself. Gregerson divided his time between both domiciles. Two weeks ago the illness of the Jensen woman resulted in the discovery of the remarkable case. The Jensen woman was attended by Mrs. Gregerson and her daughter, but the small income of the double husband would not pay the bills, and the Associated Charities was asked to render aid.

In this way Agent Frellson discovered the case. Neither of the women would take the initiative in prosecuting Gregerson, and Frellson lodged a complaint against the man and had him arrested. The women are indignant and think they have been treated shamefully because of his arrest. The Jensen woman will also be arrested and her children will be sent to the state school at Sparta.

THE THINGS WE HAVE NOT
Are the things we want. What you want can best be secured through The Evening Herald want columns. Results are sure.

OFFICER KASIMIR'S TROUBLES.

Small Boys Worry Him While He Is on Duty.

Officer Kasimir has troubles of his own, and they are occasioned by the small boys. For some time police headquarters has been receiving letters from residents of the lower end complaining of the conduct of boys in that locality. Officer Kasimir has been detailed to look after the matter, and he has been doing so. As Officer Kasimir has a number of boys, both old and lusty boys, on his beat, he has had his hands full. He

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

TWELVE PAGES--PART TWO--PAGES 7 to 12

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1898. FIVE O'CLOCK EDITION: TWO CENTS.

Seventeen years of clothes selling in Duluth has taught us how to meet the diversified tastes of well-dressed men—

Originality shines out in our great Easter display—bright ideas abound.

Store Open Saturday Night Until 10:30. The Big Duluth Store Open Saturday Night Until 10:30.

Are you interested in what the best-dressed people are going to wear this spring?

If you are come into our store tomorrow, look over our goods, ask all sorts of questions, and then buy or not—as you like.

SPRING OVERCOATS AND SUITS--

Were never as handsome or as reasonable as they are this year. No matter what you want to pay we're prepared to furnish you with the choicest and swellest Top Coat or Suit your money will buy. Some great Easter Values here in both Suits and Overcoats at—

$6.75, $8, $10, $12 and $15

Boys' and Children's Dept.

A moment's reflection will prove to your own satisfaction that this is the store to come to for your Boys' Confirmation Suits. In the first place you'll find at The Big Duluth assortments superior to all other stores in town. As to prices—we challenge all to equal or surpass these Special Easter Prices:

200 BOYS' BLACK CHEVIOT CONFIRMATION SUITS. Ages 4 to 14 years, also fancy Wool Cheviots, Tweeds and Cassimeres, actually worth $5.00; Easter sale price..... $1.95

Other cut-loads of Boys' Suits for one week while they last, at one and all will make at— 98c, $1.48.

BOYS' IRON CLAD KNEE PANTS—Ages 4 to 14 years—great Easter values at— 19c, 22c, 48c, 75c, and 98c.

BOYS' ETON SUITS. 3 to 8 years, same style as cut, in fancy gray and brown plaids and mixtures; also fine thibets and clay worsteds in plain black and blue colors, special Easter prices— $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00.

BOYS' LONG PANT SUITS—Ages 13 to 19 years, made of all-wool Cheviots, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Homespuns and Worsteds, in the newest, choicest and nobbiest effects of the season, will stand perfect fitting, and equals other stores for double the the prices we quote for Easter— $4.95, $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00

Spalding Base Balls and Bats, Fine Pocket Knives, School Outfits, Tool Chests, Tops and Marbles Given Away With Boys' and Children's Clothing Free of Cost.

Boys' and Children's Headwear.

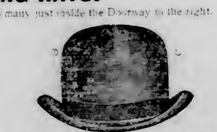
New Spring Tams, Toques, Sailors, Golf Caps, Yachts, including many novelties in Cloth, Crash, Duck and Russia Leather.

For Saturday—200 Children's Tams, only a few of each kind—but mostly silk lined and worth regularly $1, $1.50 and $2.00—choice of any Saturday..... 25c

NEW SPRING HATS.

A window full of Men's Hats—two times as many just inside the Doorway to the right.

Men's Fedoras, 98c, worth $2.00—100 doz Men's new Fedora Hats, in Blacks and Browns, silk band and binding, same style as above cut, worth $2.00—Easter Sale Price..... 98c



Men's Spring Derby--$1.48. 50 doz Men's new Derby Hats, in Black and handsome Browns, always sold at $2.00—Easter Sale Price..... $1.48

Tomorrow will be a great day in the Furnishing Dept.--Extra Great Values for Easter.

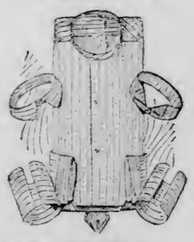
Easter Neckwear 25c, 50c

The daintiest, richest ties, appropriate "Spring blossoms," made of the richest imported silks, in designs and colorings very dear to men—Hands, Club Ties, Imperials, Puffs, Knot Scarfs.

Band Bows, Easter Sale Price..... 25c, 50c

EASTER GLOVES. 98c, $1.25, $1.50

To be well dressed you must be careful about every detail in your wardrobe. A detail that should have special attention now is handwear. Some great values here in Gloves for Easter at— 98c, $1.25, $1.50



FANCY SHIRTS. We are in our glory here! We've got the field in fancy shirts, and it'll prove an idle task to see as handsome elsewhere. Our shirts at 75c, 98c, $1.25 and $1.50 Are scoring a brilliant success

HALF HOSE.... Imported Half Hose in black and tan shades. This is a Hose that sells everywhere at 25c. But here, per pair— 15c, or two pairs for 25c.

EASTER FOOTWEAR.

If there's any shoe store in town that has as many styles as we have for you tomorrow, we're misinformed. Dealers tell us, salesmen tell us, you tell us, that these novelties, which in many instances are designed for us exclusively and after our own ideas, are not to be equaled anywhere for shapeliness or finish or price.

$3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 for Men's High Grade Russet Shoes.

Easter Specials.

We are going to place on sale tomorrow another lot of those Men's Fine Buff Shoes in the new toe lines and styles for..... $1.25

And six cases of those Boys' Solid School Shoes, sizes 11 to 2, worth $1.50 for..... 98c

But such description doesn't describe, you'll have to let us show them to you.

Men's and Boys' Outfitters: The Big Duluth 125-127 W. Superior St.

WILLIAMSON & MENDENHALL.

INDEPENDENCE NOT CONCEDED

Shrewd Diplomatic Answer By Spain Which Is Made For Its Effect Upon the World at Large.

NOT A DEFINITE ANSWER

Premier Sagasta Says That Cuba Cannot Be Given Away Without the Consent of the Spanish Cortes.

Washington, April 1.—The following is an abstract from the telegram received from Gen. Woodford on the evening of March 31, 1898, on the general situation in Cuba: He informs the government of the United States that Gen. Blanco has revoked the bando relating to the reconcentrados in the Western provinces of Cuba, which are understood to be the provinces of Matanzas, Santa Clara, Havana and Pinar Del Rio, and that the Spanish government has placed at the disposal of the governor general the sum of 2,000,000 pesetas ($600,000), to the end that the people may return at once and with success to their labors. The Spanish government will accept whatever assistance to feed and succor the necessitous may be sent from the United States.

In accordance with the plan now in operation, it proposes to confide the preparation for an honorable and stable peace to the insular parliament, without whose concurrence the Spanish government would not be able to arrive at the final result, it being understood that the powers reserved by the constitution to the central government are not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban chambers will not meet until May 4, the Spanish government will not, on its part, object to a suspension of hostilities if asked for by the insurgents from the general-in-chief, to whom it will belong to determine the duration and the condition of the suspension. The president will communicate with congress as soon as he can prepare a message.

The foregoing, including the last paragraph, was made public immediately after the cabinet meeting.

The reply of Spain is said in effect to be that the independence of Cuba means the parting or cession of Spanish territory, which cannot be done without the consent of the Spanish cortes, which is not in session and will not be in session until April 24, and consequently no definite answer can be returned to the demand of the United States until the cortes assembles.

Then a counter proposition is submitted that the Cuban matter be settled upon a basis equitable among nations. The United States is asked to give Spain time to treat with the insurgents and ascertain what can be done in the nature of a peaceful settlement.

Senators who know the nature of the reply say it is a very shrewd piece of diplomacy and made for its effect upon the world at large. It is said the reply is unsatisfactory to the president and that he does not believe it will be satisfactory to congress. Administration officials feel that after Monday congress is likely to take matters into its own hands, and fear is expressed that there will be a disagreement between the branches of the government, which would be unfortunate at this critical period. No one at the capitol has undertaken to speak for the president, although those who have seen him say that his hopes of a peaceful solution of the difficulty have been disappointed by the reply of Spain.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALLERS.

Were Very Guarded In Their Subsequent Remarks.

Washington, April 1.—Representative Dingley, of Maine, the floor leader of the Republicans in the house, and the chairman of the ways and means committee, had a long private interview with the president. Senators and representatives formed a continuous stream of callers up to the assembling of the cabinet, but were unusually guarded in their expressions after they left the president, saying the situation was too grave to admit of possible misquotation or misinterpretation of statements at this time. Representative Mitchell, of New York, one of those who remained at the White House some time, but left before seeing the president stated, however, that he was assured by one relatively almost next to the president that when the diplomatic proceedings are made public they will form a very great surprise to the American public, judging from the adverse criticisms that have been frequently indulged in. He said from the assurance given him no one will have reason to criticise the president's course and added that every fair-minded American would praise him for the firm stand he has taken. Both Mr. Dingley and Mr. Adams would say nothing as to what had passed between them and the executive. It is believed, however, that their conference was the result of an either direct or indirect call of the president.

The president had considerable difficulty in meeting all of those who came to talk with him owing to the more significant conferences that consumed much time. A number of members waited entirely to get at him and had to leave without accomplishing their mission when the cabinet session began.

Senators Gray, of Delaware; Fairbanks, of Indiana, and Cullom, of Illinois, and ex-Representative Bellamy Storer, the present United States minister to Belgium, were among those who had conference with the executive. During the cabinet session Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by a party of young lady guests, went out on her accustomed drive.

The cabinet members were unusually prompt in arriving. Before they had assembled some of them had not been acquainted with the nature of the latest news from Madrid, save through the press dispatches and received their first original information upon the beginning of the deliberations of one of the most important cabinet meetings held for a long period. Secretary Bliss, who was the first comer, arrived a quarter of an hour earlier than is customary, and Assistant Secretary Day followed him. Secretaries Alger and Wilson came next, and before 11 o'clock every member of the cabinet was in his place in the cabinet room.

Capt. Crowinshield, chief of the navigation bureau, whose duty it is to order movements of all naval vessels and to keep track of all matters bearing on our comparative naval strength, was summoned to the cabinet meeting during its deliberations. Assistant Secretary Day, Capt. Clover, chief of the naval intelligence bureau, and Capt. Barker, naval aide and a member of the strategy board, also were called into consultation. Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, called and was shown into the library adjoining the cabinet room.

SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Committee's Sentiment For Declaration of War Is Growing.

Washington, April 1.—The senate committee on foreign relations again today was slow in getting to work, and notwithstanding the meeting was called for 10:30, a quorum had not been secured at 11 o'clock. This apparent lethargy was due to the fact that the committee for the present is inclined to wait entirely upon the executive, and they feel that much will depend upon the cabinet meeting today, and that nothing can be done until the purport of deliberations can be made.

A strong sentiment has developed in the committee for an absolute declaration of war when the time comes to act, and it is on account of that belief that this course may be adopted, that the Maine catastrophe is being thoroughly exploited.

The more conservative element, however, is disposed to be guided in the form of the declaration by the wishes of the president. In any event the facts in the Maine affair will be used to support the position taken, and the committee is disposed to make much out of it in justifying its position.

After adjournment of the committee at noon Senator Davis, chairman of the committee, left the capitol and went to the White House. The members of the committee were even more non-committal than usual after this session, and all of them indicated by their grave countenances and general demeanor that they considered the crisis had arrived. They refused to reveal any of the proceedings of the session, but some of them stated that the committee could report within thirty minutes if called upon to do so. Still they did not expect to report today unless Mr. Davis should be assured by the chief executive that it was his wish that they should do so.

NO ORDERS ISSUED.

Flying Squadron Not Yet Ordered to Do Anything.

Washington, April 1.—It was stated on authority at the navy department at 2:30 p. m. that no orders had been issued to the flying squadron to prepare for sea; also, that the presence of Capts. Crowinshield, Barker and Clover, of the strategy board, at the cabinet meeting had not been in connection with the coming Spanish torpedo flotilla. It was added on the same high authority that the movements of the flying squadron were constantly under consideration, but that no definite orders had resulted yet therefrom.

A BOBTAIL DISPATCH.

Clipped Off By the Spanish Censor at Havana.

Havana, April 1, noon.—"The Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Quendo sail——"

It would seem from the fact that the Associated Press is notified by the cable company that the above dispatch is apparently ended, that the censor has killed the words which followed the word "sail."

OHIO'S STATE MILITIA.

Bill to Give Them $1,000,000 Introduced In Legislature.

Columbus, Ohio, April 1.—Senator Riley has introduced a bill to appropriate $1,000,000 to put Ohio's militia on a war footing.

The bill introduced by Senator Riley provides that the $1,000,000 proposed to be appropriated by the state is to be expended to defray the expense of the National Guard, naval militia and volunteers in the defense of the state, and for the support of the federal government in the event of war with Spain. The money is to be used to the amount of $450,000 in the purchase of arms and equipments for the National Guard under the direction of the governor. A half million is then directed to be used in carrying into effect any requisition of the governor to protect the federal government. An extraordinary contingency fund of $50,000 is further provided to be placed under the control of the governor. To carry out the act the sinking fund commission of the state is authorized to borrow the money. The same act also authorizes the governor to increase the National Guard to 10,000 men to be held in readiness for call by the president.

SPAIN'S TORPEDO SQUADRON.

Sighted at Sea and Presumably Bound for Cuba.

London, April 1.—A steamer which has arrived from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, reports having met four Spanish torpedo boats, and three torpedo boat destroyers, with an escort ship, on March 23, a few miles distant from Las Palmas. They were going south and were understood to be bound for Cuba. The flotilla was steaming slowly, looking most imposing, but with no bunting showing.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

Schley Takes New Anchorage Off Fortress Monroe.

Fort Monroe, April 1.—The steamer Yorktown, of the old Dominion line, landed forty-five seamen here today, thirty of whom were assigned to the cruiser Columbia and fifteen to the Minneapolis, which is expected here this evening. Lieut. Barnard, of the Brooklyn, has been relieved and assigned to the command of the "mosquito fleet."

The first move of the flying squadron under Commander Schley's orders was made shortly after noon, when the Massachusetts and Brooklyn came down Hampton Roads and anchored off Fortress Monroe. The Columbia, after coaling, will join them and upon saluting the commodore's flag will be a part of the squadron. The addition of the Minneapolis will make a formidable array of fast vessels exclusive of the Massachusetts, which is rather slower than the others, and for which Commodore Schley, if very rapid action is required, will not wait.

Both Commodore Schley and Capt. Cook, his chief of staff, are very reticent and refuse to discuss not only events that have taken place, but also refuse to theorize upon any situation that might occur.

The Montgomery, which is expected here today, is believed to be coming in for improvements made to some of her gun mounts and not to join this squadron.

FEELING IN HOUSE.

Nothing But the Independence of Cuba Goes.

Washington, April 1.—The members of the house were all in a state of suppressed excitement this morning. Everybody was eagerly awaiting news from Madrid. Peace, members say, depends upon a slender thread. A prominent member of the house says that the situation was more critical today than it ever had been. "The reply of the Spanish ministry received by the government last night," said he, "is unsatisfactory, but diplomacy is slow, and a great nation cannot be forced to back down in a day."

A Republican member of the house foreign affairs committee said that the order for the release of the reconcentrados would not be satisfactory, and added: "There is no doubt but what the ultimate result must and will be free and independent Cuba. I think it will require war. I do not see how Spain can surrender the island without a resort to hostilities, but there is a much better understanding today between the president and the Republican leaders than there has been. Some of the most radical who have talked with him are satisfied that the president will insist upon what they are demanding—the absolute independence of Cuba."

POPE AS MEDIATOR.

Proposes an Armistice In Cuba and Offers Arbitration.

Madrid, April 1.—The latest phase of the situation this afternoon is a report that the pope is urging Spain to offer an armistice, and also that his holiness urges the insurgents to adopt it. The news was transmitted to Washington in addition to the dispatch in regard to an armistice and the reconcentrados, which expresses regret "at the accident to the Maine in Spanish waters," and offers to arbitrate the matter.

CHANGE OF PULPITS.

Chicago, April 1.—Rev. Dr. C. W. Barnes, of the Fourth Presbyterian church, of this city, has accepted a call to assist Rev. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue church of New York city. Rev. Barnes for the past year has been filling the pulpit made vacant by the resignation on account of poor health of Rev. T. C. Hall, son of the New York divine.

SPANISH SECURITIES.

London, April 1, 4 p. m.—Spanish 4s closed at 50¾.

Paris, April 1, 4:30 p. m.—Spanish 4s closed at 51. After the closing of the bourse the price advanced to 51½.

Barcelona, April 1.—Spanish 4s are quoted here at 73.0 against 73.3 yesterday.

COAL STRIKE LIKELY.

Charleston, W. Va., April 1.—The coal miners are holding meetings today throughout this state. The Kanawha and New River miners at Montgomery were advised by Organizer Ditcher, President Samuel Gompers and others, as the operators refused to sign the new scale, that a general strike will likely be ordered tonight by the United Mine Workers' state organization.

INTERVENTION WITHOUT DELAY

Members of the House Who Have Been In Consultation With the President Expect A Vigorous Message.

THE CASE NOW MADE UP

No Present Intention on the President's Part to Continue Negotiations With Spain For a Peaceful Settlement.

Washington, April 1.—The circulation of the Associated Press bulletin giving an abstract of the reply of Spain caused intense excitement in the house. Those members who have recently been in consultation with the president say that the announcement of an intended message means that there will be a review of the Spanish situation and that no doubt it would state that further negotiations to bring about a peaceful solution of the case were useless. Some think the president will advise intervention at once.

In connection with the official statement made public this afternoon, it can be stated on authority that the case is now made up by the negotiations between Spain and the United States will constitute the case as it will be submitted to congress in the president's message. There is no present intention of pursuing further negotiations which will change the status of the Cuban question as now presented in the correspondence between Spain and the United States.

Speaker Reed has been called to the White House to consult with the president on the situation.

EXCITEMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Department Buildings Alive From End to End.

Washington, April 1.—The great building in which the state, war and navy departments are located was alive from end to end today. Telegrams came thick and fast and hurried conferences were held between officials and there was compartively little news obtainable. Before Secretary Long's departure to the White House he saw a number of bureau chiefs and also Senator Hansbrough and Representative Handy. Secretary Alger gave an interview to Senator Proctor and Representative Crump. The increased tendency of the officials not to impart to the public news of prospective movements of ships and other details of an important character, was responsible for the apparent scarcity of news. It is felt by the officials that too much publicity should not be given to many of the matters as it would interfere seriously with the arrangements and intentions of the departments.

Probably no other matter is so engrossing the attention of the officials as the prospective approach of the Spanish torpedo flotilla now on its way from the Canary Islands to Porto Rico, and some news of the sighting of the ships composing the fleet is anxiously awaited. Opinions differ as to the time when the flotilla should arrive at Porto Rico, which is understood to be its primary destination, as its arrival will depend very largely on the weather encountered in the passage across the Atlantic. Strong trade winds prevail at this time, which if met by the fleet will seriously impair its passage. But if the conditions are favorable in all respects it is believed at the navy department that the arrival of the fleet at Porto Rico may be expected on April 4 or 5. If on the other hand bad weather has been experienced and the ships have been put to very severe weather, they may not arrive for some days later. Considerable damage may result to the ships in the course of their passage and if this is the case it may take several weeks to put them again in condition for service.

All officials generally concede the fact that there is a decided element of danger in the presence of a torpedo fleet within a reasonable distance of our shores, and many of them say the fleet has been permitted to come too far. Their light draught and rapid speed makes these boats especially dangerous, and it was suggested today that they might be able, after leaving Porto Rico to run unnoticed into Havana harbor, where they would be a material addition to Spanish naval strength. Officials generally decline to say whether any representations were made to Spain with a view to delaying the departure of the fleet, or whether any action has been taken by our government looking to its interception while en route. Even if such steps had been taken by the officials, to make them public at this time would be a very unwise step, as it would interfere with any program the government had in hand. Even should the government desire to intercept the vessels while on their way to Porto Rico, it is said it could not consistently do so in time of peace, as this would be manifestly an unfriendly act.

All eyes are watching with interest the movements of the Spanish fleet now rendezvoused at Cadiz. This is composed of five vessels, two of which, the Cristobal Colon and the Marie Teresa, left Carthagena the other day. It was stated today that there was no information at hand respecting these vessels further than that already made public.

Many naval officials are strongly of the opinion that it is now too late to intercept the progress of the Spanish torpedo fleet. Said one naval officer, in speaking about the matter today:

"If good weather prevails the fleet probably is now making about nine or ten knots an hour, and as the distance from the Canaries to Porto Rico is about 2800 miles their arrival at the latter place is now a matter of only a very few days. Even should the United States decide to send the flying squadron to intercept them, it is not likely that this could be accomplished, as the tornedo fleet is probably nearer to Porto Rico than Commodore Schley's squadron or even the ships of Capt. Sampson's fleet. Consequently it is questionable whether it would avail anything, under the circumstances, to dispatch either squadron of the ships from the gulf fleet on a mission of that kind.

"However should such a decision be arrived at in the absence of a declaration of war, the intercention of the fleet would be an entirely arbitrary matter on our part. The distance from Fortress Monroe to Porto Rico is about 1290 miles in a straight line, and about 1500 by the simmons route which would have to be taken in the sailing of the fleet from the former to the latter place. It is true that there is decided danger to us from the presence of the fleet at Porto Rico, but my opinion is that we could successfully resist its approach and take care of our interests."

DOES THIS MEAN FIGHT?

A Leading Spanish Paper Speaks Very Strongly.

Madrid, April 1.—The most important comment on the situation this afternoon is that of the ministerial journal, El Liberal, which may be looked upon as undoubtedly reflecting the position of the Spanish government. The paper says:

"We have done all we can to remove a pretext for a rupture. If President McKinley refuses our concessions we, with a quiet conscience, will await any trials which may come and defend our honor and our rights. The entire nation supports the government. This was the meaning of every one. No one asks whether the sum collected goes for war. It is sufficient to know that it will be employed to rebut any foreign pressure. Spain must no longer live under the continual menace and unrest of the past three years. There must be no more debating or haggling. Even rupture is preferred. Intervention is de facto even now. We desire and appeal for peace, but the limit of our longsuffering is at an end. We will not be the aggressors, but we will defend our rights with our traditional tenacity and bravery."

THE CABINET MEETING.

Members Consider the Situation Very Critical.

Washington, April 1.—The cabinet assembled this morning to consider Spain's reply to Minister Woodford's reports and what the next step of the United States shall be. Secretary Bliss and Secretary Alger were the first to arrive, and Assistant Secretary Day again saw the president just before the cabinet gathered, as did Representative Adams of Pennsylvania, the ranking member of the house foreign affairs committee, in Representative Hitt's absence owing to illness. All the members of the cabinet were soon on hand.

At 1:40 p. m. the cabinet adjourned, to meet again at 5 o'clock. The members declined to say much except that they regard the situation as of the very gravest and most critical character possible.

IOWA IS AWAKE.

Votes a Half Million to the General Government.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 1.—Both houses of the general assembly this afternoon passed a bill appropriating $500,000 to be used in case of war, the money to be placed at the disposal of the government.

MIANTONOMAH TO SAIL.

Philadelphia, April 1.—Orders were received at the League Island navy yard this afternoon directing that the Miantonomah sail this afternoon. Her destination is not known.

PINGREE TAX BILL.

Lansing, Mich., April 1.—The Pingree corporation tax bill passed the house at 12:30 today, with only three dissenting votes. The only amendment of any importance was that to which Pingree people agreed, making the assessors elective instead of appointive by the governor.

EQUAL REPRESENTATION.

New York, April 1.—The New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church decided today in favor of equal representation from each annual conference. The vote was 118 to 89.

FAVORS THE LAYMEN.

New York, April 1.—The Newark conference in East Orange today voted to allow the laymen the same representation at the general conference. Vote, 156 for and 29 against.

AT WEST DULUTH

W. B. Getchell Decides to Go to Alaska and Engage In Business.

PRACTICE ECONOMY

Proctorknott Officials Decide to Cut Down Expenses--- Other News.

W. B. Getchell, the West Duluth real estate man, who recently gave up his business here to establish himself on the Pacific coast, has started from Seattle for the Klondike, accompanied by his brother. In recent letters to friends in this city Mr. Getchell expressed the opinion that the business boom now on in Seattle would prove short lived and that it would flatten out as soon as the rush for the gold fields subsided. Mr. Getchell has, however, unbounded faith in the mineral wealth of Alaska and believes that there is yet much more in store for the industrious prospector. In starting for the gold country Mr. Getchell is determined to remain an indefinite period, believing that even if he should be successful in finding a bonanza mine that business opportunities will present themselves which will afford more than one avenue to wealth.

WILL PRACTICE ECONOMY.

The Proctorknott village council has reelected C. O. Baldwin, of Duluth, village attorney, and Dan Flynn village marshal. The council has determined to practice economy during the coming year and the running expenses are to be materially reduced if the present plans do not carry. It has also been decided to enforce the dog tax law, and dogs that are not regularly licensed will not be permitted to run at large as has been the custom since the organization of the village. The Catholics have been given the use of the village hall in which to hold their Sunday school.

WILL GO TO RAT PORTAGE.

Rev. B. Westerlund, who acted as pastor of the Swedish Lutheran church during Rev. Anthony F. Elmquist's absence in Europe, has received a call from the Swedish Lutheran church at Rat Portage, Ont., and left for his new field of work Wednesday. During his stay of eight months in West Duluth Mr. Westerlund made many friends who wish him the success at his new post which his industry and ability entitle him to.

A FINE CONVENTION.

William Murnian has returned from Brainerd, where he went last Monday to represent the West Duluth lodge at the state convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The convention remained in session until yesterday noon and Mr. Murnian says that it was one of the most satisfactory and successful meetings the organization has ever held in Minnesota.

WEST DULUTH BRIEFS.

The operetta "Red Riding Hood's Rescue" was produced at the fire hall in New Duluth last night by local talent to a good-sized audience. A very creditable rendition of the piece was given.

Herman F. Kringle, who has spent the winter in Saginaw, Mich., has returned to take his old position in Merrill & Ring's mill.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Dousserin, of Proctorknott.

Mrs. Edwards will deliver another lecture on "Health" to the ladies at the Proctorknott Methodist church Tuesday afternoon.

Henry Barler has purchased the confectionery business of Hans Peterson.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Baptist church will meet in their hall tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

C. B. Gilbert, of Proctorknott, has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for the benefit of his health.

Thomas A. Arthurs, the Missabe engineer, has returned from Canada, where he was recently married. He will make his home in Proctorknott as soon as he can procure a house.

Henry Bone is not eager to accept the honors thrust upon him at the recent village election in Proctorknott. He has failed to qualify as constable.

West Duluth lodge No. 315, I. O. O. F., will give a musical and literary entertainment in their hall next Friday night. Refreshments will be served at the conclusion of the program.

MASON TO CHICAGO MEN.

Illinois Senator Justifies His Course Regarding Cuba.

Chicago, April 1.—Senator Mason has sent the following to the newspapers in reply to a peace petition from Chicago business men:

"I have received a kind and considerate telegram from a large number of business men in Chicago, for whose judgment I have great respect and for whose good opinions I would give much, and as I am unable to send to each of the business houses a separate answer, I beg your kind permission to answer through your columns and trust they will excuse me from addressing each one, and take it in the spirit in which it is sent:

"Gentlemen: I agree with you all in being opposed to overt acts and expressions of hostilities on the part of our government and deprecate war with Spain, as you do, except as a last resort. Most of the evidence upon which I base my acts is still in the archives of the United States senate. Enough, however, is public for me to say to you that Spain has murdered at least 250,000 women and children on this continent within the last three years. The official reports will show a much larger number. I am content to name the minimum.

"She has destroyed our commerce in our natural and proper channels to the extent of millions of dollars. The executive has endeavored, along the lines of Christian civilization, to secure an honorable peace, and has never interfered except in most considerate and generous spirit in the affairs of Spain.

"On the 15th of last month Spain lowered our flag, destroyed our ship, and murdered 226 American citizens. Under the evidence that I have carefully read this is an act of war. In my humble opinion, not to respond in kind is a failure to follow the advice of the 'father of our country' and an advertisement to the world not only that we are cowards, but that we care nothing for the lives of our soldiers and sailors.

"As much as I am ambitious and anxious to please my constituents, I must decline to act with the executive or with anybody else, if it is intended to permit this conduct by any nation in the world against the lives of our people.

"I intend, if I can, to represent my constituents in all matters, and when I fail to do so the seat which I hold is subject to the will of the people, and I shall not wait for the expiration of my term when I feel that I have not and cannot honorably carry out the will of the people of Illinois.

"I beg, therefore, to state respectfully that I shall continue in the line that I have laid out, the principal thought in my mind being that the murder of women and children must stop now and that the least atonement Spain can make for the crimes against this government is to take her flag from the island of Cuba.

"I feel that if you, as business men, had all the evidence before you, as I have, you would approve my course. If, however, you do not approve my course, I desire to say, with the greatest respect, that I am compelled from a sense of duty to continue in the line I have laid out for myself. I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM E. MASON."

WALTER T. MISHLER
GROCER.
18 WEST SUPERIOR STREET.

Special for tomorrow:

POTATOES

48c Per bushel

Only 1 bushel with each order.

WILL BE A BIG MEETING.

National Educational Program Is Now Being Prepared.

Winona, Minn., April 1.—Professor Irwin Shepard, secretary of the National Educational association, has just issued advance sheets for the information of the educational press regarding the annual meeting of the National Educational association to be held at Washington July 7 to 12. The executive committee announces that, with the exception of the Western Passenger association, all the passenger associations have granted a rate of one fare for the round trip, plus the membership fee of $2, and similar action by the Western Passenger association is assured.

The anticipation of an unusually large attendance at the Washington meeting has led the various departments to make extensive plans for an excellent meeting. The association has now grown to such a size that there will be no attempt except at the opening and closing meetings to hold sessions of the entire association in one hall. At Washington there will never be less than two meetings at one time, these being held in two of the largest opera houses in the city.

It is thought that the new plan of having the sessions begin on a Thursday and continue to the following Tuesday will prove beneficial. Saturday afternoon and evening will be left free for recreation, and Sunday intervening will relieve the strain of a continuous session. Special educational addresses will be given in the Washington pulpits on Sunday.

Preliminary and partial programs have been arranged for seven out of the sixteen departments of the association. George E. Alton, of Minneapolis, will be in charge of the department of secondary education; O. E. McFadon, of Minneapolis, in charge of the department of musical education, and M. V. O'Shea, of Madison, in charge of the department of child study.

Among the papers that will be presented at the meeting will be the following: "The Presentation and Defense of the Three Printed Syllabi for Literature and Composition-Rhetoric in Secondary Schools," W. F. Webster, of Minneapolis; "Some Pedagogical Principles Which Should Govern the Teaching of Drawing," M. V. O'Shea, of Madison; "Individual Singing," C. H. Congdon, of St. Paul. Other Northwestern educators who will participate in the programs are Superintendent W. H. Elson, of West Superior; George E. Alton, of Minneapolis, and O. E. McFadon, of Minneapolis.

Will Go On Your Bond!

CONTRACTORS' BONDS.
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American Bonding & Trust Co.,
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BIG CATTLE DEAL.

Forty Thousand Head Bought For About $1,000,000.

Fort Worth, Texas, April 1.—An extensive cattle deal is reported from the Eddy district. E. F. Karrick, of Pueblo, Col., has secured through his New Mexico agents 40,000 head of cattle, costing in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. Many of these cattle were purchased from the ranges of the Eddy country, as well as from the Van Horn, San Martin and Toyah ranges in West Texas. Mr. Karrick has had his agents in Eddy and elsewhere in New Mexico and West Texas at work on this deal for several weeks. The deliveries will take place in April and May, and the stock then will be taken to Pueblo, Col., and Mount Carmel, Ill.

It is reported that a family boat sunk three miles above here and a family consisting of five persons lost their lives. Their names are unknown. The water hereabouts has reached the limit and is receding. It is now believed that all danger to the railroads is past for the present.

Miller Rode an "Eldridge."

Miller, on a '98 Eldridge, won the greatest 6-day race in the history of cycling. The 1898 Eldridge for sale only by C. S. Pierce, 1918 West Superior street.

The success of the Gordon Hat! You pay for the hat, nothing for the maker's name.

C. E. Mead company, carpet cleaners, 716 West Superior street. Telephone 60.

Watches cleaned for $1. E. E. Esterly, Rooms 5 and 6 105 West Sup. St.

Bright's disease? Solon Spring water.

RAILROAD BUILDING

The Prospective Construction of New Tracks During the Present Year.

WORK IN PROGRESS

Ninety Different Lines Now Being Built and More Under Contract.

Chicago, April 1.—Under the heading of "Railway Building in 1898," the Railway Age says:

Our summary this year shows that there are 375 different lines in the country, with an aggregate mileage of 20,176 miles, which, at the present writing, show some vitality and some likelihood of at some time being built, either wholly or in part. We are not saying anything so ridiculous as that 20,176 miles of line will be built this year. What we will say is that it seems now impossible that even war can prevent a larger construction this year than has been accomplished in any twelve months since 1893. For four consecutive years the annual construction of new lines has been less than 2000 miles. Already by the end of the first three months 375 miles of new track have been laid in 1898. Work is in progress on ninety different lines, aggregating 2725 miles (though, of course, all these lines will not be completed in the present year), and there are 725 miles in addition, which are now under contract or about to be let. It will not be surprising if the total new mileage of the year should exceed 3000 miles, and it is improbable that it will be less than 2500 miles.

Any attempt at an accurate statement of what will be done, however, at this early season, can be necessarily no more than conjecture. Some additional projects may develop during the spring and summer in time to get a little track laid in 1898, but they will be few. It can be stated with reasonable certainty that practically all the new railway laid in the United States will be on lines which find a place in our list.

This list—let us say again, that it is a list of "possibilities" only—includes 20,176 miles, divided territorially as follows:

	Lines.	Miles.
New England states	14	424
Middle states	44	1,215
South Atlantic states	77	3,197
Gulf and Mississippi valley states	48	2,685
Central Northern states	72	2,108
Northwestern states	35	2,592
Southwestern states	51	5,560
Pacific states	34	2,277
Totals	375	20,176

The largest mileage as well as the greatest activity will be found in the South Atlantic states, the Gulf and Mississippi valley states, and the Southwestern states, where considerably over one-half of the projected mileage is located. The Indian and Oklahoma territories show a combined projected mileage of 2265 miles, and at the present time work is actively in progress on 250 miles of road in those territories, with a good prospect that it will all be completed this year. Texas shows a large possibility in the shape of 1768 miles, but, although work is now in progress on some 200 miles, it is probable that the final showing of the state for the year will be disappointing. Louisiana, with 1042 miles possible, bids fair to be among the leading states for the year, 220 miles being already under way.

If the construction for the year exceeds that of last year—as seems probable—by 1000 miles, it means the expenditure during the year of not less than an additional $20,000,000, by far the greater part of which goes directly in the employment of labor. The total expenditure in new railway building in 1898 will not be less than $50,000,000, and may well exceed $60,000,000.

SIGSBEE ASKS FOR WARSHIP.

Eager to Resume His Place on the Quarterdeck.

Washington, April 1.—The temporary assignment of Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee as aid to the secretary of the navy is understood to be for the purpose only of utilizing the valuable services of Capt. Sigsbee until a warship worthy for him to command needs a captain.

At present there is no vessel available for the Maine's commander. He has applied for sea duty, much to the satisfaction of Secretary Long, who has frequently expressed his great admiration for Capt. Sigsbee as an officer and a gentleman. Secretary Long is never tired of praising the cool, calm judgment displayed by Capt. Sigsbee in his dispatch to the navy department reporting the destruction of the Maine. The president too, it is said, shares this high regard for the man who acted with such great ability and cool-headedness through the terrible ordeal at Havana.

On account of the esteem in which Capt. Sigsbee is held by the administration, both for his professional ability and manly character, there is much surprise expressed in naval circles over the failure of the navy department to show in some open way its desire to honor an officer who has displayed such marked fitness for his place in the service under the most trying circumstances.

There is a feeling that Capt. Sigsbee has been slighted, perhaps unintentionally, in not securing an immediate detail to a big armorclad. There is no armorclad without a skipper at present, but it is pointed out by naval officers that the Iowa might well have been allowed to remain without a commander until Capt. Sigsbee had expressed a choice.

Everybody in the navy applauded the selection of Capt. Robley D. Evans to succeed Capt. Sampson on the Iowa. His known bravery and professional ability made him an ideal man for the place. Still there is a sentiment that the vessel should have been given to Capt. Sigsbee.

An officer in the British navy whose conduct had been such as to receive the commendation of the country and the authorities, under similar circumstances would have been assigned to an important command to show that he was completely exonerated from blame and was regarded as a man of the highest qualifications. This course would probably have been followed in every other naval service in Europe.

It is said among naval officers that the failure to detail Capt. Sigsbee to an important sea command at once is unfair treatment of a gallant member of the service, and while everybody in the navy understands that his appointment as Secretary Long's aid is intended as a compliment, there should be a more positive method employed of showing honor to the Maine's commander. It will be astonishing to most people to know that the complete exoneration of Capt. Sigsbee by the court of inquiry is being belittled by some persons here.

WILKEY'S GREAT REDUCTIONS!

Fifty cases guaranteed fresh eggs, 9c per doz.

Five bunches choice Bananas 5c per doz, or 3 doz. for 25c.

Choice patent flour, $2.75 per 100. Choice family, $2.35 per 100.

Choice Potatoes, 55c and 60c per bushel.

Choice oatmeal, $1.90 half bbl.; 50 chests choice new Teas, half price, 8c, 10c, 20c, 25c, 35c per lb; 5000 lbs choice Coffees, 10c, 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 30c per lb. Evaporated Apples, Peaches and Pears, 10c per lb; Prunes, 5c to 7c per lb; English currants, 5c to 10c; Raisins, 5c to 8c; choice Dairy Butter, 10c to 18c; fancy Creamery, 20c to 22c per lb; choice country Butter, 15c; endless line of Canned Goods, choice Tomatoes, Corn, Beans, String Beans, Peas and other brands, from 75c to $1 per dozen or 4 for 25c; large line of California Peaches, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Apricots, Pears, $1.50 per doz. or 15c per can; 45 bars good Soap for $1.00; 32 bars best Soap for $1.00; Kerosene oil, per gal. 8c in bbl lots; strictly fresh laid eggs, 9c per doz; good Rice, 5c per lb. Gasoline, 12c a gallon. Choice Java and Mocha Coffee, 20c, 25c lb. Best Rio and Java Coffee, 8 lb for $1.00. Best Broken Java Coffee, 8 lbs for $1.00. Best Rio Coffee, 10c per lb. Sauerkraut, 15c per gallon.

A large line of Celery, Lettuce, Green Cucumbers, Strawberries, Green Onions and a large variety of miscellaneous that space will not permit to mention will be sold at ruinous Low Prices.

FRESH MEATS—Dressed Hogs, 5c per lb; Pork loin, 7½c per lb; Boiling Beef, 4c per lb. Roasts, 5c, 6c and 7c per lb. Steaks, 7 to 9c per lb. Choice California Sugar cured Hams, 6c per lb. Fancy Hams, 8c and 9c per lb; Dried Salt Pork and barrel Pork, 6c per lb. Mutton Stews, 4c per lb. Choice best Silver Leaf Lard, 5c and 6c per lb.

Prompt delivery to all parts of the city.

J. WILKEY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Department House.
203-205 East Superior St., Duluth, Minn.

ON BRIBERY CHARGES.

Three Prominent Philadelphians to Be Arrested Tonight.

Philadelphia, April 1.—District Attorney Graham went into court today and asked that warrants be issued for the arrest of Common Councilman Charles Seger; Select Councilman J. Emery Bryan, and Nelson G. Green, attorney for the Schuylkill Valley Water company.

At the recent investigation into the charges of bribery in connection with the Schuylkill valley water bill, which had been introduced in councils, the names of Seger, Byram and Green were prominently mentioned by witnesses as having figured in questionable transactions with regard to the extraordinary attempts made to pass the bill.

The warrants probably will be issued this evening.

ARTHUR ORTON DEAD.

Famous Tichborne Claimant Will Contest No More.

London, April 1.—Arthur Orton, the Tichborne claimant, died of syncope yesterday evening.

STEVE BRODIE ALIVE.

Death Story Said to Be a Hoax in New York.

New York, April 1.—Steve Brodie is in this city and well. The story of his death was a hoax.

FILIBUSTERS DISCHARGED.

Laredo, Texas, April 1.—In the cases of Andres Santos Margarito Cavazos, of Vallecillo, and Adolfo Ridrigues, of San Ignacio, Mexaco, the three leaders of the proposed Spanish invasion now held incommunicado in Nuevo Laredo by the federal authorities, the Mexican court has rendered its decision. The men are charged with violation of the neutrality laws of Mexico, and the court held there was not sufficient evidence to hold them.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AUXILIARY CRUISERS.

Secretary of the Navy Long has appointed three men to act as a naval board upon auxiliary cruisers. The president is Capt. Rogers. The duty of the board is to inspect all fine merchant vessels and to purchase such as may be required for active service in the navy. Capt. Rogers made his first trip to the American line, where the St. Louis lay.

IS READY FOR DUTY

Revenue Cutter Calumet Is at Chicago Awaiting Orders to Sail.

FOR PICKET WORK

Can Fire Thirty Shots a Minute, Each Projectile Weighing a Pound.

Chicago, April 1.—By Sunday night or daybreak Monday morning at the latest the United States revenue cutter Calumet will sail for Cleveland on emergency orders. Thence she will make her way by Buffalo and the Erie canal to the Atlantic for duty as a dispatch boat or picket with one of the squadrons in either American or Spanish waters. This little wasp, for she can sting like a hornet if necessary, therefore constitutes the closest actual link between Chicago and the portentious events now rapidly passing at the seaboard.

Sunday night at 7 o'clock Capt. William H. Cushing, commander of the Calumet, received the following orders by telegraph from Capt. Charles H. Shoemaker, head of the revenue cutter service:

"Put additional berths in wardroom for extra officers, who will be ordered to you. Push work night and day. Wire how many additional men can be accommodated on the berth deck. Be ready as soon as possible to sail for Cleveland. Emergency."

In obedience to these instructions Capt. Cushing at once wired the Chicago Dry Dock company at South Chicago that he was coming, and by daylight Monday morning the joiners were hard at work on the necessary alternations. These have all been completed and now the ship chandlery and engineer's stores are being taken aboard. Coal will be taken in on Friday, and the only delay now is in filling the vacant berths and securing the uniforms of the sailors who are being shipped daily.

On Tuesday, Lieut. S. M. Landrey and Lieut. W. G. Blasdel reported to Capt. Cushing for duty. The roster will consist of First Lieut. William H. Cushing, in command; second lieutenant, W. G. Blasdel; chief engineer, A. J. Howgang; second assistant engineer, Urban Harvey; pilot, C. T. Bronson, and fifteen men. Lieut. Landrey has been assigned to duty at the Detroit lifesaving station, and Lieut. Blasdel has received his first assignment to active duty since his promotion. The Calumet's destination is believed to be Norfolk, Va., but no orders as to this have yet been received, nor has her commander yet been instructed to paint her hull black for active service. As she lay at Rush street bridge she was still in her white attire, and many people visited her to gaze on the gallant little vessel that is going from Chicago to the scene of the coming struggle.

The Calumet was built at Buffalo in 1894 for the revenue service. She is 98 feet in length, 21 feet 6 inches beam, and draws ten feet of water. Her speed is eleven knots an hour, and she carries twenty tons of coal, or sufficient to run her boilers for three days. She is built of steel, is unarmored, and carries one ten-pound rapid-fire Hotenkiss rifle mounted on her forward deck. There is only room for one other gun, of similar caliber, which will be placed aft. Even with her one gun she can sting pretty bitterly, as she can fire thirty shots per minute, and each of her projectiles weighs a pound. These are made of steel and would play havoc with any wooden vessel.

A CUBAN APPEAL.

From Spanish Home Rulers Presented to McKinley.

Washington, April 1.—The Cuban government, meaning thereby the present home rule authorities in Cuba, and not the insurgents, have appealed to the president of the United States to respect the will of the majority of the people of Cuba. The appeal declares that the majority represents those in favor of home rule under Spanish sovereignty; that the insurgents are in the minority; that the majority has a right to rule its own destinies; that it would be an injustice for a foreign will, meaning the United States, to impose upon this majority, a political regime contrary to its will; and that it would be a great wickedness to dispose of its lot without its own consent.

The appeal to the president does not in terms protest against the United States securing the independence of Cuba, but its tenor is a protest against any form of Cuban government other than that now being carried on by the Cuban authorities. The appeal is signed as follows: "Jose Marie Galves, president of the honorable government of Cuba."

The appeal was placed in the hands of the president this morning, and the statement was made that it was the direct expression of the Cuban government itself, without the inspiration or the knowledge of the Spanish government, either at Madrid, Havana, or elsewhere.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Mosquito Fleet Rapidly Being Got Into Warlike Condition.

New York, April 1.—The force of workmen at the Brooklyn navy yard was increased today and the men will work day and night until all the vessels available are ready for service. The "mosquito fleet" is being overhauled as rapidly as possible and the work is progressing satisfactorily.

The battleship Texas has donned her war paint, and from water line to the truck is a dull slate color. The reports that some of the plates in her bottom were badly stove in by her fouling a reef, off Dry Tortugas has been grossly exaggerated. The extent of the damage is an indentation about nineteen feet long, eighteen inches wide, and from two to three inches deep, and begins about eighty feet from the bow on the port side of the vessel. Today the Texas is taking on provisions and additional ammunition, and by Monday will be ready for service.

NEW YORK NAVAL RESERVES.

Detachment of Men Ordered to Man a Monitor.

New York, April 1.—Orders were received by the commander of the New York naval reserves today to send 100 men to League island, Philadelphia, to bring to this port one of the monitors now there. The men will leave at 8:30 p. m.

A PATRIOTIC WORKMAN.

Spanish Old Soldier Gives Spain 500 Pesetas.

Madrid, April 1.—At midnight a workman from Bilbao arrived at the box office of the Royal opera house, where the performance to raise funds for the Spanish navy took place, and presented 500 pesetas as a subscription to the national fund. He refused to give his name, simply replying that he had fought in two Carlist wars and the first campaign in Cuba. It is proposed to bestow the title of "grandue" upon this workman.

According to the scheme for a national subscription, very well-to-do Spaniards are expected to contribute 1000 pesetas and upward, and it is calculated that 1,000,000 Spaniards will subscribe the amount named.

GARIBALDI DENIES IT.

Rome, April 1.—Riccotti Garibaldi denies the published statement that he is enrolling volunteers for service in the Cuban cause.

"HANDS OFF CUBA."

Madrid, April 1.—The afternoon newspapers today devote much space to yesterday's function at the Royal opera. They all claim to see in it an exemplification of the patriotism which will sweep the country, and means "hands off Cuba."

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Southampton—Arrived: Normannia, New York for Hamburg.

New Hats for **Easter!**

Here's a chance to get the newest and most stylish kind cheap. Dealing direct with manufacturers we save our customers all middlemen's profits.

$2.00—New novelties in Stiff and Fedora Hats, spring shapes, nobby goods for young men, browns and blacks, silk trimmed throughout, others sell for $2.50, our offering until Easter ---------- **$2.00**

$2.50—Here is an offering that is hard to describe, so large is the selection and varied the shapes, but the values are all the same, $3, but our Easter offering **$2.50**

$3.00—Buys the renowned Burrows Hat, in all shapes and shades, these goods are of extra fine quality and are all warranted for one year, at ---------- **$3.00**

Sole Agents for Knox World Renowned Hats.

Six Highest Awards at World's Fair, 1893.

Ladies' Knox Hats.

Bicycle and Golf Caps, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

M. S. BURROWS.

NOBBY SPRING Shoes

Large Stock Just Opened and on Shelves.

Men's, Ladies', Misses', Children's

Ladies, see our black and colored shoes, newest styles, cloth trimmed and fine vesting cloth top ---------- **$3 and $3.50**

A large assortment of Men's Fine Shoes, new shades and Shapes. The new light or dark shade Tans, as stylish as they are made, only ---------- **$3.50**

Sole Agent for the Famous "SOROSIS" Shoe for Ladies ---------- **$3.50**

A. WIELAND

DYSPEPSIA, Heartburn, Gastritis and all stomach disorders positively cured. Grover Graham Dyspepsia Remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50-cent bottle will convince the most skeptical.
THE LYCEUM PHARMACY, E. A. Hamlin, Prop.

We make a specialty of corporation work.
BENSON'S DETECTIVE AGENCY,
Offices in Exchange Bldg. Tel. 479.

Will pay cash for Security Bank receiver's certificates.
N. J. UPHAM CO.,
400 Burrows Bldg.

DREDGING.
We are at Superior-Duluth with a first-class dredging plant, and are prepared to do work promptly and at reasonable rates. For estimates and prices address
C. H. STARKE DREDGE & DOCK CO.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FITGER & CO.'S
RELIABLE BRANDS PALE BOHEMIAN AND BAVARIAN
THE BEST **BEER** IS THE CHEAPEST

ADVANCE IN WHEAT

Probability of War Seemed to Have No Effect on the Market.

MORE LEITER SALES

Has Disposed of a Large Quantity of Cash Wheat Since Monday.

Notwithstanding the war talk and the undoubtedly threatening condition of affairs in relation to Cuba, the wheat market was strong and higher today. The Cuban trouble did not seem to have any influence whatever on the market, the chief factors, and they were of a bullish character, being large sales of cash wheat which have been made by Letter and a large falling off in the wheat shipments from Argentina during the past week. Another cause of strength was a decline in Northwest receipts. It was estimated that Duluth stocks will show an increase of 200,000 bus this week.

Trading was very dull on the Duluth board. May wheat opened firm but unchanged at 93¾c and advanced to 98c at which it ruled steady throughout the session. The close was at that figure, a gain of 4c for the day. The elevators bought 600,000 bus of cash stuff at 1½c over May date advanced 2½c. Following were the closing prices:

No. 1 hard, cash, 94½c; May, 96c; July, 89½c; September, 87½c. No. 1 northern, cash, 87½c; May, 88c; July, 90¾c; September, 90½c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, $1.03¾; No. 1 northern, 99¼c. Corn to arrive, 28c. Oats, 23¾@25c. Rye, 49c. Barley, 34@36c. Flax, $1.17½; May, $1.18.

Cash inspection—Wheat, 67; corn, 3; oats, 11; rye, 4; barley, 3; flax 16. Receipts—Wheat, 91,532 bus; corn, 31,347 bus; oats, 861 bus; rye, 2290 bus; barley, 3406 bus; flax, 24,256 bus. Shipments—Corn, 732 bus; barley, 1456 bus; oats, 1000 bus.

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD.

Leiter Sales and Light Argentine Shipments Gave Strength.

Chicago, April 1.—There was some increase today in the volume of trading in wheat. The war from Madrid and Washington at the opening left matters too uncertain to make the war question an immediate factor either way and attention was given to the Leiter sales and the falling off in the Argentine shipments. The market in consequence showed weakness from the start. July opened 34@34c from the close of yesterday and sold to 33½c under that figure by sellers and became steady and dull again at about 33¾c. May was also firm, opening 3½c higher at $1.01, declining to $1.00¾, then reacting to $1.02¾. Northwest receipts were light enough to be a factor. Minneapolis and Duluth reporting 218 cars against 310 last week and 283 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 40 cars. The addition to the contract stocks today amounted to 136,000 bus, 37 cars from regular sources, and 15 cars are to be loaded from mixing houses.

Liverpool was up 6@6¾d at the opening and closed 1d higher for the day for near futures to 3d lower for distant months. Liverpool stocks of wheat were 1,000 bus larger than they were March 1. The Portuguese duty on wheat was reduced 4c per bus, but the quantity permitted to be imported was limited to the equivalent in our weights of 2,226,000 bus. The total receipts of wheat for today at Western primary markets were 731,000 bus against 275,000 bus the corresponding day of the year before.

Corn and oats were very dull. Both markets followed wheat narrowly, oats showing the most limpness. May corn opened a shade higher at 29½c and sold at 29c. Receipts were 155 cars.

Provisions, though quiet, were very strong. Offerings were light, and a fair general demand existed. Hog receipts were small and prices higher. May pork opened unchanged at $9.00, advanced to $9.75 and reacted to $9.70. May lard opened unchanged at $5.19, advanced to $5.45 and reacted to $5.42½. May ribs opened a shade higher at $5.00 and sold at $5.05@5.12½.

Chicago, April 1.—Close: Wheat, May, 94@94½c; July, 87¼@87½c; September, 76¾c; December, 77@77½c. Corn, April, 28½c; May, 29@29¼c; July, 30¾@30¾c. Oats, May, 23¾@23¾c; July, 22¾@22¾c. Pork, April, $9.75; May, $9.75; July, $9.62. Lard, April, $5.02; May, $5.07; July, $5.15. Ribs, April, $5.07; May, $5.07; July, $5.12. Seller April, $5.20. Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 94@94½c; No. 3 red, 90@97c; No. 2 ard, 93c; No. 3 hard, 92@93c; No. 2 spring 90c; No. 3 spring, 82@88c; No. 1 northern spring, 94@97c. No. 2 corn, 29½c; No. 3 corn, 28½@29c. No. 2 oats, 25½@26c; No. 3 oats, 23½@25c. Barley, cash, No. 3, 30@45c. Rye, cash, 49c. May, 49½@50c. Flax, cash, Northwest, $1.15. May, $1.18. Timothy, March, $2.80.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	Minneapolis	Chicago	New York.
May—			
Open	92¾	93¾ 1.01	99½
High	93	94¾ 1.01	99¾
Low	91	93 1.00¾	98¾
Close	91¾	94¾@¾ 1.00¾	99@1
July—			
Open	92¾	32¾@¾	35¾
High	93	33	36
Low	92¾@¾	32¾	35½
Close	92¾@93	32¾@33	35½@¾

CHICAGO CORN AND PORK.

	Corn. May.	Pork. May.
Open	29@29½	$9.67
High	29¾	9.75
Low	28¾	9.62
Close	29	9.75

DAILY MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

	Receipts. Bus.	Shipments. Bus.
Duluth	91,532	.....
Chicago	46,666	167,227
Milwaukee	18,240	1,600
St. Louis	8 000	5,000
Detroit	5,150	1,111
New York	35,350	141,029
Boston	22,500	29,775
Philadelphia	10,552	18,832
Baltimore	21,666	26,000

CATTLE AND HOGS

Chicago, April 1.—Estimated receipts today: Hogs, Market active, 5c to 10c higher. Light, $3.70@3.80; mixed, $3.80@3.95; heavy, $3.85@4.00; rough, $3.75@3.85. Cattle receipts, 200. Steady. Beeves, $3.90@5.30; cows and heifers, $2.25@4.90; Texas steers, $3.60@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.70. Sheep, receipts, 600. Steady to strong. Hogs, left over, 2905. Native sheep, $3.60@4.50; Westerns, $3.90@4.15; lambs, $4.00@6.00. Official: Hogs, receipts, 28,165; shipments, 2641. Cattle, receipts, 11,829; shipments, 4456. Sheep, receipts, 19,429; shipments, 1035. Estimated receipts hogs tomorrow, 16,000.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, March 1.—Closing: wheat, 1d higher to 3/32d lower. April, nominal. May, 5 5½d. July, 5 10d. September, 5 8d. December, 5s 5d. Corn, quiet, unchanged to 3/32d higher. April, 3s 2½d. May, 3s 3½d. July, 3s 2½d. September, 3s 2d.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, April 1.—Money on call nominally at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@3½ per cent. Sterling exchange nearly steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.83@4.84 for demand and $4.81@4.81 for sixty days. Posted rates $4.83@4.84 and $4.87@4.88. Commercial bills $4.80. Silver certificates, 55¾@56c; bar silver, 55½c; Mexican dollars, 44c. Government bonds weak. Now is registered, $1.22; coupon, $1.22¾; is registered, $1.09; coupon, ex-int., $1.10; 2s, 98; 5s registered and coupon, $1.14¾; Pacific 6s of '95, $1.03.

THE COTTON MARKET.

War Rumors Cause an Uneasy Condition of Prices.

New York, April 1.—Cotton opened 2@5 points higher in sympathy with very favorable English cables. Immediately following the call there was a sharp further rally of 4 to 5 points on rumors that the American-Spanish difficulty had been definitely settled. A tumble of 4 to 5 points resulted later under reports that the Spanish and American ministers were preparing to leave their respective countries owing to a rupture in diplomatic relations. At 11 o'clock the market was very feverish at a net gain of from 2 to 3 points. Sales were 45,300 bales. Trading was scattered for the most part as regards local operations. Foreign reports sent buying orders and the South sold. The course of the stock market figured as quite an important influence on the local sentiment throughout the forenoon.

Cotton futures, middling uplands 6 3-16; middling gulf, 6 7-16. Cotton futures closed quiet and steady: sales, 107,900 bales. April, $5.38; May, $5.39; June, $5.96; July, $5.99; August, $6.01; September, $5.98; October, $5.98; November, $5.99; December, $6.01; January, $6.02.

NEW YORK GRAIN

New York, April 1.—Close, wheat, May, 99½c; July, 87½c; September, 80½c; December, 81¾c. May, corn, 33⅝c. Oats, 29c.

THE MINNEAPOLIS MARKET.

Minneapolis, April 1.—Wheat, firm; April, 85¾@87c; May, 84¾@85c; July, 82¾@83c; September, 77¾c. No. 1 hard, 91¾c; No. 1 northern, 86¾c.

GOSSIP.

Received over private wire of E. E. Baker, grain and stock broker, room 107 Chamber of Commerce and 207 Board of Trade, Chicago, April 1.—Wheat has been dull and strong and closes 1c per bus higher than it did last night. The universal question here is what effect would a declaration of war have on the price of wheat. Opinion on the subject was divided. The reported sale by Leiter of 2,500,000 cash wheat last Monday is partially confirmed today and doubtless had some effect on the market. Wheat is lacking shipping and very rapidly. A good many feel that the stocks of wheat here July 1 will be very light. This restricts short selling the visible will probably show a good decrease this week. Argentine shipments are only half what they were last week, but 1 million larger than last year. Liverpool cables practically un-changed. Stocks there increased 1,100,000 bus during March. The grain boat has started from here. Receipts at Duluth, Minneapolis and Chicago are same as a year ago.

Corn has been dull but steady. Receipts of corn will increase gradually from now on. Export demand reported. Oats closed 1c higher than they did last night. Demand for cash outs continues good.

Provisions were active and strong. Prices advanced considerably owing partly to covering of lines of short provisions. The market closed easy and a trifle lower than last night. The demand for provisions continues excellent. They are well sold and prices low.

Puts, July wheat, 82¾@82¾c.
Calls, July wheat, 84¼@84¾c bid.
Curb, July wheat, 82¾@83c.
Puts, May corn, 29c asked.
Calls, May corn, 29c asked.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Name of stock	Open	High	Low	Close
Whisky	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atchison, preferred	22¾	23½	20¾	20¾
Sugar	117½	119¾	117¾	118¾
Canada Southern	.....	.....	.....	.....
C., R. & Q.	93	94½	93¾	94½
St. Paul	89¾	90¾	89¾	90¾
Chicago Gas	92	93¾	90¾	92¾
Pacific Mail	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Electric	33¾	33¾	31¾	32
Omaha	70¼	70¾	69¾	69¾
Reading	16¾	16¾	16	16
L. & N.	50	50¾	49	49¾
Manhattan	96¾	96¾	94¾	95¾
Missouri Pacific	26¾	26¾	25¾	25¾
Tobacco	98¾	101¼	98¾	99¾
C. & N. W.	113¾	120¾	117	117
N. P. preferred	61¾	62¾	60¾	60¾
Rock Island	85¾	86¾	83¾	84
Union Pacific pfd.	72¾	73¾	70¾	70¾
Western Union	89¾	89¾	84	85
Leather	15	15	13¾	13¾
T. C. I.	19¾	20	18¾	18¾

NEW YORK STOCKS.

All Sorts of Rumors Filled Traders With Doubt.

New York, April 1.—Wall street was full of flying rumors and of eager inquiries before the opening of the stock market, the minds of traders being unsettled and full of doubts. The decline in prices at the opening was confined within a point, except in a few of the specialties, and there were evidences of vigorous support for prices in the enormous blocks of stocks taken on advancing quotations after the opening. One of the more noteworthy signs was in Metropolitan Railway, which fell 4¾, with a quick rally of six points. Sugar was off two points and Manhattan 1¾. In the railroad list the grangers showed a decline of about a point. Quotations for American showed improvement in London. The rally attained considerable headway for a time and Sugar, Manhattan and Metropolitan Street Railway recovered above yesterday's close. Practically all of the opening losses were wiped out. The market was very feverish, however, and prices soon sagged to about the lowest for some of the railways and fluctuated over the same range several times, and business was not on a large scale after the opening rally.

The business is almost at a standstill in Wall street, awaiting the publication of Spain's reply to the representations of the United States. An underlying impression that Spain is prepared to yield if a suitable course of retreat can be found is what restrains the selling of stocks. The market is feverish, fluctuating quickly and frequently but not widely on a moderate volume of business. Prices continue below yesterday's level, but do not fall below the opening level, where powerful support was brought to bear to rally the market. Sales of stocks to noon, 225,146 shares. The money exchange markets are stagnant, as the future of rates there is dependent upon the political outcome. Railway bonds were depressed, but business was small and changes narrow.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine, and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Duluth Drug company, druggist, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

The Evening Herald is on sale at the news stands in the Great Northern hotel, Chicago, Windsor hotel, St. Paul, West hotel, Minneapolis.

A VERY LATE SPRING

With the ground frozen and snow all over the Northwest there will be no seeding for some time; it is a late spring and that means higher prices for Minneapolis September wheat. With September wheat 20 cents a bushel below May it looks like a good purchase, and on 3 or 4 cents margin we believe it will PAY BIG MONEY. Send for our free book; it explains trading on margin. Cunningham & Crosby, 1 our Exchange, Minneapolis.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Michigan street is lively now-a-days; buyers are tumbling over one another in their anxiety to catch the cream of the spring offerings. Prices are fairly firm with cranberries going higher rapidly. Strawberries are lower and ripe.

DULUTH QUOTATIONS.

Note—The quotations below are for goods which change hands in lots on the open market; in filling orders, in order to secure best goods for shipping and to cover cost incurred, an advance over jobbing prices has to be charged. The figures are changed daily.

BUTTER.

Clover Leaf, per lb	21		
Cream, separators, fancy	16	@	18
Dairies, fancy, special make	15	@	16
Packing stock	10	@	11
Dairy, fair	14	@	16

CHEESE.

Clover Leaf cheese, per lb	10	@	10½
Twins, flats, full cr'm, new	10½	@	11
Full cr'm, Young America	11	@	11½
Swiss cheese, No. 1	12	@	12½
Brick, No. 1	11	@	12
Limburger, full cr'm, choice	9½	@	10½
Primost	6	@	6½

EGGS.

Candled, strictly fresh	9	@	9½
Storage, candled	8½	@	9

HONEY.

Fancy white clover	12	@	12½
Fancy white clover, in jars strained, per lb	12½	@	13
Golden rod	11½	@	12
Dark honey	11	@	11½
Buckwheat, dark	11	@	11½

MAPLE SUGAR.

Vermont, per pound	11		
Ohio, per pound	10		
Maple syrup, per gal	90	@	1 00

POPCORN.

Choice, per lb	2½		3

NUTS.

Chestnuts, per lb	12½	@	15
Soft shell almonds, per lb	12		
Soft shell walnuts, per lb	12		
Hard shell walnuts, per lb	11		
Brazils, per lb	8	@	9
Pecans, per lb	8	@	10
Filberts, per lb	10	@	
Peanuts, roasted, per lb	7		
Raw peanuts, per lb	4½	@	5½

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, per dozen	3 00		
Pie plant, 5 lb bundles	45	@	50
Long radishes, per doz	25	@	30
Green onions, per doz	25	@	30
Oyster plant, per doz	45	@	50
Florida tomatoes, per basket	55	@	60
Horse radish, per lb	6	@	7
Hot house cucumbers, doz	90	@	1 10
Parsley, per doz	4	@	5
Pepper sweet potatoes, bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Hubbard squash, per doz	1 50	@	1 75
Beets	40	@	45
Parsnips	55	@	60
Lettuce, per box	90	@	1 25
Spinach, bus	75	@	85
California celery, doz	50	@	60
Wax beans box	4 00	@	4 25
Potatoes, per bus	50	@	58
Mint, per doz	25	@	30
Cauliflowers, per doz	1 25	@	1 75
Carrots, per bus	25	@	30
Turnips, per bus	20	@	25
Cabbage, per 100 lbs	1 00	@	1 10
Red cabbage, per doz	50	@	60
Horse radish roots, per bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Onions, per bus	75	@	90

PEAS AND BEANS.

Fancy navy, per bus	1 25	@	1 35
Medium, hand picked, bus	1 50		
Brown beans, fancy, bus	1 25	@	1 50
Green and yellow peas	1 10	@	1 25
Green peas, bus	1 10	@	1 25

FRUITS.

Cranberries, Jerseys	11 75	@	12 00
California lemons, per box	2 50	@	3 00
Messina lemons, per box	2 50		
Cranberries, country, bus	2 00	@	2 25
Catawba grapes, basket	18	@	20
Limes, per case	4 25	@	4 50
California seedlings	2 00	@	2 25
Mexicans, per oranges	2 00	@	2 25
Navel oranges	2 75	@	3 25
Cocoanuts, per doz	35	@	40
Figs, per lb	10	@	12
Dates, per lb	9	@	10
Louisiana strawberries, 24 pt	2 25	@	2 35

APPLES.

Northern spies, per bbl	4 00		
New York kings, per bbl	4 00		
Willow twigs	3 00	@	3 25
N. Y. famous Orleans, bbl	3 50		
Rhode Island greenings, bbl	3 50		
Wine saps, per bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Snow apples	5 00		
Jonathans	3 50		
Baldwins, per bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Roman beauties, per bbl	3 25	@	3 50
Ben Davis, per bbl	3 25	@	3 50
Genitons, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00

CIDER.

N. Y. sweet cider, per keg	2 75	@	3 00
Fruit juices, per keg	4 00	@	4 50

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb		@	12
Chickens, hens	10	@	11

DRESSED MEATS.

Mutton	7½	@	8
Lamb	8	@	9

LIVE POULTRY.

Hens	8	@	10
Veal, fancy	8½	@	9
Veal, good	8	@	8½
Pork	5	@	5½

HAY, CAR LOTS.

Choice south Minn	$ 7 00	@	7 50
Northern Minn	6 00	@	6 50
Medium	6 50	@	7 00
Tame, ton, choice timothy	8 00		

BRAN AND SHORTS, CAR LOTS.

Bran, 200 lbs, sacks inc	12 50		
Shorts, 100 lbs, sacks inc	13 00		
Shorts, 200 lbs, sacks inc	12 50		
Ground feed No. 1	13 00	@	13 50
Ground feed No. 2	13 50	@	14 00
Oats, car lots	30		
Corn	35		

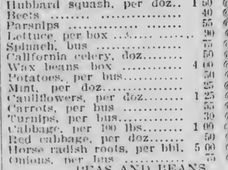
IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 1.—Butter, firm; creamery, 13@19c; dairies, 11@16c. Eggs, steady; fresh, 9c.

IN NEW YORK.

New York, April 1.—Butter, very firm; Western creamery, 15½@20c; Elgins, 18½c; factory, 12@14½c.

It costs but 10 cents a week to have The Evening Herald delivered every night at your home.



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Made a Well Man of Me.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bring ing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and re storing the fire of youth. It wards off insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address

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Hot Air Furnaces,
Pitch and Gravel Roofing,
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ONE CENT A WORD.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED — LAUNDRESS 919 EAST First street, Woman's hospital.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. None other need apply. 23 West Second street.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family of three. 1060 West Fourth.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced cook, also second girl. 502 East Third street.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 2023 East Third.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 226 Fourteenth avenue east.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL 113 EAST Second street.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, GERMAN Girl, small family, no washing. 808 East Second.

GOOD STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework wanted by Mrs. A. R. Macfarlane, Glen Avon.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 322 Twenty-sixth avenue west.

WANTED—SIX GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, eight dining room girls and kitchen girls. Call at 225 East Superior street, at the oldest and most reliable employment office.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Good wages. 519 West Second street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MILLWRIGHT—ONE WHO CAN SET up small circular mill and file saws. H. Esmond hotel.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN, SALARY and commission. Hustlers can make big money. Work in city. Anybody can sell Singer sewing machines. The Singer Manufacturing company, 611 West Superior street.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND country towns to sell specialties in household goods on easy payments. Write or apply to Gately Supply company, 705 West Superior street, Duluth, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — USE OF HORSE FOR board. S. E. Peachy.

FOR RENT—GOOD 4-STALL BARN. Apply 23 West Second street.

FOR RENT—FARM OF 120 ACRES with house and barn; one-half mile from West Duluth; cheap to good tenant. Inquire No. 208 First National Bank building, Duluth.

FREE FARMS.

160 acres of the choicest Farming Lands in the world FREE. Land located in a good climate and near a good market; also cheap rates of transportation to bona fide settlers. For full particulars apply to or address J. H. M. Parker, Canadian government agent, 502 Palladio building, Duluth, Minn.

FOR RENT—FIVE ACRES ON MAPLE Grove road near Highland, cleared and fenced. N. J. Upham & Co., 409 Burrows building.

BUTTONS. BUTTONS — WE MAKE buttons from any photo or tintype, returning picture in perfect condition. One button, 25 cents; two buttons, from same picture, 40 cents; three buttons, from same picture, 50 cents. Send stamps or silver to Cook Ely, 7 East Superior street, Duluth, Minn.

CARPET LAYING DONE BY EXPEIenced workmen. Address 214 West Superior street.

SETTLERS' EXCURSION!

A Settlers' Excursion train will leave Duluth on April 15th for the great farming country of Western Canada. Cheap rates for bona fide settlers; 160 acres of land free. For full particulars apply to or address J. H. M. Parker, Canadian Gov't Agent, 502 Palladio Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

HAIR SWITCHES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR SWITCHES, $1.50, $2 and $3. Knauf Sisters, 101 W. Sup. St.

SUMMONS.—
State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis. District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.
Anton Schneider, Plaintiff,
vs.
Brita Kurola Schneider, Defendant.

The state of Minnesota, to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed in the office of the clerk of the above named court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in rooms 201-203 First National Bank building, Duluth, Minnesota, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 7, 1898.

BALDWIN & BALDWIN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
201-203 First National Bank Bldg.,
Duluth, Minnesota.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Edgar W. Markell and Nelly B. Markell, his wife, of Duluth, Minnesota, mortgagors, to Adelia M. Marvin, of New Haven, Connecticut, mortgagee, dated the fifteenth (15th) day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five (1895), and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, on the seventeenth (17th) day of June, A. D. 1895, at the hour of 2:20 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Book ninety-one (91) of mortgages, on page six hundred and five (605).

And whereas, there is claimed to be due and is now due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of twenty-two hundred and fifty and 08-100 ($2250.08) dollars, and no proceeding or action has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises therein described at public vendue by the sheriff of the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota at the front door of the court house of said county in the city of Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the tenth (10th) day of May, A. D. 1898, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with interest thereon and the costs and disbursements of the sale, and seventy-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold are the tracts and parcels of land lying and being in the city of Duluth, St. Louis County and state of Minnesota, known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered six (6), in block sixty (60), and lot fourteen (14), in block one hundred and eleven (111), in Portland Division, the easterly thirty-seven and one half (37½) feet of lot eight (8), in block sixty-six (66), in Oneota Addition to Oneota, and the westerly one-half of lot three (3), in block twenty-two (22), in Endion Division of Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated Duluth, Minn., March 15th, 1898.

ADELLA M. MARVIN,
Mortgagee.

HENRY S. MAHON,
Attorney for said Mortgagee.

ONE CENT A WORD.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

RENTAL AGENTS,
GEO. H. CROSBY & CO.,
106 Providence Bldg

WANTED—HOUSES. WE HAVE FIRST class paying tenants waiting. We want a furnished house for the summer. List your house with us, and we will do the rest. We have a large list of houses to rent. If you are looking to rent get our list. We write fire insurance. We have houses for sale on all kinds of terms. Our list of houses for sale in the East End of the city is large. We also have some big bargains at Lester Park and Lakeside.

GEO. H. CROSBY & CO.,
Ground Floor Providence building.
Phone 24.

TRAINED NURSE.

IF YOU WANT A TRAINED NURSE, leave your order at Boyce's drug store.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, NO. 312 Third avenue east, all modern conveniences. Apply Duluth Trust company, Trust company building.

FOR RENT—6-ROOM HOUSE. MODern conveniences. Inquire 628 West First street.

FOR RENT—THAT CHOICE CORNER house in Park terrace. Steam heat and city water furnished, very cheap to right party. Myers Bros., 205 Lyceum building.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, ASHTABULA terrace. Fred A. Lewis, 216 W. Sup. St.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO RENT AT reasonable prices. N. J. Upham & Co., 409 Burrows' building.

FOR RENT.

List your houses and stores with us. We can rent them for you.

LITTLE & NOLTE,
Under American Exchange Bank.

HOUSES, STORES AND FLATS. GEO. H. Crosby & Co., 106 Providence building. Tel. 24.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM. 109 Second avenue east.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED ROOMS WITH bath. 127 West Fourth street.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN brick house with all modern conveniences. Only two blocks from Spalding. Apply 503 West Second street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT. 501 West Second street. Two blocks from Spalding.

TO RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—STEAM HEATED FLATS, central location; all modern conveniences, Silvey & Stephenson, Providence building.

ROOMS AND BOARD OFFERED.

SPECIAL RATES FOR ROOM AND board. Midland hotel 212 West Second street.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—FOUR NICE ROOMS FOR light housekeeping. Must be centrally located. Address S 2, Herald.

CARPET CLEANING.

C. E. MEAD COMPANY, PRACTICAL carpet cleaners and renovators. Refitting, relaying, etc. Works 710 West Superior street. Telephone 69.

Spring time is here. So is moving time. Now look out for the choicest list of houses, rooms and flats to rent in the city. Read the want ads. every night....

ONE CENT A WORD.

All advertisements of "Situations Wanted" inserted free. We invite as many repetitions as are necessary to secure what you advertise for. The Herald's 50,000 daily readers will be sure to fill your wants.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WOMAN WANTS WORK BY THE DAY. Washing or any kind of day work. Address Mrs. Kate Pullen, Duluth, Minn.

WANTED—TO LEARN, PRINTER'S trade by boy 18 years old. M 18, Herald.

WANTED—PLACE TO DO GENERAL housework or work of any kind. 1720 West New street, city.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker, work at once, out by day in families. Address T. L., Herald.

WANTED — HOUSE CLEANING OR scrubbing or offices and stores to clean. Mrs. Jackson, 23 First avenue east. Work guaranteed.

CLAIRVOYANT.

CLAIRVOYANT—HEALTH, WEALTH and happiness by consulting Miss Mae Romaine, the celebrated clairvoyant. She may be consulted on all affairs of life. Correct advice on business, love, marriage, divorce, law suits, speculation, mining deals, etc.; removes evil influence; reunites the separated and causes a speedy marriage with the one you love. All who are in trouble, whose fond hopes have been blasted, who have been deceived by false predictions of others, before giving up in despair call on this medium and be convinced of her powers. Hours 10 to 9 daily and Sundays. Parlors 117 East Superior street, Oppel block, rooms 1 and 2.

PROFESSIONAL.

MRS. JULIA L. HUGHES—SUPERFLUous hair, moles, etc., permanently destroyed by electricity, without injury. Also scientific face massage and complexion treatment. Manicuring. Choice toilet preparations. 305 Masonic temple, Duluth.

LOST.

LOST—WEDNESDAY, YOUNG GRAYhound, blue-gray body, white throat and neck. Finder please return or send word to 1231 East Second.

FRATERNITIES.

PALESTINE LODGE NO. 79, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings first and third Monday evenings of every month at 8 p. m. Next meeting April 4, 1898. Work, Second degree. W. A. McGonagle, W. M.; James A. Crawford, secretary.

IONIC LODGE NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 8 p. m. Next meeting April 11, 1898. Work, First degree. William C. White, W. M.; R. O. Sweeny, Sr., secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER NO. 20, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at 8 p. m. Next meeting April 6th, 1898. P. M. & M. E. M. degree. Lyonel Ayres, H. P.; George E. Long, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month, 7:30 p. m. Next conclave Tuesday, April 5, 1898. Work, Red Cross degree. M. M. Gasser, E. C.; Alfred Le Richeux, recorder.

A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105. Meets every Thursday in Hunter block, third floor, West Superior street. John Richter, M. W.; W. J. Stephens, recorder.

DULUTH LODGE NO. 110, DEGREE OF Honor, A. O. U. W. Meets at Odd Fellows' hall, Lake avenue, every first and third Tuesday at 2 p. m., and every second and fourth Tuesday at 8 p. m. Lucy Purdy, C of H.; Minnie Wilbur, recorder.

A. O. U. W.—DULUTH LODGE NO. 10. Meets every Tuesday evening at I. O. O. F. hall, Lake avenue north. M. H. Seeley, M. W.; J. W. Shepherdson, recorder.

"ELKS" meet every Thursday night at 7:30, King block. John L. Fuller, Sec'y. Geo. C. Gilbert, E. R.

ALPHA COUNCIL NO. 1, MODERN Samaritans. Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Kalamazoo hall W. B. Henderson, G. S.; A. McG. McDonald, scribe.

SCALP AND FACIAL WORK.

LADIES, GO TO MRS. A. McKIEL'S, 131 West Superior street, room 2.

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TO LOAN—$500 ON GOOD SECURITY or real estate. Address W 5, Herald.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, ETC. THE STANDARD JEWELRY AND LOAN OFFICE, 324 W. Sup. street

MONEY TO LOAN, ANY AMOUNT. Cooley & Underhill, 104 Palladio.

LOANS and Real Estate,
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A. R. MACFARLANE,
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FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—AT L

Gloves and Handkerchiefs.

We point with pride to this department. All the new styles are here. Fancy stitched Back Gloves in all the latest color combinations of Helios, tans, greens and blues.

PARASOLS

Just opened and now on sale.

A Grand Showing.

A little early for actual use, but not a day too soon for making a wise selection.

Remember—

The choicest always go first.

Corsets and Hosiery.

The most carefully selected and best line of Corsets ever shown.

Bargains

And novelties in Hosiery, including an elegant line of Plaids for Ladies and Children.

The Cloak Room.

We offer special attractions tomorrow in the way of

New Coats, Tailor-made Suits, Silk Waists and Separate Skirts.

Ever since we began opening our new spring assortment, visitors have told us (what we already know) that our styles and prices are not to be matched anywhere.

Tomorrow

Will find the store bristling with new goods. Spring is here according to the calendar, and we take pride in saying that we are now fully prepared to meet any demand made upon us for the newest and freshest of the season's most modish styles bright from the loom and factory direct to you.

Our Silks and Dress Goods....

Have received new accessions to their ranks in the past few days.

New Black Crepons

By the yard and other novelty weaves in single dress patterns. In this department we stand preeminently at the head. To watch the crowds of eager buyers is proof enough of this.

Millinery.

The opening was a grand success, and we are pleased to invite you now for business, to one of the most complete departments in the city. You'll certainly be hard to please if Miss Knowlton can't suit you.

Wash Goods.

New goods keep coming for this department every day, and we know that you cannot find anywhere such a variety of choice newness as you will here.

Silberstein & Bondy Co.

VERY QUEER SPOOK.

New York Sun: "One of three things is certain," said John Gilbert, the traveling groceryman, "and I would rejoice if some person would only satisfy my mind as to which one it is, for I can't do it myself. Did my old friend, Capt. Dan Culver, dream or does he lie? Or is Lew Kittle a mind reader? If I only knew Lew Kittle I might be able to form a judgment, but I don't know him. I never heard of him until Capt. Dan mentioned him in connection with this matter that he got me guessing, and the old captain has forgotten where he lives. So that's the way the thing stands and I am in a quandary.

"The way it came to happen was that I was at Pittsburg not long ago and almost the first man I stumbled on was my old and revered friend, Capt. Dan Culver. I don't know what regiment Capt. Dan was in during the late war, but I've often heard him tell how he was in every big battle and was wounded twenty-eight times at Gettysburg before they could get him to go away and have the bullets taken out of him.

"'Hullo, John!' said he. 'Which way you headed?'

"I told him I thought I'd go down and look some of the West Virginia country over.

"'West Virginia, eh?' said Capt. Dan. 'I remember well the last time I was in West Virginia,' said he. 'And I think I ought to. Lord! I should say so!'

"'During the hot times of the war, I suppose,' said I.

"'No, sir,' said Capt. Dan. 'Since the war. It beat anything I ever saw during the war, and I saw a heap and did a lot of things then that ought to have turned me as gray as a rabbit thirty years before my time. See how it was at the Seven Days' fight, I got up and ate my breakfast on the morning of the first day of that battle, and immediately got to work, and when we quit and turned in for supper I said to Corporal Smith: "Corporal," said I, "that's the stiffest day's action I ever put in without stopping for dinner." "Stiffest day's action!" said Corporal Smith. "Why, thunder and Mars, captain!" said he, 'this is the end of the seventh day.' That was a fact. I had fought all through those seven days, and had been so busy with it that I had kept no note of time, and didn't know until I turned in for supper that day that instead of skipping one meal I had skipped something like twenty. Then there was the battle of—'

"'This last time you were in West Virginia, captain, said I, interrupting him, for I hadn't much time. 'What did you say made you remember it so well?'

"'I didn't say,' said Capt. Dan, 'but it was something I saw the last time I was in West Virginia that makes me remember it. What was it I saw? Only eight live ghosts acting as pall-bearers to a dead ghost, that's all. Only eight of 'em!'

"I must have looked as if I was surprised a little, for Capt. Dan immediately said:

"'I don't wonder at you. I give you my word I was surprised myself. I never believed in ghosts before that, and I hate like blazes to say that I believe in 'em now. Why, I remember that just as I was in the hottest of the Chickamagua fight, when Corp. Smith came to me and—'

"'What part of West Virginia did you say this happened in, cap?' said I.

"'Didn't say,' replied Capt. Dan, 'but it was down in Tucker county. I was looking up the chances money would have if it was put in oil territory in the Wheeling district, when news came that somebody had found the lost gold mine of Clover river. Everybody in the oil fields made a rush for Clover river, and I joined the procession. That gold mine was lost more than an hundred years ago by the very miners who found it, and the way the miners happened to lost it was that when the Indians who lived in the Clover River country there learned that the mine had been found they slipped down and tomahawked the finders of it, and of course, the finders lost it. The mine had never been found again until this time I speak of, and everybody was wild. They were wilder still when they got down into that region because they found that as a matter of fact the lost mine hadn't been found at all.

"'Some mountaineers had seen, several nights in succession, men digging eagerly in the ground along Indian Run, near the old battl-field of Rich Mountain, and as these men faded away and disappeared when approached by the mountaineers the mountaineers had jumped at the conclusion that they were not men, but ghosts of the murdered miners who had lost the mine, and that they came back to locate the mining property for posterity. And from that the story got around that the lost mine had been found, and when the contingent I was with got down there we found the locality one jam of wild-eyed and disgusted prospectors, and the only thing the most of them were prospecting for was for those credulous mountaineers who had spread the story of the finding of the lost mine. But I was kind o' glad I came, anyhow, for it gave me the opportunity of looking over the field where the battle of Rich Mountain was fought—the only hot fight of the war that I missed. I'd have been in it all right, though, if I hadn't had seven horses shot under me trying to get there. I couldn't get any more horses and it was too far to walk. I was looking the field over when a man who seemed to think he knew what he was talking about came along.

"'"Them mountaineers seen them chaps diggin', all right," said he to me. "But they wasn't the miners' ghosts. They was the Confederate lieutenant's men, tryin' to bury him."

"'Before I had time to make any reply, the man passed on. After I had got through with the battl-field, I began to think that I had better hunt up a place to bunk in for the night, and I wasn't long finding out that there wasn't a shanty or a tent or even a bush that had room or shelter for another lodger. Right on the edge of the battlefield, though, stood an old weather-beaten frame house, and it didn't seem to be occupied. I asked a native if it was.

"'"Not much it ain't," said he. "Why, that house is haunted the worst kind."

"'Of course I laughed.

"'"You can laugh if you want to," said the native, "but ask anybody around here. Ask Lew Kittle. He seen 'em last."

"'I hunted up Lew Kittle, and was surprised to find that he was the man who had made the queer remark on the battlefield about the mountaineers and the miners' ghosts. I told him I was going to stay in the abandoned house, and what I had heard about it.

"'"Well," said he, "there's a good bunk in that house, and I've stayed in it two or three nights, but as I need a night's sleep now and then, I don't stay there no more. Nobody's goin' to object to your stayin' if you want to."

"'That was all Lew Kittle said, and I took up my quarters for the night at the old house. There was a comfortable bunk there, sure enough, and I turned in about 10 o'clock, and, although the night was hot and sultry, I was soon sound asleep. I don't know what time it was when I woke, but it wasn't hot and sultry any more—not by a long shot. It was so cold in the room that I shivered in the bunk. The room seemed to be filled with a luminous, bluish-gray mist. While I was trying to think of what it all meant, gradually out of the mist appeared the forms of eight ghostly men, their figures shadowy, but distinct, and all clad in tattered uniforms of the Confederate army. The ghostly figures marched two by two, and carried a stretcher.

"'Then I saw, lying in a far corner of the room, rigid and corpse-like, the spectral figure of a man in the uniform of a Confederate lieutenant. This ghost was plainly a dead one. The eight ghosts with the misty stretcher halted there and set the stretcher down. Then one of them passed his canteen and each ghost raised it to his mouth and drank—or that's the way it looked. Four of the five ghosts then reached down, lifted the dead one tenderly from the floor and placed it on the stretcher. Then the eight took hold and raised the bier with the dead ghost on it and moved with it slowly and silently away. I saw them in their ghostly going perhaps ten seconds. Then they faded away into the mist from which they had come and the mist disappeared. The deadly chill left the room at once and all was hot and sultry and dark as before.

"'My head was in something of a whirl for a while, and it seemed a long time before I got to sleep again. When I woke it was broad daylight. I got up.

"'"That dream last night," said I, "was about the strongest one I ever had!"

"'I hadn't been out and around long that morning when I met Lew Kittle.

"'"How did you sleep last night?" said he.

"'"Pretty fair," said I, "but I had a tremendous dream."

"'"No you didn't!" said he. "You didn't have no dream at all! That is what you had."

"'And if he didn't go ahead and describe that ghostly performance in that old house from start to finish, you can call me a liar! Before I could make up my mind what to say, Lew Kittle went on:

"'"Wasn't to the battle o' Rich Mountain was you?" said he.

"'I told him I wasn't, and started in to give him some samples of battles I had been to, but he shut me off.

"'"I was to the battle o' Rich Mountain," said he, "and a hot un it was! They carried the lieutenant into that old house yonder and he died there. Then it looked as if the Yanks was bound to slather the house, and eight men was ordered to go fetch the lieutenant out and bury him. Them eight men never came back and the lieutenant never got buried. But the ghosts o' them eight men has been tryin' to carry the ghost o' the lieutenant out and bury him on the field o' Rich Mountain ever sence the war, but somehow they can't never make it out. You didn't have no dream. You jest seen what everyone has seen who ever tried to sleep in that old house sence the war. You seen eight live ghosts actin' as pall bearers to one dead ghost—that's what you seen!"

"'And of course that's what I must have seen; for how could Lew Kittle have known what I saw if I hadn't seen it? How could he, John?'

"I couldn't say; and I can't say now; and I'll never be able to say unless some one sends me Lew Kittle's address. In a quandary? I should say so!"

Madam Coakley's Millinery Opening!

Tomorrow.

Power's Store. No. 105 W. Superior St.

Will display an elegant line of IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC PATTERNS from M. E. Wallace's of Minneapolis, the largest and finest importing millinery house west of New York City. Our styles will be exclusive and the prices way below all other dealers.

Madam Coakley,

No. 105 W. Superior St., - - DULUTH, MINN.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Great Crowds Gathered to Hear the Proceedings of the Legislators.

THE DANISH ISLANDS

Senate Holds an Executive Session to Consider Question of Purchase.

Washington, April 1.—Packed galleries are the regular accompaniment of the sessions of the house in these exciting days and today, an hour before the session convened, every available space was taken. Hundreds besieged the doors, unable to gain admission.

Mr. Boutelle, chairman of the naval committee, desired to go ahead with the naval appropriation bill, despite the fact that under the rules this was private bill day. He explained briefly the urgent necessity of getting the bill through at once. A very significant incident occurred while an attempt was being made to effect an arrangement to postpone private bill day until Tuesday.

The speaker himself seemed to hesitate about asking the consent of the house, whereupon Mr. Bromwell asked if Tuesday was set apart for private bills whether it would interfere with a report from the foreign affairs committee.

"It certainly would," replied the speaker promptly.

"Then I object," shouted Mr. Bromwell. Subsequently he withdrew his objection with the understanding that Tuesday should be private bill day, provided the foreign affairs committee had no report to make to the house.

The naval bill was then taken up. Mr. King made a point of order against the provision for four battleships and torpedo boats. It was overruled by the chair.

The house rejected the Cannon amendment, but by 137 to 67 adopted an amendment by Mr. Pearce to increase the number of torpedo boat destroyers to twelve each and to increase the appropriation for them from $2,900,000 to $4,630,000. It rejected an amendment to add two armored cruisers.

IN THE SENATE.

Washington, April 1.—The senate went into executive session on a motion of Senator Lodge, member of the committee on foreign relations. Senator Lodge was not with the committee during the last half hour of its session. The purpose of the secret session is the consideration of the resolution reported yesterday from the committee on foreign relations for the acquisition of the Danish West India islands. The reason for considering the matter behind closed doors is the belief that our relations with Spain will necessarily be discussed and that information might be divulged that would be of an advantage to that country. The session is not strictly an executive session, but is a secret executive session.

Senator Lodge opened the proceedings in the secret session with a general statement concerning the advantage of controlling the Danish islands. He argued that this country should own them because of contiguity to our own shores and for strategic purposes, going over much of the ground covered in his report of yesterday.

Senator Gray replied in opposition to this policy, basing his antagonism on the ground that it was contrary to the policy of the United States to acquire territory outside of its continental lines and saying that the possession of the islands would inevitably involve us in international entanglements which would be troublesome and might lead to complications at any time, which could be avoided if we did not have the islands. If we should acquire the islands for strategic purposes their fortification would be a necessity and that would involve a great expense. Furthermore, if there was an idea of utilizing them in case of war with Spain or Cuba it should not be forgotten that we had in our own possession at Key West territory nearer Havana than the Danish islands.

Senators Frye and Lodge both replied to this latter point. They stated that it was evident from developments made so far, that Porto Rico, rather than Havana would be the center of our war with Spain and in that event, the Danish group would be of inestimable advantage to us. Indeed they considered it almost essential to an early ending of the war. They asserted that Spain's coal supply at Porto Rico was extremely limited and that it could be practically controlled by us if we should own the Danish possessions in that quarter. They also stated it to be the earnest desire of the administration to control the islands.

Senators Cockrell and Pettigrew also opposed the resolution. Mr. Cockrell contended that it would be a great mistake from a naval point of view to acquire the island, and Mr. Pettigrew said that the islands would only make additional territory to protect in case of war with Spain over the Cuban question.

Senator Cockrell said that in case of war with Spain, Porto Rico could be taken more cheaply than the Danish islands could be defended. All the senators who spoke, including members of the committee on foreign relations, looked on war as inevitable, basing all their arguments for an acquisition upon this theory.

Senator Morgan favored the resolution, and in doing so dwelt more or less upon the outlook for war. He detailed the destruction of the Maine, expressing the opinion that it was due to Spanish treachery.

Senator Tillman interrupted at this juncture to say that any child would know that the vessel was blown up from the outside. What he wanted to know, he said, was who did it. If the committee knew, the senate should, he said, be informed, and the committee should not pursue its usual course of keeping important developments from the senate. This intimation was made in a brief speech in Senator Morgan's time, and created a scene.

Senator Gray, a member of the committee, demanded that Senator Tillman should give names when he made charges. The South Carolina senator was proceeding in the same general lines, when Mr. Morgan, who had grown very impatient, asserted his right to the floor, commanding Mr. Tillman to take his seat. This he did, and the incident was ended for the time being, allowing the debate to proceed. Senator Pettit supported and Senator Caffery opposed the resolution.

The senate in open session did nothing save to defer the Chandler resolution requesting the Cuban consular correspondence to the foreign relations committee.

It decided that when it adjourns today it be until Monday.

CAPT. SCOTT ON WAR

Spaniards Can Easily Be Driven From Cuba---Not an Easy Conflict.

Capt. George L. Scott, agent of La Pointe Indian agency, is in the city from Ashland today on business connected with his charges, a guest at the St. Louis. Capt. Scott belongs to the Sixth United States cavalry, and is therefore more directly interested in the war situation than the average citizen. He has been confident for some time that war would be the final outcome of the pending diplomatic negotiations with Spain, and in the event of its coming he expects to take an active part in it.

He said today that his regiment was stationed at Washington and would be very apt to be called into service as soon as it is decided to send troops to Cuba. The moment that the regiment is ordered to duty that will involve action in the field, Capt. Scott will resign his position as Indian agent and join his comrades. He said, however, that he will not abandon his Indian work merely for the sake of being with his regiment if it is only to be engaged in waiting for something to turn up, and is stationed at some point on the Atlantic coast where it is not likely to be called on to do any fighting.

A gentleman suggested to Capt. Scott that as the rainy season sets in in Cuba about May 1, that this would be a bad time to send troops to the island.

"Why," he replied, "this is only April 1. An army can be landed in Cuba by the 10th, and it will not require more than ten days more to drive the Spaniards out of the country, so we can start for home before the rainy season begins."

Until the report of the examining board was submitted, Capt. Scott was one of those who believed that the Maine disaster was caused by an internal explosion. He believed this because he could not understand what object Spain would have in blowing up the ship. It could gain nothing by it and it was certain that it would have to pay dearly for it. He does not believe that a war with Spain will last very long, although he says that it will not be such an easy matter to whip her as the average person seems to think. He expects that the flying squadron will be ordered to sail at once to intercept the Spanish torpedo boat flotilla immediately after it is decided at Washington that war cannot be avoided, but by that time the United States now has every advantage over Spain and if her position is to be maintained Capt. Scott is of the opinion that no opportunity should be given the enemy to establish her fleet on a fighting basis.

The reporter asked if there was much danger that other nations being involved in the fight and Capt. Scott replied that it was very probable. As soon as hostilities begin a good deal of privateering will be done and this is very apt to lead to controversies with other nations which will be difficult to adjust. In the present condition of affairs in Europe it will not take much to raise a row, the war tension there, owing to various causes, being almost as strong as it is here.

COLORED BRUTE HANGED.

Rockingham, N. C., April 1.—John Evans, colored, was executed here today for assaulting Lillie Cole Oct. 22 last.

ANDERSON CASH GROCERY CO.

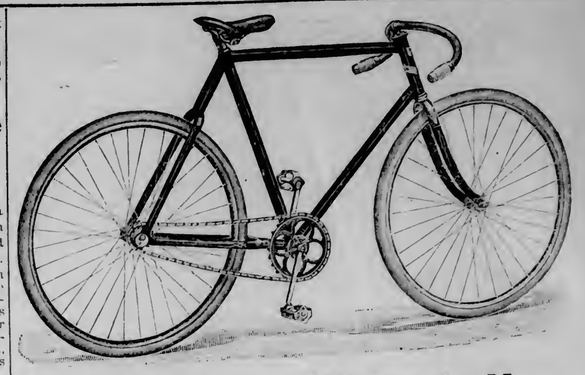
Our Saturday Specialties:

Fresh Vegetables in abundance.

Fancy Strawberries, per box	10c
Lettuce, 3 for	10c
Radishes, 2 for	5c
Onions, 2 for	5c
Carrots, 2 for	10c
Beets, 3 for	10c
Cucumbers, each	15c
Wax Beans, per lb	15c
Fancy Celery, each	5c
Pie Plants, per lb	7c
Fancy Bananas, per doz	15c
Choice Dairy Butter, per lb	18c
Fresh Eggs, 3 doz for	25c
Our Premium Flour, 49-lb sack	$1 45
Best Rye, 49-lb sack	65c
Graham Flour, 24½-lb sack	45c
Medium Ham, per lb	9c
Fancy California Ham, per lb	5½c
Bacon, per lb	9c
Fancy Family Pork, per lb	6c
Fancy Dried Salt Side, per lb	6c
Fine California Prunes, per lb	5c
Fancy 2 crown Raisins, 6 lbs for	25c
Fancy Dried Peaches, 3 lbs for	25c
Fancy Dried Apricots, 3 lbs for	25c
Fancy Rice, 4 lbs for	25c
Sago and Tapioca, 3 lbs for	10c
California Apricots, per can	10c
California Pears, per can	12c
California Egg Plums, per can	10c
California Grapes, per can	10c
California Lemon Cling Peaches 2 cans for	25c
Garden Seeds, Northern grown, per package	2c
Fancy Rio Coffee, per lb	12½c
Fancy Navel Oranges, per doz	20c
Bulk Starch, 3 lbs for	10c
Rock Candy Sugar Syrup, per gal	40c
Fine Table Syrup, per gal	25c
Fancy New Orleans Molasses, per gal	25c
Garden Seeds, per package, only	2c
Fine Japan Tea, per lb	25c
Good Rio Coffee, per lb	10c
3-lb can Fancy Mocha and Java Coffee, per can	95c
8 lbs Sweet Potatoes for	25c
Apples, per peck	20c
Fancy Table Salt, per sack	5c
Fancy Crackers by the box, per lb	7c
Evaporated Raspberries, per lb	18c
Common and Gloss Starch, per 1-lb package	5c

ANDERSON CASH GROCERY CO.

Lowell Blk, 1st ave. E. and Superior st. 'Phone 555.



The Handsome Viking is New

in every new feature of its construction. Unlike most wheels, it has features that are invisible to the naked eye. **Not a last year's Model made over,** but a new, distinct and attractive machine, the handsomest wheel that spins. You can have your pick--**$60.00, $75.00 and $100.00.** We have also the Norseman and Hero at **$50.00 and $35.00.** The **Hero at $35.00 is the equal of any $50.00 wheel on the market.**

A complete line of ANDRAE Wheels will be ready for inspection next week.

JESSE NORTON,

321 West First Street. F. E. BOHM, Mgr.

BOILER WORK IS LIVELY.

Mines on the Range Are Crowding the Duluth Plants.

James F. Dacey, manager of the Gogebic boiler works, said to a Herald reporter today that all of the Duluth boiler shops are crowded with orders, and that they are compelled to work day and night. It has been years since business in this line has been so brisk. Most of the work comes from iron mines on the ranges, which are preparing for a very active season. The character of the work being done, Mr. Dacey says, is far ahead of anything that the mining companies have required in the past, the boilers ordered as a rule being larger and better than have been used in the mines in former years.

Make Business Better.

A Superior street business man remarked to a Herald man today that the importance of securing the trade of the woodsmen in this district for Duluth merchants had not been over estimated. He said that since the woodsmen have been coming in business in several lines has increased fully 25 per cent. Duluth does not catch anything like the number of these men that it ought to, either. Most of the time checks which these men bring in are payable in Minneapolis. These the Duluth dealers have to cash, and it takes considerable money to carry them, but most of the firms here are able to do this. They have very little trouble with them, too, though occasionally a check is received from which a deduction is made at the head office. However, these cases are rare, and on the whole the loss is small.

Ministerial Association to Meet.

The regular monthly meeting of the Duluth Ministerial association will be held in the Y. M. C. A. parlors next Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. The paper prepared by W. H. Hubbard, just before his death, on Hall Caine's "The Christian," will be read. There will also be an election of officers for the coming six months.

NEW MINING TOWN.

Gold Camp Which Is Rapidly Becoming a Little City.

Spokane, Wash., April 1.—Mining men down from the north part of the Colville reservation report a lively rush to the new camp of Republic in the Eureka district. Four stages run daily and many are rushing in in wagons, on horse back and afoot. The roads are in a frightful condition. Capitalists are coming in large numbers and many transfers are being made. Experts who have examined the Republic mine reports that over $2,000,000 worth of gold ore has been blocked out. The town site was put on the market two days ago and men stood in line for hours to buy lots.

Mining men predict the town will have 10,000 population before next winter.

SPAIN'S POLICY OF DELAY.

Just Accentuated In Its Answer to the United States.

Washington, April 1.—"Spain has answered on the lines of its traditional policy," said Senor Quesada, of the Cuban junta, when made acquainted today with Spain's reply. "She will not answer directly, but always by dilatory and evasive replies, so as to gain time, which is the ally, as Phillip II used to say, of her diplomacy. The Cubans will accept under no consideration, except after the previous recognition of the independence of Cuba, any armistice whatever, and there will be no suspension of hostilities on our part until our freedom has been assured.

"The next months," he continued, "are the favorable ones for operations and we will pursue them vigorously, while at the same time diseases will wipe out half of the starved, disgruntled and discontented remnants of the Spanish army from the island. The mere fact that the Spaniards are willing to even consider the idea of suspending hostilities with us, he concluded, is proof positive that they recognize not only our belligerency, but that they know they are already defeated.

UNCLE SAM HAS FOUGHT FIVE WARS.

It is interesting to observe that the United States has fought five wars in the 122 years since the declarations announced the birth of our nation. In each one we have triumphed. In that period England has fought six wars—not including conflicts with savages in India and in Africa. And she has lost two—both to America. France has engaged in six, and has lost two—one with the allied powers and one with Germany. Prussia in the same period has lost two out of five wars. Austria has lost three out of five. Russia has lost two and has gained two. Spain has lost every war she has undertaken in that period—unless her ten years' war with Cuba may be called victorious.

BUSINESS SUCCESS

May be achieved through the advertising columns of TheEvening Herald. Everybody reads The Herald because it gives the news and is the popular family newspaper.

CINEMATOGRAPH EVIDENCE.

An amusing story is going the rounds of Paris, in which a cinematograph plays the leading role, and wherein it proves itself not only a source of entertainment, but an impeccable authority in matters of historical import, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. It is rumored that the dwellers in a no less high place than the palace of the Elysee called in this ingenious invention the other day to settle a dispute which arose from the assertion by Prince Bismarck that President Faure had neglected a point of etiquette on his recent visit to St. Petersburg. The prince claimed that instead of saluting the Cossacks, who constituted the garde d'honneur, by raising his hat, President Faure had merely raised his hand to the brim, and held them no further respect. In our country such an accusation would receive no attention, except on the part of the comic papers, which would be pleased to make merry over it—our dignitaries dispose of their attentions as best suits their humor, with a wave ethand or a nod, or at the most, a jerky lift of the hat. But in ceremonious countries it is different.

President Faure was quite disturbed by the accusation, and tried in vain to recall his action at the moment. Friends and attendants who were with him at the time were questioned; none could recall whether he had offended against the "protocol," or not. Finally, some one remembered that there was a cinematograph at one of the theaters which depicted the entrance into St. Petersburg and the attending ceremonies. The machine was at once ordered to the palace of the Elysee, and the president and his friends assembled to witness the performance. The lights were put out, the cinematograph was started, and immediately the spectators saw again the streets of St. Petersburg with the president conspicuous in the foreground; they saw him slowly advance to the front of the Cossacks, then raise his hat from his head, as directed by the "protocole," with the gallant sweep peculiar to Parisians. So it was settled. Prince Bismarck was proven in the wrong, for, of course, the cinematograph cannot lie.

BUSINESS SUCCESS

May be achieved through the advertising columns of TheEvening Herald. Everybody reads The Herald because it gives the news and is the popular family newspaper.

FULTON MARKET.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR SATURDAY:

Best rib roast, per lb	12½c
Good rib roast, per lb	10c
Pork Roast	10c
Sauerkraut, per gallon	15c

Fresh caught Trout and Whitefish, Shad and Shrimps.

SPRING CHICKENS AND YOUNG TURKEYS.

Get your green vegetables from us. We sell only the best.

COX BROS, 101 East Superior Street.

P.L.Johnson

CASH GROCER.

1534-1536 West Superior St.

Telephone 575.

The Prices we make are always Trade Winners.

Butter, Creamery, 1 lb. prints	20c
Eggs, strictly new laid, per doz	10c
Butter, fancy dairy, in bulk, per lb	17c
Apples, cooking, per peck	30c
Butter, in rolls, per lb	15c
Lemons, fancy stock, per doz	10c
Butter, dairy, in 5 lb. jars	85c
Oranges, sweet and juicy, per doz	10c
Horse Radish, fresh put up, per bottle	5c
4 cans Corn	25c
4 cans Blackberries	25c
3 cans red Cherries	25c

Lettuce, Radishes, Green Onions, Celery, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, New Beets, New Carrots, New Turnips, Oyster plant and Rhubarb.

Strawberries, very nice, per box	10c
Dressed Chickens, per lb	10c

P.L.Johnson

CASH GROCER,

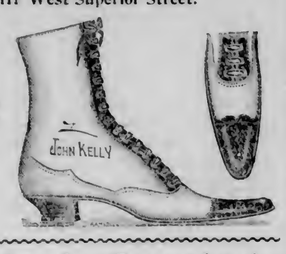
Stylish Spring . . .

Footwear

—AT THE—

Famous Shoe Store

111 West Superior Street.



Our $3.00 Shoes for Ladies' and Gentlemen are perfect fitters and wear like $5.00 Shoes.

Special Bargains for Saturday!

Ladies' Shoes.

All our Ladies' $5 Shoes, Todd Bancroft, Harding & Son, John Kelly and Bering & Co., best Shoes. All go on sale Saturday, only $3.89

All our Ladies' $3.50 and $3.00 Shoes, all styles, all go on sale at $2.48

Ladies' Jongola Oxfords only $1.25

Ladies Strap Sandals only $1.00

Misses' $1.50 Shoes only $1.00

Child's Shoes, 5 to 8, only 59c

Infants' Shoes, 2 to 5, only 39c

Men's Shoes.

500 pairs of Men's Oxblood pointed toe $3.00 Shoes, all sizes and can fit you—Go on sale Saturday only $1.98

All our Men's $3.50 tan and Vici Kid Summer Shoes—Special price for Saturday only $2.48

Big lot Boys' and Men's Shoes at only $1.00

Boys' Bicycle Shoes, only $1.35

38 pairs of Men's $5.00 Shoes, No. 5—If you can't wear them give them to your boy, only 97c

Boys' best Rubbers, only 39c

COMMERCIAL LIGHT & POWER CO.

Furnish Electric Current for

Light and Power

OFFICES:

Rooms 4-5-6, 216 West Superior Street.

L. MENDENHALL. Established T. W. HOOPES.

MENDENHALL & HOOPES,

Money to Loan on Improved Property. First National Bank Building.

MUST OBEY THE RULES.

Tug and Vesselmen Notified as to Harbor Regulations.

Maj. Sears has sent copies of the rules and regulations governing the canal and channels in the Duluth-Superior harbor to all the tug men at the head of the lakes and has notified them that they will be strictly enforced this year. Under the act of congress, passed Aug. 18, 1894, the secretary of war has power to make and enforce rules and a violation of them is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months. Failure to open a drawbridge or to unreasonably delay the opening is also a misdemeanor with maximum fine of $2000 and minimum of $1000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both. The rules to be followed in the harbor are these:

1. No vessel shall be moored to any entry pier.

2. No material of any kind shall be unloaded onto or loaded from the entry piers, except for the use of the United States, unless by special permission of the engineer officer-in-charge in each case.

3. Vessels shall not anchor in the entrance canals, or in any of the navigable channels, except in the harbor basins, and then only where not in the way of passing vessels.

4. Vessels and rafts shall not be anchored or otherwise fastened where they will be liable to swing into the channels by reason of a wind or current.

5. Vessels and rafts shall take great care not to run into, strike, rub against or otherwise injure the entrance piers, buoys or beacons in the harbor.

6. While dredging operations and the rebuilding of the piers are going on, all vessels will slow down to six miles an hour, while passing said piers, or the dredges, upon being requested to do so by the display or waving of a red flag, or red lantern.

7. Dredges and attending scows and tugs are expected and required to give half the channel for passing vessels and rafts, and the latter are required to do the same when passing the dredges or other craft.

8. The signal for opening the draws of all bridges will be three long blasts of the whistle, or horn where the vessel is not navigated by steam power, and will be given in ample time when approaching the bridge. The only exception to this is when a vessel going into St. Louis bay from Superior bay intends to pass through the Wisconsin draw of the Northern Pacific bridge; it will then add one short blast after the three long blasts.

9. Upon such signal being given, the keeper of the drawbridge, which is signalled, will open it promptly and fully, and will give all vessels right-of-way over all trains, cars, wagons, foot passengers, etc.

10. Where there are two or more channels leading to a given point, in one of which improvement work is going on, it may be temporarily closed to navigation by the engineer officer-in-charge, after due notice.

11. All rafts shall enter or leave the harbor by the Wisconsin entrance, and no rafts will be permitted to use the Duluth canal.

12. All rafts in passing the bridges will use the rafting spans, and will not be permitted to go through the draw open openings.

13. Rafts at all times will be handled by sufficient number of tugs to enable them to avoid obstructing the channels, and to give half the channel to passing vessels, or in passing dredges.

KICKS ON ASSESSMENTS.

Street Sprinkling Brings Forth the Usual Protests.

The board of public works held their routine monthly meeting this morning. Outside of the usual monthly grist of bills and reports there was but little before the board except the annual batch of protests against the sprinkling assessments. "This kick comes every year as sure as spring comes," said President Smith. "The very people who kick about the dust in winter, when freezing weather precludes any use of sprinkling carts and howl about simoons and germ-laden dust in summer appear to be those who every spring protest against the sprinkling assessments. It is hard to imagine how any one could live in the city if the thoroughfares were not sprinkled, and it is harder to conceive any method by which the sprinkling could be done without paying for it and to do this some one must be assessed. However we will give due consideration to the protests and if we can grant any relief we will do our best in that direction."

Spring Term of Parsons' Business and Short-Hand College.

This institution opens April 4 at the Palladio building. All persons entering at that date received at half price. Day and evening sessions. Our bookkeepers and stenographers are in the best business positions in Duluth and Superior.

Physicians recommend Solon Spring water

BON TON BAKERY AND CANDY KITCHEN.

Easter Candies and Easter Eggs.

We will make to order pink, white and chocolate Easter Eggs, decorating very prettily and putting one's name on them for only

10c each.

Fine home made Cream Taffies, per lb	10c
Fine home made Peanut Candy, per lb	10c
Fine home made mixed Candy, per lb	10c
Fine home made Chocolates, per lb	15c
Delicious Caramels, per lb	25c
Buttercups, per lb	25c
Fancy Bon Bons and Chocolates, per lb	25c

Bakery Department.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT FOR SATURDAY.

Almond Macaroons, dozen	10c
Cocoanut Macaroons, dozen	10c
French Kisses, dozen	10c
Strawberry Tartlets, dozen	15c
Apple Turnovers, dozen	25c
Angel Food Cake	10c
Cocoanut Layer Cake	25c
Chocolate and Nut Cake	25c
Apple and Cinnamon Kuchen	10c

BON TON BAKERY.

25 West Superior St.

Open Sundays.

PLEDGED BY BLANCO

Colonels of Volunteer Regiments at Havana Meet Captain General.

URGED MORE UNION

Rumor Was Spread Last Night That War Had Been Declared.

Havana, April 1.—Gen. Blanco last night called the colonels of the volunteer regiments to the palace and consulted with them. He impressed upon the officers the "necessity for greater union than ever in these troubled times," and recommended that the highest discipline be maintained and that more patriotism be shown. It is said that the captain general's views were agreed to with enthusiasm, and that the officers pledged to Spain their "lives, fortunes and sacred honor," after which they suggested that the captain general should notify the merchants and others of his desire that they should allow their clerks and other employes to join the volunteers.

It was reported last night that the other military commanders had been called into council by the captain general. This, however, was positively denied at the palace, but the rumor spread to such an extent that it grew into the statement that war had been declared, which naturally added to the feeling manifested among the crowds in Central park, where the band played. The excitement was soon allayed by men of prominence, who assured all parties that war had not been declared. In spite of the excitment caused by the alarming report, there was no violence reported and the police were able to maintain order without difficulty.

The Union Constitutional says editorially this morning: The necessity for concentration having disappeared, Captain General Blanco's decree properly does away with it. It says the government will provide for the reconcentrados in a proper manner, and the lying charity of the United States is not needed."

The Diario De La Marina, commenting on the Spanish decree, says: "The government shows a disposition to relieve the sufferings caused by the war but it must work patiently and long, owing to the fact that the war itself causes more difficulties and time is required to give strength to the relief measures." The Pais also commends the decree.

The insurgents, it is announced today, have wrecked with dynamite a freight train near Guanambana, province of Matanzas, injuring the engineer and fireman.

Col. Chacaza Banco, of the volunteers, has suggested that one year's taxes be given to the fund being raised to increase the strength of the Spanish navy. The suggestion has met with favor.

DOES NOT WANT IT.

Board of Health Not Anxious for the Ambulance.

The members of the health department do not at all fancy having the care of the city ambulance imposed upon them, as suggested by the charter commission, as they have absolutely nothing to do with the ambulance, or emergency calls of any description. If the ambulance is to be in charge of any city department, they think it should be the police who should have charge of it. The name "Board of Health" is considered by Secretary Hurlburt to be a misnomer. "Sanitary board" is what he would like to have it called, as it is with the good sanitation of the city that the department has to do, and not with emergency calls in cases of accidents or hospital removals, for which the ambulance is much used.

"The popular mind," said the genial secretary, "is very prone to confound the health office with a public dispensary, and some send children here for free medical advice, and others send for medicine for the cow in the most refreshingly innocent manner."

THE GOOD ROADS CLUB.

Another Meeting Will Be Held Tomorrow Evening.

The Good Roads club will meet tomorrow evening in the Spalding ordinary to perfect organization by electing officers. The projectors of this idea and the committee appointed at the last meeting have been working hard to arouse the wheelmen of the city to action and they are confident of a well attended and representative meeting.

Although the aldermen may not approve of the idea of the city giving any aid to the bicycle paths, there is no disposition on the part of any of the city officials to object to the maintenance of smooth streets and good roads. The members of the board of public works and of the park board are taking a good deal of interest in the good roads movement, as they feel that it will lead to a certain amount of co-operation with them upon the part of the general public in their efforts to maintain the streets and thoroughfares in good shape. The county commissioners, however, at least those who have been spoken to upon the subject look askance at the project. They fear an assault upon the overdrawn county road fund and some of them at least, still retain a stinging recollection of the strictures passed upon unnecessary county expenditure by the Civic Federation.

The meeting will be called to order at 8 o'clock sharp and every wheelman in the city is invited to be present.

WATER WAS LOW.

And a Kentucky Boiler Blew Up and Killed Five.

Louisville, Ky., April 1.—A special to the Times from Campbellsville, Ky., says: A boiler exploded four miles north of town at 7 o'clock this morning killing four men and fatally injuring another. The dead are:

Thomas Ratcliffe.
Eric Wright.
Clarence Ratcliffe.
Thomas Newcomb.

Elmo Ratcliffe was scalded and will die. The shingle mill was demolished. Fragments were blown in every direction. Low water caused the accident.

HERALD WANT ADS

Will procure anything procurable.
Will sell anything salable.
Will rent anything that is rentable.

Gronseth & Olsen Established 1887

Cash Grocers. Telephone 292. 401-403 East Fourth St.

Strange how some people will save **Pennies** and run **Short** on **Dollars.** Common **Sense** should be taken in consideration. The man who spends his money without **Sense** will soon be out of dollars. Some day he will come to his **Senses** when his dollars are gone and he realizes that he is a fool, who has spent his **Dimes** in saving **Nickels.** Look at this picture. It is a vag full of rags, a statue of poverty and a living ad for the man who has more **dollars** than **Sense.** It is not **Strange** that a fool is **Short** of **Money.** Buy your **Groceries** from us and you will save both **Pennies** and **Dollars.**

Saturday and Monday

Following prices prevail:

"Viking" Creamery bulk, per lb	21c
Our sale of "Viking" creamery increases every week.	
"Daisy" Creamery Print	22c
Eggs, strictly fresh, 3 doz for	25c
Rockwood's Premium Chocolate, per lb (Limit 3 lbs.)	30c
Cal. Hams, per lb	5½c
Bacon, per lb	9c
St. Clair Family Pork, per lb	6c
Dry Salt Side, per lb	6c
Silver Leaf Lard, per lb	6c
Navy Beans, per lb	2c
Burbank Potatoes, per bushel	50c
Minnesota Chief, 98lb sack	$2.35
"Viking Pride" Flour, 98-lb sack	$2.50
Best Quality Standard Tomatoes, per can	8c
Main Gal. Apples, per can	20c
Egg Plums, gal. cans, Lusk Brand, per can while they last	20c
Dew Drop Sugar Corn, per can	9c
Dew Drop Tomatoes, 15c cans for	10c
"Viking" salmon, tall cans, 18c quality for	15c
Alaska salmon, per can	9c
Mustard Sardines, per can	5½c
"Viking" soap, 10 bars for	25c
"Perfect" soap, per box	$2.50
"Gold Leaf" soap, per box	$2.65
"Babbitt" soap, per box	$3.15
1 dozen No 80 Parlor Matches 10c, 1 can Cooper's Cocoa 25c.	both for 25c
Fancy Onions, per peck	20c
Corn Meal, per lb	1c
Chase & Sanborn's Rio Coffee, per lb	10c
Tea Dust, 1-lb package	14c
Nansen's Whole Wheat Flour, 24½ lbs	70c
Fancy Strawberries, pint box	10c
Spinach, per peck	25c

Cucumbers, Celery, Parsley, Beets, Green Onions, Radishes, Tomatoes, Lettuce and etc. at LOWEST PRICES.

GRONSETH & OLSEN.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Report of Treasurer Voss For March Shows Up Better.

The report of City Treasurer Voss for the month of March shows the finances of the city to be in an increasingly prosperous condition, only two funds showing overdrafts, which are somewhat smaller than for the previous month. Following is a synopsis of the report:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	$151,278 71	
Receipts	38,270 22	
	192,552 93	
Disbursements	12,261 97	
Balance	$180,292 96	

WATER AND LIGHT FUND.

Balance on hand	$128,317 73	
Disbursements	14,398 14	
Balance	$113,919 61	

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Amount of overdraft	$272,397 22	
Disbursements	15,277 99	
	$288,675 21	
Receipts	18,362 42	
Overdraft April 1	$271,022 12	

FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.

Overdraft	$ 12,560 72	
Disbursements	7,352 13	
	$ 19,912 85	
Receipts	14,505 44	
Overdraft April 1	$ 5,336 91	

LIBRARY FUND.

Balance	$ 1,582 19	
Receipts	2,452 53	
	$ 4,035 72	
Disbursements	754 72	
Balance April 1	$ 3,281 00	

PARK FUND.

Balance	$ 389 50	
Receipts	6,021 05	
	$ 6,410 55	
Disbursements	5,164 79	
Balance April 1	$ 1,245 77	

INTEREST FUND.

Receipts	$ 16,167 10	
Disbursements	6,285 16	
Balance April 1	$ 10,208 60	

SINKING FUND.

Balance	$70,828 01	
Receipts	3,127 35	
Balance April 1	$ 73,955 36	

The A. O. H. Convention.

John Flood returned today from the A. O. H. convention at Brainerd. He said that everybody had a glorious time and that he feels prouder than ever of being a Minnesota Irishman when he reflects upon the splendid specimens of stalwart manhood that composed the delegations from various parts of this state and more particularly from St. Paul. Mr. Flood was mentioned as a candidate for state president and received a flattering but slightly insufficient vote in the convention.

C. P. Maginnis also returned today and speaks in terms equally enthusiastic of the convention. He says that resolutions were adopted in reference to the Cuban question that leave no doubt as to where Irishmen stand.

STACK & CO.,

28-30 WEST SUPERIOR ST.

Our line is not to be equaled. Prices never so low.

Crowded with Seasonable Goods fresh from the factory, selling direct to the consumer at prices far below houses that can't buy quantities and must select their goods from jobbers. We save you that profit. Always remember that you are buying direct when you make a purchase here.

Get all you can from this list Tomorrow.

Dry Goods Specials.

25 pieces best Shirting Prints in a full line of spring colorings, per yard	3½c
25 pieces Dress Ginghams, new designs, good value at 9c per yard—for tomorrow's sale per yard	6½c
2 cases Unbleached Sheetings, 36-inch wide—per yard	3½c
Another big lot of 9-4 Unbleached Sheeting, worth 12c per yard—at	10c
2 lots Towels in plain colors and pink checks, full 18 inch by 36 inch, tomorrow, 3 pairs for	20c
We are selling Lace Curtains in large quantities. Low prices do the work.	
Men's Ribbed Underwear, just the proper thing for this weather, per garment	29c

Hardware Department.

Boys' Iron Wagons, in all sizes, as cheap as 59c

We have received a full line of Floor Paints—Also House Paints, Varnishes, Enamels, etc.

Raisin Seeders—It is no longer necessary to pay a fancy price—here at 49c

Mme. Potts' nickel plated Sad Irons, in sets of 3 at 79c

Indian Clothes Baskets, cheaper by one-half than they were ever sold at before—assorted colors, with covers, at—

49c, 75c, $1.25, $1.48

Pear's Unscented Soap, per cake 10c

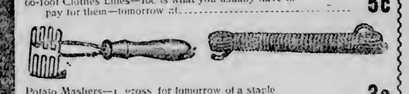
Cuticura Soap, per box tomorrow 41c

Our Laundry Soap is giving entire satisfaction, the price is very low. We have it manufactured under our own label "Stack's Happy Home." Try ten bars—it's only 25c

A big lot of Mixing Bowls, in all sizes—at ..... 2c, 5c, 5c, 7c, 10c and as high as 89c

Wringers—We have them as cheap as $1.25, but we know you'd be better off to pay a little more and get a good one like we absolutely guarantee—at $2.75

60-foot Clothes Lines—roc is what you usually have to pay for them—tomorrow at 5c



Potato Mashers—1 gross for tomorrow of a staple 10c article—each 3c

Ladies' Shirt Waists, made with special instructions, worth 75c, for 49c

100 yards Silesia Remnants, worth from 10c to 15c yd, special 5c

Best Alarm Clocks, seamless case, full nickeled, if not as represented your money back, special tomorrow 69c

Twelve dozen of our celebrated leader Wash Boards, each at 10c

Flour Sifters—Any quantity of them, no better made, no lower price ever quoted, here tomorrow at 5c

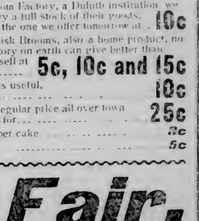
Leatherette Lunch Boxes, a 25c article, for 10c

Willow Clothes Baskets, new stock, at ..... 35c, 45c and 55c

A big snap in Ironing Boards with stand, tomorrow only, at 49c

We have about a dozen blue and white enameled Tea and Coffee Pots, 2, 3 and 4 quarts, regular price from 50c to 85c, while they last, tomorrow, choice 33c

Shears—They cut well, we cut them down for tomorrow's sale from 25c to 10c



We sell a great many Brooms here, we get them direct from the Zenith City Broom Factory, a Duluth institution, we carry a full stock of their goods. See the one we offer tomorrow at 10c

Whisk Brooms, also a home product, no factory on earth can price better than we sell at ..... 5c, 10c and 15c

Half gallon glass Pitchers are always useful, our lowest price is 10c

TOILET SOAP—4 cakes Kirk's soap, regular price all over town at 5c per box, tomorrow 3 cakes for 25c

Tar Soap—48 dozen, a good brand, per cake 3c

4 cakes of Toilet Soap, special for 5c

.The Fair. .The Fair.

WISH TO ASK QUESTIONS.

Grocers Want Information From Coupon Trading Check People.

The grocers whom Bosworth & Hayland sued recently for $10,000 damages for circulating allegedly damaging reports about the trading check enterprise, this morning filed notice of a motion for an order requiring the plaintiffs to amend the complaint by answering a number of questions propounded by the grocers. The motion is made, according to the notice, that the court and the attorneys may have necessary information on which to base their action. They want to know, among other things, the number of retail merchants who purchased trading checks of the plaintiffs and their names, the number of checks each purchased, the profit derived from the sale of each check, the number of customers the plaintiffs had March 21 and their names, the number of those merchants who refused to do any further business with plaintiffs because of the alleged false reports, together with their names, whether the retail merchants who purchased checks were to charge more for the goods accompanied by checks than for other goods and if so how much. The defendants would also like to know the methods of the trading check enterprise in detail. John Jenswold, Jr., and A. A. Harris & Son are the attorneys.

Condition Becoming Serious.

The friends of Capt. McKenzie of the local life-saving station will be sorry to hear that the veteran life-saver is again suffering from cancer in the face. Capt. McKenzie has undergone two operations already, but the disease still holds sway, and Capt. James Pryor said today that he feared it was spreading to the cheek, and that Capt. McKenzie's condition was undoubtedly serious.

Municipal Court Statement.

Clerk Forgy of the municipal court and his deputy, Miss Hattie Walker, broke the record this morning by having the monthly report of all fines and forfeitures for the month of March ready for filing with the city treasurer before noon. The amount turned over by Clerk Forgy was $1141.40. Deputy Clerk Lloyd is still absent from his post in the court room, being confined to the house by sickness.

The Municipal Court.

In the police court late yesterday afternoon George Patterson was arraigned to answer a charge of slandering Mrs. George Shatto. Patterson pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined $25 and costs or thirty days in jail. He was allowed a stay in order that he might hustle enough money to pay his fine.

This morning one drunk went up for ten days, and Martin Burk, a vag, was held until his record was investigated so that it could be determined whether he was a fit subject for the county jail or whether he should be simply fired bodily out of town. He will probably be furnished with a single trip pass over the bridge.

William Hall was charged with having assaulted a small boy named Frank Barber by throwing him violently to the ground. Hall gave bail to appear and stand his trial next Tuesday.

Duluth Van X Co.

Pack your furniture and pianos, move them in padded vans, and store them at 1 per ton per month. 212 W. Sup. St

Building lots on Conner's Point, $200; near steel barge works. Enquire of J. C. & R. M. Hunter, Duluth.

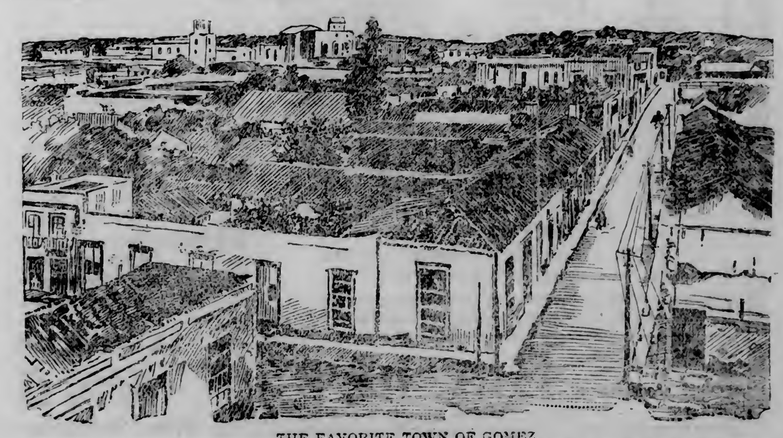
J. G. Ostby, Cash Grocer.

32 East Fourth Street.

Strawberries, per box	10c
Fresh Eggs, per doz	8c
Early Rose Potatoes, per bushel	50c
Rutabagas, per bushel	30c

Green Vegetables at Lowest Prices.

32 East Fourth Street.



THE FAVORITE TOWN OF GOMEZ.

This is Masino, the favorite city of Maximo Gomez. It was recently taken by him in full battle and is now undeniably Cuban. It is a quaint little place and may become one of the largest cities of the new nation.

The Great Eastern Duluth.

Store open Saturday Night till 11 o'clock.

The New.....

Easter Styles

Gathered with the greatest care—interesting as a new picture—all the sombre and gayly glad Spring styles—and the LITTLENESS of the prices is where marvel is. Not since "The Great Store" has been established have prices been so low on truly beautiful goods—**Not since "The Great Store" started has our showing been as BEAUTIFUL as this Easter.**

.....are here!

Men's Suits

Special New Showings for EASTER.

At $8.00 FIVE DISTINCT NEW STYLES.

In Light Brown Tweed Suits, large Invisible Plaids, Gray and Black effects in cassimeres, all-wool blue and black cheviots.

At $10.00 SIX NEW Spring Patterns.

Imported and Domestic goods in light Gray Merronborn Cassimeres and handsome designs in Tweeds and Cheviots.

Our Showing of EASTER SUITS at $15, $18, $20, $25

We wonderful examples of the perfection ready-to-wear clothes has now obtained—equal in every respect to fine custom work and at about half the price.

...New Spring

Top Coats.

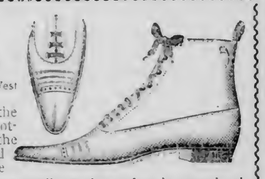
The Short Top Coat or Covert Coat is growing more popular every season. A most becoming and dressy garment for spring and early fall wear. The correct top coat is a light-colored fly-front coat of Covert Cloth or Whipcord, cut short and rather full in the back. It may be had in all the shades from cream or even to light brown, the medium or the light shades of tan being preferable. The linings are of silk, serge or Italian. Never before have we made such a beautiful showing .....

$7.50, $10 to $25

.....New

Shoe Dept.

Entrance Third Avenue West and Superior Street.



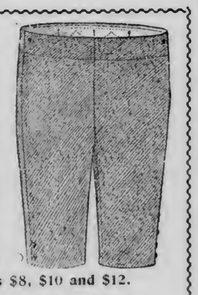
Every day as our prices and the quality and style of the good footwear we sell becomes known the daily sales are growing larger and larger. We sell shoes with as little profit as possible—our policy being small margins and an increased volume of trade, and the plan is working very well indeed.

Tomorrow..... $3.50 Buys a Shoe worth $5.00.

We are agents for The Hanan Shoe—the new spring styles are here—price $5.

A brand new spring style just received. Hanselts Vici Kid, Goodyear welt, separate vamp—calf Tans and Patent Leather—blinded eyelets, cylinder filled back. Pratt's fasteners. We guarantee a fit in all sizes—no disappointments.

BOYS'S SHOES—Our boys' Shoes have more style and better wearing qualities than any other Boys' Shoes sold in this city. Price $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.



Boys' and Childr'n's Department.

Confirmation Suits for Easter.

2-piece Knee Pants Suits in Black Cheviots and Clay Worsted—price .....

$4, $5 and $6.

Boys' Confirmation Long Pants Suits $8, $10 and $12.

Boys' Knee Pants—a special lot—Tomorrow at 75c and $1.00.

Special Sale Boys' and Children's Blouse Waists at 50c.

Boys' Neckwear—A handsome new line of Boys' made-up Ties in the prettiest lot of colors we have ever shown 25c.

M. S. Burrows,

Clothier, Hatter, Furnisher and Shoeist.

OLD CASE DECIDED

Judge Moer Rules Against County In Matter of Taxing a Franchise.

IS AGAIN ENDORSED

Court Repeats That Arbury's Stipulation In Tax Cases Must Stand.

Judge Moer this morning filed his findings in the personal property tax case against the Duluth Street Railway company for 1895, delinquent in 1896. The case was heard in September, 1896, and the court's decision has been announced before, but the findings are just filed. The decision is in favor of the company in part, and he orders the reduction in its taxes for which it asked. The point on which the case hinged was the taxation of the company's franchise, and the court holds that the manner in which it was assessed was irregular and that the tax upon it must therefore be cut off. In 1895, when the tax accrued, the county auditor first began to tax franchises. The assessors made no returns on them, and the county auditor placed a valuation of $25,000 on the company's franchise. The board of equalization raised this to $75,000. The auditor placed the franchise under the head of "Franchises, royalties," etc., and the court holds that this head applies only to individuals, not to corporations, and that it was improper to assess the franchise under this head. He therefore orders the tax reduced by the amount of the tax on the franchise, and orders that judgment be entered thirty days from yesterday, the date of the order, for $4486.45.

The decision is an important one, as it involves the manner in which franchises are to be assessed if they can be assessed at all. County Auditor Halden said this morning that if they cannot be assessed in the manner condemned by Judge Moer, they cannot be assessed at all. The question will be appealed by the county, as it desires to know whether it is possible to tax franchises, and if so, what is the correct manner.

The defendant in its answer raised another question that might have been important if the court's ruling had been other than what it is. The company claimed that it should be entitled to be taxed through a gross earnings tax, as the railroads are, and that it should be exempt from local taxation. Judge Moer does not support this claim, but decides that the street railway company is not liable to a tax on its gross earnings. He finds that the indebtedness of the company outside of its current expenses is $2,060,000. He finds its realty valuation to be $70,580 and its personal property valuation to be $160,865.

THE STIPULATION GOES.

Arbury's Agreement In the Tax Cases Must Stand.

Everybody supposed that the complications that have been engrossing the attention of the court and the attorneys interested in tax cases had all been straightened out, and that from now on everything would run smoothly, but they came up again this morning, and all three judges with a couple of county attorneys had a consultation in chambers before the question was again settled, this time probably for good.

Mr. Phelps again brought up the matter of the effect of County Attorney Arbury's agreement as to the tax cases of Teare & Middlecoff this morning. He wanted to know if the county was bound by that stipulation to let these cases abide the hearing on the Congdon cases so far as the common points of law were concerned. He claimed that the Teare & Middlecoff cases had never been before Judge Moer as a matter of fact, and that therefore no stipulation could have been made in Judge Moer's court as to them. His purpose was understood to be to detach these cases from the ones argued by Mr. Congdon, and with the aid of his affidavits of prejudice get them beffore another judge. The result of this plea was that the three judges and County Attorney Arbury and Mr. Phelps went into Judge Ensign's room and talked the matter over. The decision was the same as it was before, and County Attorney Arbury's stipulation will have to go just as though he was the only county attorney on the beach.

A GOLD MOVEMENT.

New York, April 1.—Gold to the amount of $1,200,000 has been engaged for import by L. Von Hoffman and Co.

...The Richelieu Grocery...

No. 5 West Superior St.

Will have the largest and most complete line of fresh fruits and vegetables in the city to select from for your Sunday dinner and prices that will pay you to take advantage of.

Strawberries, fancy, per box—
10 cents.

Eggs, strictly fresh, per doz—
8 cents.
Limit 3 dozen to a customer.

Best quality Potatoes, per bu—
48 cents.

Our best Mocha and Java Coffee—
35c per lb.

Extra choice Dairy Butter per lb—
18 cents.

J. A. SUTTON,

No. 5 West Superior St.

RATHBUN'S CASH GROCERY

21 East Superior Street.
Tel. 656. Simon Clark, Manager.

Saturday Specialties!

Interesting to those who believe in buying the Best Goods for the least money.

Nice Green Vegetables for Sunday Dinner.

Mississippi Strawberries, extra nice, per box.

10 cents.

Florida Tomatoes, per lb.. ..... 15c
Florida Strawberries, quart baskets.
Florida Wax Beans, per quart.... 15c
Florida Green Peas, 2 quarts.... 25c
Florida Asparagus, per bunch.... 15c
Home Grown Lettuce, 3 heads.... 10c
Home Grown Radish, 2 bunches.. 5c
Oyster Plant, a bunch..... 5c
Pie Plant, per lb.. ..... 8c
New Beets, per bunch.. ..... 5c
Green Onions, 3 bunches..... 10c
Large Cucumbers, each..... 10c
Spinach, Mint, Parsley, Carrots, Cauliflower, Turnips, New Cabbage, Celery, Head Lettuce.
Jersey Sweet Potatoes, 7 lbs.

25 cents.

New Laid Eggs at Lowest Price in the City.
Best Creamery Butter, in bulk or prints, per lb.

22 cents.

Best Dairy Butter, in 3 and 5-lb jars and prints, per lb.

17 cents.

New York Cheese, per lb.

13 cents.

3-lb cans Royal Java and Mocha Coffee.

90 cents.

Fresh Pecans and Walnuts, per lb.

10 cents.

Seedling Oranges, sweet and juicy, small, per doz.

10 cents.

Large, per doz.

15 cents.

Navel Oranges.

Small size, 2 doz..... 25c
Medium size, per doz..... 18c
Large size, per doz.. ..... 27c
Extra large size, per doz..... 32c
Fancy Ripe Bananas, 2 doz.

25 cents.

SUNDRIES.

Pint bottles of Ammonia.. ..... 7c
12 boxes Parlor Matches.. ..... 5c
10 bars Laundry Soap..... 25c
9 bars Perfect Soap..... 25c
Rio Coffee, per lb.. ..... 10c
Sweet Corn, Peas or Tomatoes, 3 cans..... 25c
Sago or Tapioca, 3 lbs..... 19c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, per bottle..... 5c
Strawberries, extra fine, per box.. 10c
Best Potatoes, per bushel.. ..... 50c
Rutabagas, home grown, per peck 10c
Sutphin's Home Cured Ham, Bacon and Lard.
Resoline, per lb.... ..... 5c
Eggs, strictly fresh, 3 doz..... 25c

RATHBUN'S 21 East Superior St.

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist, Palladio. 'Phone No. 9.

Smoke Endion cigar. W. A. Foote.

M. G. Humes will be ready to show Easter millinery, commencing Monday, April 4. Parlors over Suffel's.

Wash boiler sale Saturday. Forward & Co.

Don't give your hat to unreliable hat solicitors.

Capt. Ben Howard will leave for Michigan next week to fit out the steamer Bon Voyage and bring her to Duluth. She will be given an entire new coat of paint and will sail into Duluth harbor about April 20.

The Young Ladies' Guild of the First Presbyterian church will meet in the lecture room of the church on tomorrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Arrangements are being made for a delightful musicale and Easter sale on next Tuesday evening.

D. L. Bean has been appointed chief dispatcher of the Northern Pacific railroad at Duluth, to succeed James Leader, resigned. Mr. Bean has been chief dispatcher of the Duluth, Superior & Western road at Swan River. W. T. Wright will take Mr. Bean's former position.

The farewell meeting at the Bethel last evening, held for Evangelist J. D. Habblick, was attended by a large audience and was enthusiastic.

H. A. Leighton and R. J. MacLeod, the appraisers, have filed the damage to the Chamber of Commerce building caused by the fire at $6701.

The Homestead Building and Loan association this morning entered judgment for mortgage foreclosures on lots on Duluth Heights against H. L. Kreis, E. Horneman and Oliver Quick.

The Grocery World Publishing company this morning got judgment against the R. H. Gale Manufacturing company for $90.75 for advertising. The judgment was entered by stipulation. H. S. Mahon is the attorney.

Maj. Sears, government engineer, today put all his boat crews on duty for the season. This includes the crews of the Pickett, Vidette and Tangent. The boats will be moving around in a very few days.

Those who have failed to pay their personal property taxes for last year and there are 1500 such persons, firms and corporations will hear from the county authorities about it in a few days. The county treasurer this morning completed the list of delinquents and filled it with the clerk of district court, who will soon issue citations to the delinquents.

Matt Bubon has received second citizenship papers from the district court.

Considerable Interest Shown.

It is, of course, impossible to give any idea of how many applicants Lieut. Cook will receive when he comes here next week and opens the recruiting office in the federal building, but from the number of men who stand around the posters in the postoffice which call for recruits and read every word of them with seemingly very great interest, it may be expected that he will have a large number of applicants. These applicants will be subjected to a searching physical examination before being accepted. When the recruiting officer was here last summer a gratifying number of recruits were received.

THE GRAIN MOVEMENT

Receipts During March Less Than In Same Month Last Year.

SHIPMENTS HEAVIER

Loss In Receipts Was In Wheat and Barley—Corn Gains.

Last month's grain movement at the head of the lakes was almost 500,000 short in total receipts from March of last year, but shipments, which are always light at this season, were considerably higher. The total receipts of all grain were 3,031,985 bushels as against 3,519,069 bushels last year, and the shipments were 390,879 bushels against 31,859 bushels last year. The entire loss in receipts comes in wheat, as coarse grains, and particularly corn, show a large increase over last year. The gain in shipments comes mostly from barley, though wheat shows a large increase from last year. The figures are as follows:

RECEIPTS FOR MARCH.

	1897.	1898.
Wheat	2,681,125	1,346,349
Corn	15,029	841,620
Oats	234,740	504,027
Rye	144,727	136,997
Barley	255,849	32,496
Flax	187,599	170,451
Total	3,519,069	3,031,985

SHIPMENTS FOR MARCH.

	1897.	1898.
Wheat	15,334	120,065
Corn	744	2,052
Oats	9,530	4,043
Rye		583
Barley	6,251	190,905
Flax		64,231
Total	31,859	390,879

Fine American Beauties tomorrow 25c each, with shorter stems 20c.

Big stock of all other **Cut Flowers and Home Grown Blooming Plants.** Also a nice line of high grade confectionery.

W. W. SEEKINS, Florist.
326 West Superior St.

PERSONALS.

Harold Pearce has left the Business university to fill the position of bookkeeper for H. E. Smith, of the Merchants bank.

John M. McClintock, left today for Portland, Oregon.

P. A. Mitchell returned today from an Eastern trip.

Miss Rosa Brinkerhoff, of St. Paul, is visiting Mrs. Walter Turle.

W. O. Winston, of Minneapolis, is among today's arrivals at the Spalding.

L. M. Little, of Erie, Pa., is a guest at the Spalding.

W. D. Willard is in the city from Mankato, a guest at the Spalding.

E. W. Durant, Jr., of Stillwater, is at the Spalding.

E. G. Shafer, of St. Paul, is at the Spalding.

S. D. Cargill, the Minneapolis lumberman, registered at the Spalding today.

Joseph Austrian, of Chicago, a member of the firm of Leopold & Austrian, of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan Transportation company, is a guest at the Spalding.

John A. Bleecher, of Minneapolis, is a guest at the St. Louis.

Alpheus Woodward, of Cloquet, registered at the St. Louis today.

H. W. Spratley, of St. Cloud, is among today's arrivals at the St. Louis.

Frank Johnson, of the Johnson Nickel company, came up from St. Paul this morning and registered at the St. Louis. He returned this afternoon.

S. S. Cooper, of Bessemer, Mich., is at the Spalding.

John Scheigh, Jr., of Bay Mills, Mich., is registered at the Spalding.

H. R. Putnam, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is a guest at the Spalding.

John J. Rupp, of Saginaw, Mich., registered at the Spalding today.

West Duluth Briefs.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of Westminster Presbyterian church last night the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Jennings; treasurer, Mrs. William Towner; secretary, O. E. Fisher.

Dr. Robert Forbes will hold a second quarterly conference meeting of the Asbury M. E. church tomorrow night. He will preach at Asbury church Sunday morning for the first time since he was appointed presiding elder.

GASSER'S MARKET.

FOR SATURDAY'S TRADE:

We will Offer—
Milk Lamb,
Turkeys,
Lobsters,
Shrimp, Crabs,
Fresh Dressed
Chickens, Etc.

IN OUR GROCERY
We will offer—
25 cases fancy Strawberries at 12½c per box.
Also a full line of Early Vegetables.

GASSER'S MARKET.

FREIMUTH'S

OUR UNCEASING AND RESTLESS EFFORTS

to bring before the people of Duluth the most magnificent collection of Merchandise—such as no city in the land can show or display a superior one—is being crowned with the most marked success. People of Duluth appreciate **merit and superiority** and both are strongly linked with our achievements. Not only in quality and style do we claim superiority, but also in the **smallness of prices. The special low prices for tomorrow will more than bear out our assertion.**

SUIT AND COAT DEPT.

Strong in Quality, Style, Beauty and Workmanship, Weak in Price only.

New Dress Skirts.
Saturday we will show a magnificent line of separate skirts, quoting special low prices on 3 lots, as follows:
$1.75, $2.75 and $3.50.

New Dress Skirts.
We show a very swell skirt, just in, Serge, Cheviot, Black, the Bell style with Braid or Self material strap seams, "Van Dyke Point" in front. Perfect in fit, well lined, special for Saturday..... **$9.95**

New Dress Skirts.
A New Moire Silk Skirt, excellent quality, with woven satin stripe, lined with fine Percaline, perfect in fit, actual value $18.00, special **$14.50**

Silk Capes.
In Bengaline, Taffeta, Figured Satin nicely trimmed with Jet Chiffon in elaborate style, prices range from $15.00 down to **$4.00**

Spring Coats.
Another shipment of Jackets reached us Thursday morning consisting of all the new and stylish cloths and colors, in English Coverts, Meltons and cheviots, Fly and box front prices range from $20 down to.. **$5.00**

Misses' and Children's Jackets.
Very choice line of Misses' and Children's Jackets just in, and think they will prove sellers, all the colors that are being shown you will find here at popular prices, $14.00 down to..... **$1.50**

New Silk Waists.
Never before have we offered such remarkable values in Silk Waists and Dress Waists, best quality of Taffeta, Satin and Fancy Taffeta, in new Plaids, Checks, new Corded and Tucked Fronts, High Stock Collar, with large Puff Ties to match, $10.50 down to **$3.95**

Tailor Suits.
No larger variety of Tailor-made Suits is being shown than here. Ladies of exacting tastes will find little difficulty in making satisfactory selections, and what is equally as interesting, our prices will be found as reasonable as the styles are attractive.

Fur Collarettes.
Just received, 50 choice Fur Collarettes which will be placed on sale tomorrow morning at quick selling prices. Be here early and get first selection.

FOOTWEAR.

If you want to be sure that you are buying right, come and inspect our prices. None but Reliable Shoes.

$2.98 buys the finest Vici Kid Ladies' hand turned Shoes, lace or button, latest shaped toe; cut from $4.00.

$1.89 buys a Ladies' superior quality Dongola lace Shoe, extension sole, big wearers, cut from $2.50.

$1.39 buys a Ladies' Kid Shoe, button or lace, heel or spring heel; cut from $1.75.

$1.50 buys a Misses' button or lace Shoe, made by P. Cox, Rochester; cut from $2.00.

$1.39 buys a Misses' Dongola button or lace Shoe, extension soles, dull tips; cut from $1.75.

98c for Misses' Kangaroo calf or dongola button or lace Shoes; cut from $1.25.

89c for Children's Kangaroo calf, lace or button Shoes, also in the finer leather; cut from $1.15.

39c for Infants' soft Dongola button Shoes, hand turn, patent tip; cut from 50c.

Boys' and Youths' Shoes that wear. Confirmation slippers, large variety.

SUNDRIES.

Large bottle perfumed Ammonia, for the toilet and bath, regular price 35c, tomorrow 23c

Double distilled imported Bay Rum, regular price 25c, tomorrow 19c

Lavender Smelling Salts, regular price 35c, tomorrow 23c

Woodbury's soap, regular price 25c, tomorrow only 15c

Buttermilk and Cucumber Extract soap, regular value 10c, tomorrow 5c

KID GLOVES.

The Muntfort—our new 2-clasp real lamb kid glove in all the leading shades, very strong and dressy, regular price $1.25, price tomorrow **$1.00**

The Corso—a glove specially adapted for strong street wear, in brown, tan and oxblood, tomorrow only **$1.00**

RIBBON DEPT.

New Ribbon Ties and Sashes with fringe ends in plain and pretty stripes and plaids, just the thing for stylish wear. Price ..... **25c** and upwards.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

50 dozen Ladies' pure sheer Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs, regular price 35c, tomorrow—

25c

100 dozen Ladies' Embroidered Lawn Handkerchiefs, regular price 15c, tomorrow **10c**

Just in—**New Face Veils**—the proper styles for spring wear.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

Children's extra quality ribbed fast black hose, size 6 to 9½, regular value 20c a pair, tomorrow only **12½c**

Boys' heavy Bicycle Hose, perfectly fast black, extra heavy quality, size 7 to 10½, regular value 35c, price tomorrow **25c**

Ladies' Hose, extra good value at 20c, tomorrow only **15c**

Ladies' Hermsdorf fast black hose, extra fine gauze, double soles, and high spliced foot, regular value 35c, tomorrow only **25c**

Ladies' Jersey ribbed vests and pants, vests with long or short sleeves, regular price 25c, tomorrow only **19c**

GENT'S FURNISHINGS.

50 dozen Men's seamless extra quality grey mixed sox, regular price 15c, tomorrow **10c**

50 doz Hermsdorf fast black 40 gauge sox, worth 25c, tomorrow **15c**

25 dozen fine Lisle thread sox in either black or tan, regular value 35c, tomorrow **25c**

New Neck Ties in band bows, string ties or Tecks, beautiful styles and coloring; each **25c**

Gent's Negligee and Dress Shirts in a large variety of styles from ..... **50c** up.

CORSETS.

35 dozen summer corsets, well bound and well made, cheap at 40c, tomorrow **25c**

WASH FABRICS.

Just in, New Silk Striped and Checked Ginghams, this season's choicest colorings see them, at per yard **50c**

25 pieces of real Scotch Zephyr Ginghams, handsome patterns, per yd **32c**

2 LEADERS FOR SATURDAY.

One case of Comforter Cretonnes, worth 7c, at per yd **5c**

One case of Outing Flannel, worth 10c, at per yd **6½c**

WHITE GOODS.

5 pieces 40-in. fine Apron Lawn with pretty satin stripes, worth 20c, tomorrow **12½c**

Handsome Satin Striped and figured White Ducks for Shirt Waists and Skirts, worth 25c, at only **15c**

Fine White Irish Dimities in pretty small checks, for children's dresses, worth 25c, tomorrow **16c**

Imperial Long Cloth, Chamois Finish, worth 15c, tomorrow only **10c**

India Linen, very fine and sheer quality, good value at 16c, price tomorrow **12½c**

FREIMUTH'S

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

TWENTY-TWO PAGES--SECTION ONE--PAGES 1 to 8

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1898. FIVE O'CLOCK EDITION: TWO CENTS.

A GREAT SHOWING OF CARPETS AND RUGS!

A systematic search throughout the carpet mills of the East and careful selections from the great lines has brought here an unrivaled line of Carpetings and Rugs. The newest colors and combinations are shown in profusion from the rich, warm Oriental colorings to the daintiest French combinations, Beautiful Greens, Rich Reds, Dark Blues, Light Blues and so on throughout the list.

OUR PRICES.

You will find the prices here, comparing quality for quality, lower than at other stores. We invite inspection and the closest comparison.

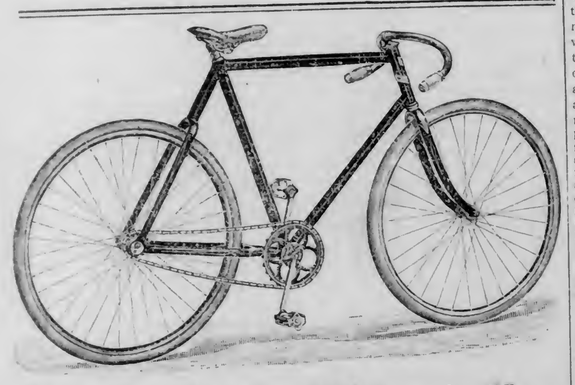
OUR TERMS

Are always as liberal as you want them, which, considering the fact that our prices are lower than the so-called cash stores, is a decided advantage.

FRENCH & BASSETT

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

Minn. Hist. Society



The Handsome Viking is New

in every feature of its construction. Unlike most wheels, it has features that are invisible to the naked eye. Not a last year's model made over, but a new, distinct and attractive machine, the handsomest wheel that spins. You can have your pick—$60, $75 and $100. We have also the Norseman and Hero at $50 and $35. The Hero at $35 is the equal of any $50 wheel on the market.

A complete line of ANDRAE Wheels will be ready for inspection next week.

JESSE NORTON,

321 West First Street. F. E. BOHM, Mgr.

Monsoon Tea

ASIA'S TONIC GIFT TO THE WORLD.

Composed of the choicest growths of India and Ceylon Teas. Fragrant, rich and of a satisfying fullness. MONSOON IS THE PERFECT TEA. One pound of Monsoon Tea is actually worth one and one-half pounds of any other Tea. Specifically endorsed by prominent physicians. Guaranteed by

SPRAGUE, WARNER & COMPANY.

Have Your Fine Carpets and Rugs Cleaned and Renovated

By the Old and Reliable Duluth Institution

CITY CARPET CLEANING WORKS.

Carpets made over and relaid by the best of workmanship.

Office: BAYHA & CO., Furniture Store.

24 East Superior Street. Telephone 435.

'QUEEN SOAP'

IS A STRICTLY HOME-MADE PRODUCT. It equals any Laundry Soap on the market in **quality** and **size**. Costs your groceryman less money than any brand of foreign-made soap on his shelf. Your money stays at **home**, builds up a **home industry** and gives employment to **Duluth labor** the year round. If your grocery man won't fill your order, telephone 620.

Factory: 20th av. west and Railroad st. ***H. R. ELLIOTT & CO.***

MESSAGE NOW BEING WRITTEN

President McKinley Engaged In the Preparation of the Message to Be Sent to Congress on Monday.

WOODFORD NOT RECALLED

Plans Discussed to Put the Treasury on a War Footing by Increasing the Internal Revenue Taxes.

Washington, April 2.—At 11 o'clock this morning a cabinet officer said there was no change in the situation from that shown by yesterday's developments, and that he expected events would move along the present lines until the president's message was sent to congress the coming week. The message was begun by President McKinley at a comparatively early hour this morning, after long conferences with his cabinet advisers and public men on the lines it should take, in order that the position of America in this crisis may stand forth in a clear, intelligent and justifiable way before the present and future generations. The advice proffered most urgently upon the president has been recognition of the independence of Cuba and armed intervention at once. This course has been urged especially by senators and members of the house. The president has listened to all these views, but has not expressed his own so freely.

Appreciating the wish of congress that the message be transmitted to that body at the earliest practicable moment, and the fact that a document of its grave significance and its historical character requires the utmost deliberation and consultation with his official advisers, he has determined to put aside all but the most important measures until the message has been put in shape for submission to the nation. He denied himself to a long line of callers today, but saw quite a number of persons whose knowledge and experience might be of service to him in his task.

Throughout the day there were rumors of all kinds in circulation, and there was much subdued excitement among those who formed the throng of visitors. Reports were even in circulation that a special session of the cabinet would be hastily called and held during the early morning hours, but its falsity was proven quickly. At 11 o'clock there were no indications of a cabinet meeting, though it was intimated that it might be decided to call the cabinet in session during the afternoon.

Secretary Gage came over from the treasury and for an hour remained in important consultation with the president. Meanwhile a large party of congressional callers had assembled. Among them were Representatives Lacey, of Iowa, and Low, of New York. Senator Frye, of Maine, had a personal interview that lasted a few minutes. Senator Frye called to ascertain when the president's message might be expected. It is known that Senator Frye is for vigorous action and would like to see the coming message take strong grounds which will unite congress and the administration in a firm policy to secure the independence of Cuba by intervention at once to that end.

Later Senators Wolcott, of Colorado; Spooner, of Wisconsin, Gear, of Iowa and Representative Hull had brief interviews with Mr. McKinley. Representative Hull's conference related to the army organization bill. The president expressed his desire that the bill should be enacted into law at the earliest possible moment; and said that it was wise to have it on the statute books in readiness for carrying out its war footing provisions, in view of the expected serious culmination of the present crisis. At the close of the conference, Mr. Hull said the army bill would doubtless be passed by the house next Monday and that a few incidental changes received would be corrected by amendments when the bill is enacted by the senate. There is much significance fixed on the date for bringing that bill up in congress. The bill is an administration measure.

At 11:30 Secretary Long brought over some friends to present to the president. He stated that there had been no new developments. When asked about the recall of Mr. Woodford at Madrid, he replied that if the recall had been made it was unknown to him. He said suggestively, in this connection, that if such an action had been taken he would certainly have been made acquainted with it. Mr. Alger also denied the report of the recall. He said he had never heard of it.

Secretary Gage and Representative Dingley of Maine were summoned by the president during the forenoon and were soon in conference with him on business, but would not discuss it. It can be safely said to have related to final finances and measures to put the treasury on a war footing, as hostile operations, if once begun, largely increase the expenditures. It is thought this phase may figure to some extent in the president's message. Although an appropriation bill in the regular order would go to the committee on appropriations, there is reason for the belief that a war revenue measure has been under consideration, and it is now altogether probable that a bill of this character may be introduced at the same time, if it is not, indeed, made a part of the expected bill authorizing the president to forcibly put a stop to the hostilities in Cuba. No definite plan, or even an outline of a plan, to raise war revenue from internal revenue sources has been yet formulated, but it is the belief of persons who necessarily would be consulted in the matter that legislation for an additional tax on beer is almost certain in the event of hostilities to be recommended to congress. Whisky would also come in for increased revenue. There is no reasonable doubt that quite a list of articles such as are admittedly luxuries will be considered by the ways and means committee as objects of revenue legislation in case of any large amount of funds being needed to carry on the war which nearly all visitors at the White House say now seems inevitable. Treasury experts have estimated that the increase of the tax on beer from $1 to $2 per barrel would result in a gain of approximately $40,000,000 to the revenues, but whether so heavy an increase as that is contemplated is not known.

Representative McMillin, the Democratic member of the ways and means, called while Chairman Dingley was in conference with the president, but remained only a few minutes.

GONE TO PORTO RICO.

Where the Spanish Warships at Havana Have Gone.

New York, April 2.—The Evening World prints a copyrighted dispatch dated April 1, on board the World's dispatch boat Triton, via Key West, which says: "The Spanish warships Vizcaya and Oquendo no longer lie like big watch dogs across Havana harbor. They are on their way to Porto Rico. The World's dispatch boat followed them until this was made certain. They left their moorings at 3 o'clock this afternoon and started eastward along the north coast of Cuba. For days both of the big Spanish cruisers have been ready to sail at an hour's notice. Their coal bunkers were filled nearly two weeks ago.

"Late last night a package of sealed orders were sent to the two warships from the office of the Almirante on La Machina wharf. Early this morning preparations for their departure were begun. Boat after boat, loaded down to the gunwales with provisions of every kind, started out from Havana wharves for the Vizcaya and Oquendo."

The Evening World correspondent boarded the Vizcaya at 10 o'clock. He was received most courteously by Capt. Eulate in his cabin. "All I know about it," said the Vizcaya's commander, "is that we are going away, but where I have not the faintest idea. Our orders are sealed and I shall not open them till I am several miles out at sea." A correspondent was put on board the Triton with orders to follow the cruisers. The correspondent's narrative continues: "As soon as the two ships reached the open gulf they turned to the westward and ran three or four miles down the coast in that direction. After they had reached a point on the coast about five miles westward of Havana they turned completely around and headed for Morro again.

"The watchers on the Triton were astonished. Could it be that the Vizcaya and Oquendo had changed their plans and were returning to Havana. Under a speed of eleven knots an hour they passed Morro for the second time, the Vizcaya leading the Oquendo by half a mile. Down the coast to the eastward of Havana the two men-of-war passed in procession. At a distance of several miles from land the Triton paralleled their course, sailing at about the same rate of speed. As the sun dropped down below the horizon the Vizcaya and Oquendo were lost to view in the shadow of the long green hills of the shore. The two ships had increased their speed a little by this time and were jogging along at a considerable fifteen knots. They kept well within the 5-mile limit. Most of the time they were not more than a mile from shore. Soon the Triton followed the Vizcaya and Oquendo until they rounded Point Guanos.

"Point Guanos is twenty-eight miles to the eastward of Havana. Had either of the two men-of-war had any idea of going to United States ports they certainly would have turned north at Point Guanos, but they did not. At a speed of sixteen knots an hour they kept on to the eastward. The course that they followed is the one indicated on charts as being the most direct route to Porto Rico."

HARBOR DEFENSE SHIPS.

Senate Naval Committee Want More of That Class.

Washington, April 2.—The senate committee on naval affairs today discussed informally the naval appropriaton bill and decided to recommend an amendment striking out the provision for one of the three battleships and substituting for it three harbor defense vessels, if the secretary of the navy should concur in the wisdom of this course. The opinion was generally expressed that three light vessels could be built at no greater expense than one battleship, and that they could be built in time for use in case of a war with Spain, while a battleship could not be constructed quickly enough to meet the present emergency. The committee decided to let the house provision concerning the docks stand without change.

A WOODFORD RUMOR.

Washington, April 2.—A report was started early this morning that Mr. Woodford had been recalled. No cabinet officer knew anything of the recall at 10 o'clock this morning and the report was discredited.

MINNESOTA GUNS TAKEN.

Government Wants Them For Coast Defense Purposes.

St. Paul, April 2.—(Special to The Herald.)—Adjt. Gen. Muehlberg today received an order from the war department requesting him to ship east the two new Gatling guns and breech-loader furnished the two companies of artillery of this state. The war officials desire to have the guns for the protection of coast defenses.

READY TO SKIP.

Spain's Royal Family Getting Ready For Flight.

Berlin, April 2.—The German ambassador at Madrid, Herr Von Radowitz, reports to the foreign office here that the Spanish royal family fears an outbreak unless the differences between the United States and Spain are soon settled. The Carlist movement is assuming more active form, and the royal family fears especially a pronunciamento from Gen. Weyler and the military party.

Everything is prepared in the royal castle for flight. The boy King Alphonso will be taken to San Lucar De Barameda, where a yacht is kept ready for sailing. The replies to the queen's letter asking for the intervention of the European powers have been wholly unsatisfactory.

THE NAVAL CADETS.

Class of Cadets Receive Their Diplomas This Morning.

Annapolis, Md., April 2.—The naval cadets of the first class this morning received peremptory orders to join their ships at once, and will leave here this afternoon. Their diplomas were given them today without the final customary examination. President Randall of the state senate has introduced a bill appropriating $200,000 to enable the governor to arm and equip the militia and naval reserve of Maryland.

SOME LONDON OPINIONS.

Deplore War But Generally Regard It as Inevitable.

London, April 2.—The afternoon papers deplore war between Spain and the United States, but declare that it is inevitable unless a third nation succeeds in patching up an eleventh-hour peace. Some of the papers deride the Madrid demonstrations. The Westminster Gazette refers to it as a sort of international performance in the royal theater.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: 'President McKinley has played a great part, but he will know when the length has been reached, and if war it is to be, he will meet it with a dignity contrasting strongly with the excitable, stage army effects of the Madrid opera house."

CUTTER CALUMET READY.

Chicago, April 2.—The revenue cutter Calumet, Capt. W. H. Cushman, which has been ordered to the seacoast, was formally put in commission today. The Calumet is expected to sail early tomorrow morning and will probably receive further orders at Cleveland.

BACK FROM TORTUGAS.

Key West, April 2.—The survey steamer Bache arrived here this morning from the Tortugas islands.

A RUMOR DENIED.

Washington, April 2.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin today pronounced absolutely false the report circulated in New York that the war department had issued orders to add 10,000 men to the army. No such orders, he said, have been issued or are contemplated. The army regiments are now practically full, with the exception of a few men needed to fill companies to their full quota, and only an insignificant number of men are needed unless congress by legislation provides for a larger army.

ZOLA'S SENTENCE QUASHED.

And No Other Trial Ordered For the Famous Frenchman.

Paris, April 2.—The court of Casadon has quashed the sentence of one year's imprisonment and the fine imposed upon M. Emile Zola on Feb. 23, as a result of the collapse of the charges by him in the Aurore against the conduct of the Esterhazy court-martial, but the court has not ordered a trial before another assize.

The decision is based on the fact that the president of the court-martial should have lodged the complaint against M. Zola, instead of the minister of war, as it was the court-martial that was assailed by the famous author and editor.

The Aurore today contains a statement from M. Cemenceau, who acted as counsel for that paper in the Zola trial in which he accuses the minister of war Gen. Billot, of attempting to coerce the court of appeals into sustaining the conviction of M. Zola. M. Clemenceau says "I surprised Gen. Billot in the senate in conversation with the president of the court. When the president protested against the attempts of the minister of war to intimidate him, Gen. Billot replied: "Then all I can say is that you are preparing the way for a revolution, of which you will be the first victim."

END OF A WHEAT DEAL.

Simon Blum's California Property to Be Sold.

Martinez, Cal., April 2.—The Bank of Martinez has brought a foreclosure sale against Simon Blum, of this place. The amount involved is nearly $100 000, and the incumbered property includes a big wheat ranch of 1200 acres and a number of business blocks and town lots.

In 1893 the late Senator James G. Fair, sought to corner the wheat market in this state, and Blum seized the opportunity to load upon the cereal. When his ready money was exhausted he mortgaged his holdings to the bank for $75,000 and made further purchases of wheat.

The bottom dropped out of the market in 1894 and Blum's various investments became almost worthless. It is to secure the payment of his notes and the stipulated 8 per cent interest that the bank has sued Blum, and several business associates. It is understood that the bank will get the property, the transfer of which will mark the end of the largest and most daring speculative deals in the history of the state.

OUTLOOK IS FOR WAR ON MONDAY

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to Report a Resolution Favoring Independence of Cuba and Intervention.

DAVIS IS PREPARING IT

Report Will Make the Blowing Up of the Battleship Maine One of Its Most Important Features.

Washington, April 2.—Very few members of congress who were seen early today believe there is much hope of averting war, and those who do base their belief solely upon the theory that Spain at the last moment will yield. Most of them look upon war as a certainty and already are discussing its probable duration, cost, etc. The only thing that seems to be established definitely regarding the president's message to congress on Monday or Tuesday, unless Spain backs down, is that the president will not ask for further delay. Whether he will go farther or not is yet undetermined. He has said within a few days to prominent leaders of his party that when he sent the message to congress he would share with that body the responsibility for whatever course was decided. On the other hand there is an intimation that the president may wish congress to assume the initiative.

"If he puts all the responsibility on congress," said a Republican member, "it will sober that body, perhaps." The prevailing belief is that he will make a recommendation. There is said to be an attempt on the part of certain conservatives to prevent any stronger action by congress than the recognition of Cuban independence, in the hope that the negotiations may then be reopened and war averted. But the prevailing sentiment at this moment seems to be to go farther and enforce recognition by armed intervention.

PREPARING THE RESOLUTION.

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at Work.

Washington, April 2.—The senate committee on foreign relations resumed its sitting at 11 o'clock today for the purpose of considering the report and resolution prepared by its sub-committee recognizing the independence of Cuba. This report was presented by Senator Davis, chairman of both the full committee and the sub-committee, and commented upon freely by all present.

It is understood that the resolution agreed upon by the sub-committee follows in the line of the Foraker resolution, but there is reason to believe from what can be learned that there is a disposition to make direct reference in the resolution to the Maine disaster as a cause for our resentment. Whatever the phraseology of the resolution itself, the report accompanying it will dwell largely upon the incident. Some of the members of the committee are disposed to regard as positive the proof of Spanish duplicity in the Maine affair, and to resent it as an act of war, and there is good reason for believing that there has been more or less discussion on the committee on the advisability of a declaration of war rather than a recognition of Cuban independence merely; at any rate, the Maine incident will be thoroughly exploited and made the basis of much that may be said. The committee feel this is the safest course, in view of Spain's recent action concerning the reconcentrados.

Senator Frye saw the president on behalf of the committee before the meeting today, and gave the members the benefit of the view of the chief executive.

The full senate committee on foreign relations has practically agreed to accept the recommendation of the sub-committee for a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba and recommending armed intervention if necessary to secure it. This conclusion was reached after a session today that did not continue for more than an hour, and so far as can be learned there was no division of opinion expressed in the committee as to the propriety of the course. Senators Gray, Daniel and Turpie were absent, but the opinion is expressed that none of them will make any opposition to the reporting of the resolution.

The general lines of the Foraker resolution will be followed in the resolution reported by the committee. The full committee today gave most of its attention to the text of the report, which will be made to accompany the resolution, and which has been prepared by Senator Davis. After the committee had been sitting for a brief time, Mr. Davis called a carriage and made a hurried trip to the White House for the purpose of comparing views with the president on some of the points to be made.

The committee also had Admiral Irwin before them some time today examining him as a torpedo expert on the Maine disaster, and also on the strength of the Spanish torpedo flotilla and the best course for this country to pursue in meeting it.

POST DISCONTINUED.

Washington, April 2.—Recent army orders sending the Twenty-fifth infantry to the department of the Gulf will result in the discontinuance of the post at Fort Missoula, Mont., and the portable property there will be distributed to other posts in the department.

HOUSE IS IMPATIENT.

Committee on Foreign Affairs Will Delay No Longer.

Washington, April 2.—Representative Adams of Pennsylvania, who is acting chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, saw the president and members of the state department today and afterwards consulted with members of the senate committee on foreign relations. Mr. Adams refused to talk on the subject of his conversation with the president, but it is understood that he told the executive it would be impossible to prevent the foreign affairs committee on the house committee from taking immediate action, and that a delay beyond Tuesday is impossible.

A MESSAGE FORECAST.

Prominent House Member Says It Will Be Satisfactory.

Washington, April 2.—A very prominent member of the house who saw the president today says that the president in his message will recommend action which will be perfectly satisfactory to the Republicans, and which, with possibly but few exceptions, will rally them and the country to his support. He says the diplomatic corespondence will be such that the Republican party and the country will be proud of it; and further, that the legal facts in the case are very ably handled by Attorney General Griggs. The message probably will not be sent in before Tuesday, and the Maine affair, it is said, will not be touched on, probably.

This is regarded as very unfortunate by many prominent Republicans, who believe that if we are to have war, the blowing up of the Maine constitutes the strongest ground. Some of them have appealed to the president to include that in the message. As a sample of the expressions that are heard today, the opinion of Representative Hull of Iowa, one of the house leaders, can be given. "I regard war as inevitable as the future," said he.

THE MAINE DISASTER.

Senor Polo Thinks He Has Found a Mare's Nest.

Washington, April 2.—The Spanish minister, Senor Polo, has given publicity to the following:

On Friday, March 25, after the Spanish court of inquiry had made its report, the Spanish consul general in New York filed officially with the United States district attorney in New York an affidavit made by a man named John D. Bennett, of 207 Forty-fourth street, New York city. Mr. Bennett announces himself as an inventor of explosives, and tells how he was called upon by Gonzale De Queseda, Horatio S. Reubens and others of the Cuban junta in New York, who were interested in his explosives which, he says, "emit light and flame and have four times the strength of gunpowder." He does not say that he sold any explosives to the Cubans.

The Spanish consul general in New York took occasion to investigate the character of the man who makes the affidavit, and not only filed a copy of the document in the district attorney's office, but sent a copy to the Spanish minister here. The affidavit, it is said, will be laid before the senate committee on foreign affairs, which meets today, and is pursuing a line of investigation regarding the Maine in the belief that Spain's official responsibility can be fixed.

AT CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.

That Is Where the Spanish Flotilla Has Arrived.

Madrid, April 2.—The statement cabled last night the the torpedo flotilla of Spain has arrived at Porto Rico was taken from a newspaper here. Investigation shows the announcement to be erroneous. The Spanish flotilla has arrived at the Cape Verde islands and, it is said, will proceed after coaling.

As it has taken the Spanish torpedo flotilla nine days to make the Cape De Verde islands from the Canary islands which they left on March 24, it should going at about the same rate of speed take the flotilla about twenty-six days days from now on to reach Porto Rico from Cape De Verde islands, supposing the flotilla was able to coal and start again today, which is unlikely.

LINCOLN'S $200,000 BLAZE.

Lincoln, Neb., April 2.—It was 3 a. m. today before the disastrous fire, starting last night, was under control. Three of the substantial business buildings of the city are ruined, with stocks badly damaged or destroyed. The loss will probably exceed $200,000. The insurance is about $100,000.

LONDON INTEREST

Divided Between American-Spanish War News and Salisbury Rumors.

WHO WILL SUCCEED

Queen's Interest In Wounded and Sick Indian Troops---Current Gossip.

London, April 2.—(Copyright 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The crisis between Spain and the United States is hard pushed for first place in public interest here by the question as to whether or not the marquis of Salisbury will retire from office, and the consequent re-organization of the cabinet. The Conservative newspapers, particularly in the provinces, are in open revolt. The National Review sums up the bitter denunciations by quoting the late Gen. Gordon's saying: "The British race is a race of lions led by asses." The discontent is so widespread that the idea is rapidly gaining that a crisis in the history of the Unionist party will soon be reached. The consensus of opinion inclines to the belief that the marquis of Salisbury yielding to the advice of his friends will retire from the foreign office, but will remain premier. A certain amount of color is given to this belief by Friday's semi-official rumor that the queen will confer upon the marquis the lord lieutenancy of aides, and the question of his successor is debated on in the most lively manner.

The enemies of Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies are diligently circulating the report that he aspires to succeed the marquis of Salisbury, which is farthest from his thoughts at present. Mr. Chamberlain knowing that his Liberal-Unionist friends would desert if he tried for the foreign office. Political clubs consider that as the duke of Devonshire is assured the premiership if the marquis of Salisbury retires altogether, A. J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury, acting secretary of state for foreign affairs, and government leader in the house, will succeed his uncle in the foreign office. This is considered undoubtedly to be the outcome if Mr. Balfour can overcome his objection to elevation to the house of lords. Failing him, the foreign portfolio will probably be offered to Lord Cromer, the British minister and consul general at Cairo, with the possible reversion to George N. Curzon, the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, who in spite of his conceited mannerisms, has greatly improved his parliamentary position, impressing his colleagues with his administrative ability.

The tardiness of the foreign office in receiving officially news from China, which is first published by the newspapers, drew from Mr. Curzon, replying to John Dillon, the leader of the Irish nationalists, an amusing explanation. He said he would hesitate to say what are the functions of the modern journalist, adding: "But I imagine they do not exclude intelligent anticipation of facts and in this somewhat spirited competition the journalist, whose main duty is speed, is liable sometimes to get the advantage of the diplomatist, whose main object is accuracy."

During the debate in the house on the British prison system, John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, advocating more humane treatment, especially of political offenders, gave an elaborate and eulogistic account of the prison system of the United States, showing by comparison that the "English system is the most brutal and brutalizing in the world."

Queen Victoria is thoroughly enjoying the fine weather in the south of France. She is in good health and charmed with her surroundings. Her majesty drives out twice daily and has given a number of small official dinners. The queen has sent to the wounded Indian soldiers at Netley, framed portraits of herself, one for each ward, and has also ordered couches for the disabled soldiers, as well as the fines artificial limbs for those who have lost their own.

Princess Henry of Battenberg sends a portrait of her late husband as "the gift of the widow of a soldier to soldiers who have fought for their country."

Piper Findlater, who distinguished himself at the storming of Dargai ridge, and who is now at Netley, receives hundreds of letters daily from all parts of Great Britain offering theatrical engagements, marriage, "a home for life" and so forth.

The papers are still gossiping about Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who eloped with Lieut. Mattachich-Keglevitch. The smart set was much astonished at the published statement that the allowance of the princess was only $1600 a year, as her husband's fortune is said to amount to $4,000,000. She is living as Madame Leman, and it is said she will go to America to join Donna Elvira, the daughter of Don Carlos, who eloped with Count Folchi, who is said to be a cousin of Archbishop Folchi, the vice chamberlain of the pontifical court. The reason for the hurried departure of Princess Louise from Chiniez was the receipt of a letter from her father, King Leopold of Belgium, announcing that Queen Victoria had written to him to the effect that she would not receive the princess.

For Mr. Gladstone, the past week has proved to be one of greater comfort than any for the past two months. His return to Hawarden has been beneficial, although the family and the medical men admit that the end is only a question of days. The surgeons who have been consulted on the subject say surgery is unable to do Mr. Gladstone any permanent good, owing to his advanced age. The queen made inquiries daily as to the condition of the old statesman, and messages are received every day from all parts of the world expressing sympathy with the patient. As the vice president of the Italian senate, in transmitting the senate's resolution of sympathy, said: "Mr. Gladstone is a man who does not belong to one nation alone, but to the whole civilized world."

The Easter exodus has begun among fashionable people, in spite of the excellent though "windy" weather prevailing. The duke and duchess of Marlborough go to Paris.

A profound sensation has been caused in the West End of London by the death of young Mrs. Emily Uesilli, a society favorite, who had many intimate friends among the American colony and who was a friend of the princess of Pless, Mrs. Adrian Hope and others. Her husband, a millionaire stockbroker, made a fortune in South African securities. He has houses at New Market and at Buckingham Gate and entertained lavishly and with the greatest taste. Mrs. Uesilli died of peritonitis on March 26, and M. Collins, an unregistered doctor, attended her. Her husband became suspicious and called in another doctor, who refused to furnish an account of her death. At the post-mortem examination of the remains the doctor said her death had been caused by an illegal operation. Collins was then arrested and charged with performing an unlawful operation. He formerly occupied a high social position as surgeon of the Royal Horse guards, but was convicted in 1892 of forging the name of Capt. Selwyn for $1700. The authorities of Scotland Yard say practices such as Collins is charged with prevail to an appalling extent among the smartest people, who are determined not to allow maternity to interfere with their social careers.

The trumpet upon which Maj. Joy of the Seventeenth Lancers sounded the order for the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, with Joy's four medals, was sold at auction during the week for 750 guineas

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

EDITOR BRANN DEAD.

Fatal Street Duel In Waco—His Antagonist Dying.

Waco, Tex., April 2.—W. C. Brann, the fighting editor, died at 1:55 a. m. today. His wife and children were beside him. It was a remarkable deathbed scene, and those who were present say the picture was one hard to be forgotten. Brann's death is the result of an encounter last night in which he fatally wounded his antagonist, Capt. M. T. Davis. The fight was the last of a long series of similar tragic affairs in which Brann has been a participant or was more or less directly concerned, his vitriolic style of personal journalism being the chief factor.

The fight with Capt. Davis last night took place on the street, the weapons being revolvers. Each of the combatants received three bullets. Three non-combatants were each slightly wounded. Brann died from internal bleeding of the lungs. Capt. Davis is suffering in precisely the same way, and his death is expected at any moment. The particular motive for the shooting was the extraordinary attack by Brann in his paper, the Iconoclast, on the chastity of the students at Baylor university, Waco. Among the students at the university were the two daughters of Capt. Davis. When the two men met on the street last night they had some words, drew revolvers, and firing by both followed almost instantly.

DOING GOOD EVERYWHERE.

A Medical Discovery That Effectually Cures Piles in Every Form.

For many years physicians have experimented in vain, seeking a remedy which would effectually cure piles and other rectal troubles, without resorting to a surgical operation. Many remedies were found to give temporary relief, but none could be depended upon to make a lasting, satisfactory cure.

Within a recent period, however, a new remedy, the Pyramid Pile Cure, has been repeatedly tested in hundreds of cases and with highly satisfactory results.

The first effect of the Pyramid Pile Cure is to instantly remove the pain and irritation generally present, and from that time on the cure rapidly progresses, and before the patient is hardly aware of it he is entirely cured. The remedy seems to act directly on the nerves and blood vessels of the parts affected, as it comes into direct contact with them and sets up a healthy action, which in a perfectly natural way brings the parts to their normal condition.

The remedy does its work without any pain or inconvenience to the sufferer and is justly considered one of the most meritorious discoveries of modern medicine.

Piles is one of the most annoying and often times dangerous diseases with which humanity is afflicted. If neglected it frequently develops into fistula or some equally fatal or incurable trouble, whereas by the timely use of this simple but effective remedy no one need suffer a single day from any form of piles unless they want to.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is perfectly harmless, containing no mineral poisons and is also very reasonable in price, costing but 50 cents a package. It is sold in drug stores everywhere. The manufacturers of the remedy are the Pyramid Drug company, of Marshall, Mich., who have placed this excellent preparation before the public only after giving it thorough and repeated tests in the hands of reputed physicians. The results in hundreds of cases have convinced us that it will not disappoint you.

Cupid's Lasso.

Its the way of the world. Cupid discovers a man and a maid putting their heads together in a confidential way. The little frontiersman throws his lasso over them and there you are: two people are made more or less happy for life. If she is a bright, healthy, cheerful wife they will be more and more happy as the years go on. If she is weak and ailing and incapable there won't be much happiness for either of them.

A woman makes a grave mistake who enters upon the obligations and trials of married life handicapped by physical weakness or disease. It is her duty to be in the best possible condition to support the duties of wifehood and motherhood.

If every young woman who knows of or suspects any unhealthy condition in her physical make-up would seek competent professional advice she would save herself much future mortification and misery. Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y., gladly answers confidential correspondence from women free of charge and gives careful fatherly and professional advice, to suit the individual case.

He has, for thirty years been recognized as among the most eminent of living specialists in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women. His "Favorite Prescription" is the only proprietary remedy in the world designed by an authorized, educated physician specifically to cure female troubles. His great thousand-page illustrated book the "Common Sense Medical Adviser" will be sent free for 21 one-cent stamps *to pay the cost of mailing only.* For 21 stamps a heavier cloth covered copy will be sent.

Barbara A. Mudd, of Indiancreek, Monroe Co., Mo., writes: "I am very thankful for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription did for me. I was all broken down from nervous prostration, but since taking your medicine I have had more relief than from all the doctors. Your 'Favorite Prescription' did me a world of good."

The quick constipation - cure — Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Never gripe. Accept no substitute or imitation.

CHURCH SERVICES

Rev. Henry Ostrom, Eminent Evangelist, Coming to Duluth Next Week.

A SINGER WITH HIM

J. P. Hillis, Singing Evangelist, Will Come Also---Tomorrow's Services.

The First M. E. church of this city has concluded arrangements with Rev. Henry Ostrom, the noted evangelist, and J. P. Hillis, the singing evangelist who accompanied B. Fay Mills in his work, for a series of evangelistic meetings, which will begin in the main auditorium of the church on Wednesday evening next. The following is from the Wheeling, W. Va., Daily Intelligencer:

"The revival services in progress at the Fourth street M. E. church are now nearing the end of the first week. For the first time in years they are being held in the large auditorium of the building, the wisdom of the selection being justified by the fact that this capacious place of assembly is now becoming taxed to hold the increasing attendance. The services are in charge of the Rev. Henry Ostrom, a young, but unusual man, whose likeness is indicated by the accompanying cut.

"From his first appearance to the present time there has been one continued expression of satisfaction. Dignified and courteous in his bearing, his manner towards all, young and old, saint and sinner, marks him the Christian gentleman. Intellectuality is stamped upon his countenance, and the high and holy purpose of his life shines in his face. That which however most commends him is his utter self-forgetfulness in the message he brings. The vigor and strength of his thoughts arouse and stir the depths of one's nature, like the voice crying in the wilderness, repent, prepare ye the way of the Lord;' while his tender pathos in reciting the homely incidents of life, suggests the gospel of peace and good tidings.

REV. HENRY OSTROM.

"To the non-church-goer he would be better described as an orator of first rank, but to the devout Methodist of the early days he would be 'a man after his own heart.' In appearance he is of average height, smooth-shaven, with a face that flushes with the fervor of oratory; or to speak from the standpoint of the churchman, his earnestness is that of a man 'imbued with power on high.' The expression of satisfaction with his methods is quite general, and that upon hear him gladly his evidenced by the large attendance of men only, in the after-meeting last night.

"J. P. Hillis accompanies Rev. Ostrom as singer. He is possessed of a resonant baritone, full and strong, that is best characterized as having tears in it. Mr. Hillis is well seconded by a chorus of forty-five voices, selected from the church, and occupying the choir loft and an extemporized platform in front. There is no nonsense in the methods of these men. The one thing that is first and most conspicuous is the total absence of trap and claptrap. They come officially endorsed by the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the hopes entertained by the church people of their coming to the city are already beginning to be realized."

* * *

Palm Sunday marks the beginning of a series of special services in Pilgrim church celebrating the closing events of the life of Christ. At the morning service Rev. C. H. Patton will preach upon "The Coronation of Christ." There will be music by the Pilgrim quartet. Mr. Mandelert will sing the "Palms." A gospel service will be held at 7:30 in the evening. Mr. Patton will preach upon "The Wedding is Ready." There will be special services during the week on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights at 8 o'clock. The first three will be informal meetings in the lecture room. The Good Friday service will be held in the church, and of a choral nature, the choir rendering special passion music.

* * *

At the First Baptist church, 1026 East Second street, the pastor, Rev. Bower Reynolds Patrick will preach morning and evening. At the close of the morning service the hand of fellowship will be given to new members and the Lord's supper commemorated. At 6:30 p. m. the Christian Endeavor society will hold a special service for the installation of the newly elected officers.

* * *

"Moral Muscle" will be the subject that Rev. G. E. Pickard will speak on at the young men's meeting in the Assembly hall of the Young Men's Christian association, tomorrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

* * *

At St. John's English Lutheran church, Rev. S. W. Kuhns, pastor, the morning service will be at 10:30 o'clock. Subject, "Confession and Denial." At this service the rite of confirmation will be administered. At the evening service the "Passion History" will be taken up and continued each night during the week.

* * *

At the First Presbyterian church, Rev. T. H. Cleland, the pastor, will preach morning and evening. Morning theme, "Lament Over the Holy City." Evening theme, "Living Activities."

* * *

Dr. Humason will preach at the First Methodist church at 10:30 o'clock on "The Resurrection," and at 7:30 p. m. on "What to Decide." Morning lecture at 9:30 a. m. on "The Conversion of Charles H. Spurgeon." Sunday school at 12 m., at which there will be Easter exercises. Junior league at 3 p. m. Epworth league at 6:30 p. m. The musical programs will be as follows:

MORNING.

Prelude, organ .....
Chorus, "Arise, Shine" .....Buck
Offertory, selected .....
Mixed quartet, "The Friend Who Walketh Nigh" .....Macy
Emily Ellis Woodward, Mrs. Cutter, Mr. Black and Mr. Woodward.
Postlude, organ .....

EVENING.

Prelude, organ .....
Response, "Father in Heaven" ....Dow
Emily Ellis Woodward.
Chorus, "Gloria from Twelfth Mass" .....Mozart
Offertory, selected .....
Male quartet, "Praise the Lord" .....Holden
Apollo Male Quartet.
Postlude, organ .....

* * *

The pastor, G. R. Greer, will preach both morning and evening at Grace M. E. church tomorrow. Epworth league service at 6:45 p. m. Subject, "The Preciousness of Salvation." The musical programs are as follows:

MORNING.

Prelude, organ .....
Anthem .....
Choir.
Gloria .....
Congregation.
Postlude, organ and violin .....

EVENING.

Prelude, organ .....
Anthem .....
Choir.
Offertory, violin and organ .....
Postlude, piccolo, violin and organ...

* * *

At the First Christian church there will be preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Robert Grieve. Bible school at 12 m., and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15 p. m.

* * *

Services tomorrow at St. Paul's Episcopal church will be held by Rev. A. W. Ryan, rector. Holy communion, 8 a. m.; Sunday school, 10 a. m.; communion service and sermon, 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 p. m.

* * *

At the Lake avenue Bethel, Rev. J. A. Hoffman, of Grenada, Minn., will speak at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Junior league at 2 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30. Monday evening, at 7:30, Bible study, conducted by Mr. Robel.

* * *

At the branch Bethel, 521 West Superior street, Sunday school at 3 p. m., L. A. Marvin, superintendent. No evening service. Gospel meetings each evening during the week, conducted by Evangelist L. R. Williamson.

* * *

At the Second Presbyterian church, Rev. T. M. Findley will preach tomorrow, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject, "The Fig Tree's Added Year of Life." Evening subject, "The Human Type Copied in Christ." Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Pastor's Bible class at 10 a. m. Bethany chapel Sunday school at 3 p. m. Praise service at 7 p. m., conducted by the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip. C. H. Fracher, leader. Topic, "Bondage in Egypt."

* * *

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, will hold services on the fifth floor of the Masonic Temple at 11 a. m. Communion service. Subject, "The Bread of Life."

* * *

Rev. G. E. Pickard will preach at Lester Park M. E. church tomorrow morning on "Annihilation and Glory of the Cross," and in the evening there will be a meeting in the interest of temperance, with addresses by Mrs. Thompson, Miss French and Rev. G. E. Pickard.

* * *

At the First Norwegian Danish Lutheran church, corner of First avenue east and Third street, there will be services tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. conducted by the pastor, Rev. N. B. Thvedt. Pastor's Bible class at 6:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

* * *

At Hazelwood Presbyterian church there will be Sunday school at 2 p. m., and Mrs. T. M. Findley will speak at 3 p. m.

* * *

At the Glen Avon church on Sunday morning, at 10:30, Rev. Wilson Aull will preach on "Formal and Real Godliness. Sabbath school at noon. Endeavor service at 6:45.

IN RELIGIOUS CIRCLES

The public has not yet come to understand the recent achievement of the moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly and the supreme importance of that achievement to Alaska. When Dr. Jackson went to Lapland he did far more than buy reindeer for the United States government. He brought his evangelizing spirit into use, and while purchasing reindeer he took care to select Laplanders to tend them who are also Christians. Indeed, it is understood that the only way he succeeded in getting Laplanders, so little given to emigration, to leave their native country and their families was by appealing to them to go as Christian missionaries. There are 115 of them. They are under contract for one year and most of them expect to remain in Alaska permanently. Their doing so means much for the territory. Dr. Jackson introduced reindeer into Alaska. A means of transportation and a source of food and of clothing being provided, he has now introduced a small army of Lapland Christians. The effect upon Alaska fifty years hence can scarcely be counted.

* * *

Plans have just been drawn for the initial building of the new Sheldon Jackson college at Salt Lake City. The present moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly gave $50,000 for this institution and the Presbyterians of Utah have eighty acres of land for its site just outside the limits of Salt Lake City. Presbyterians have the best system of church schools in the state. There are four academies and a large number of mission schools, all well located in the different valleys with which the state abounds and which divide its population into natural centers. These academies are the Presbyterian institute at Salt Lake City, and Logan, Springville and Mt. Pleasant. The new college is intended to complete the educational system of the state and save gentiles from sending their sons and daughters to a Mormon college or out of Utah. There are 2560 students in the schools of the Presbyterian system, and there have been 50,000 since the system was organized. Instruction was begun in the new college last September, the rooms of the Presbyterian institute being used, and about seventy students were under instruction. An effort is to be made now to complete the initial college building in season for the college year opening next September.

* * *

The Episcopal church congress has at last found a place to meet. Its date should have been early last autumn, and New Orleans was chosen. The fever interfered with the plan, and a postponement was had. Finally the present April was named, but that has been found impracticable, and it is now announced to meet in Pittsfield, Mass., in June. The congress does not usually meet on the years of the general convention, but will do so this year since the latter meets in Washington in October. The congress has no legislative function, but is purely for the discussion of important church and philanthropic subjects, and is affected by the so-called "low" church party of the communion.

* * *

Bishop John H. Vincent of the parent Chautauqua is to be one of the speakers at the Jewish Chautauqua, the date of which has just been fixed for July 9-24 next, and Chancellor Berkowitz of the latter is to speak at Lake Chautauqua. This Jewish Chautauqua was started last year and received the endorsement of the American Jewish papers in England. For the second year a far larger number of prominent educators have been enlisted and more Jews of means are coming to his financial support. The features that proved best last year are to be retained. At first the movement was confined to a few in the East, but steadily throughout the past year the interest has extended to the West, and there are now leaders in almost every section. In addition to the summer assembly, which is held at Atlantic City, there is an all the year Chautauqua which has now about 1500 readers.

* * *

The receipts of every one of the six great Congregational societies show an increase over the same date last year. These increases range from $5000 to $15,000 the difference being due to the more advanced dates of some of the fiscal years. Speaking of this the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Clark, secretary of the Home Missionary society, says: "This showing indicates, it seems to me, an improvement in the business condition of the country. And that the improvement is general seems to me to be proven by the fact that all six societies fare better. Contributions to church causes are the first to feel hard times and the last to feel good ones. Moreover, they do not, so far as I could ever see, feel good times until good times really come. And thus bowins of our boards would indicate that they have really come."

* * *

Opposition to the proposed United States university at Washington is developing among adherents of churches. It is not confined to one denomination. More has been said about it by the Methodists than by any others, perhaps, because they are trying to found in Washington an American university. They have a little more than $1,000,000 in buildings and land thus far, and believe another institution, bearing a name so nearly like theirs, would lead to confusion. But their objection is supported by leaders in other religious bodies. The reason is thus stated by a person, perhaps as representative of all the churches as any who could be found: "This is an attempt at the secularization of higher education. It vitally affects all churches. And all should make themselves heard. We are not yet ready for this, and God grant we never shall be."

* * *

Two famous Indians, accompanied by interpreters, are about to make a tour of the large cities and speak in Baptist churches. These are Lone Wolf, for many years principal chief of the Kiowas, and Buffalo Meat, the great war chief of the Cheyennes. Not long since these men turned to Christianity and became Baptists. Now they are regarded, as a prominent Baptist put it, "as fair specimens of the better class of made-over Indians." The object of the tour is to show the people of the East that some live Indians are an improvement over dead ones; at least, that is the object as stated by the prominent Baptist just quoted. The tour is to begin at Pittsburg on April 7 and will continue to the end of May, taking in Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Boston, Buffalo and many intermediate cities. The party will be at Rochester during the anniversaries.

* * *

Baptists and Presbyterians are elated over recent reports of rich finds upon their school sites in Oklahoma. Both these denominations have at Muskogee extensive Indian schools, with tracts of 160 acres each. The finds consist of what are claimed to be inexhaustible quantities of oil, a splendid quality of clay, and a shale for vitrified brick. The oil is said to be of such high grade that it burns in lamps as well as low grade refined oil of Pennsylvania. The discovery has already greatly enhanced the value of the school tracts owned by these denominations.

* * *

Women students in Smith, Wellesley, Brown, Wells Boston and many other colleges have formed circles for the support of Christian settlement work. These circles are designed to supply both money and workers. An experimental settlement was started in lower New York last summer and has proven extraordinarily successful. It outgrew its modest quarters and next month moves into a building purchased and refitted at a cost of $23,000. These settlements by women differ from some established by men in that they are not merely philanthropic, but are pronouncedly evangelical. The movement is similar to that undertaken by Oxford and Cambridge students in South London. During the Easter vacation approaching workers from all these colleges are to stay in New York slums in active service. The purpose is to found these settlements, worked and supported by college women, in Chicago, St. Louis and all principal cities.

* * *

The reason why the Christian Endeavor Missionary league of the Reformed church goes to Grand Rapids this year for its sixth annual convention is because many Reformed ministers in Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri and throughout the West, have criticised the Christian Endeavor and have favored a denominational society. At the approaching Grand Rapids meeting an effort is to be made to show the objecting ministers of the West just what the Christian Endeavor movement is.

IN THE DAKOTAS.

NORTH DAKOTA.

A letter has been received at Fargo from Congressman Johnson to Editor Plumley of the Fargo Forum in which he says he has given his unqualified indorsement to Mr. Plumley for the Fargo postoffice, although he was offered the place by Postmaster General Gary for L. C. Johnson, the congressman's own brother. J. J. Hughes, the present postmaster, was appointed about the middle of last May, but did not assume the duties of the office until July 1, so there is yet considerable time before the change will be made.

Mrs. Ethel Shaw was granted a divorce at Fargo Thursday afternoon from Dr. C. W. Shaw, a prominent physician of Johannesburg, South Africa. Extreme cruelty was the charge. This is the second South African divorce here within a few months.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Considerable farm land has already changed hands this spring in Black Hills counties. In Butte county, seven farms have been sold in the past month for an average of $25 per acre, and in Lawrence county and in the Bear Butte valley in Meade county, several quarter sections of well improved lands have changed hands at good figures. Land has increased in value in certain localities, notably in the northern part of Lawrence county along Redwater valley, in the vicinity of the Hidden estate and in the neighborhood of Belle Fourche. Irrigated farms are in good demand and the price paid per acre is equal to farm land in many of the eastern and central counties of the state. During the winter the stock raisers of Wyoming and Montana have picked up considerable of the available grazing land, the average price paid being about $6.

Circulars have been sent to many of the farmers of the Black Hills from the United States experimental bureau at Brookings, sounding a warning to destroy all germs of smut on grain seed before planting this spring. Last season was a bad year for smut, and in nearly every part of the state grain was damaged by it especially in certain parts of the Black Hills.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

During a window blind factory fire at Toronto last night, which caused a loss of $40,000, a wall fell killing one fireman and badly injuring several others.

A serious agrarian outbreak has taken place in the Hatzfeldt district near Temesvar, Hungary. There has been a conflict between the rioters and the gendarmes, the former being armed with stones, pitchforks and hatchets. The gendarmes fired upon the mob and three laborers were killed and several severely wounded. The mob thereupon charged the gendarmes and several were wounded.

A man who was under the protection of the United States consulate has died in a Moorish prison near Casablanca, Morocco, under suspicious circumstances. The United States representative leaves for Casablanca today to investigate the case.

At Detroit, Mich., Robert Reitza, editor and publisher of Der Arme Teufel, a German paper well-known both in this country and Germany, died yesterday. His writings were of an anarchistic character and among anarchistic circles was a power.

At Atlanta, Ga., the prison commission recommended to Governor Atkinson that the sentence of Mrs. Elizabeth Nobles, who was to be hanged yesterday at Macon, be commuted to imprisonment for life. The governor has postponed the execution and will no doubt endorse the finding of the commission. Mrs. Nobles is over 60 years of age and is in failing health.

An Easter gift of $220,000 has been handed to the university of Chicago. The donor of almost one-half of the amount is unknown save to President Harper and the board of trustees. The friends of the university know that it came from a woman and that much President Harper revealed.

Work was suspended yesterday in all the coal mines of the Ohio district. The cause is the fact that the 10 per cent increase in wages agreed upon between the miners and mine operators at Columbus and Chicago has not been applied to the common laborers.

There have been frequent conflicts between the Chinese and the Germans at Kiao Chou, says a special dispatch from Shanghai. The Chinese attacked a magazine. The Germans defended and in the melee that ensued one German and one Chinaman were killed.

CONFERENCE AT PEKIN.

England Wants Compensation In the Shape of Concessions.

Pekin, April 2.—The British minister here, Sir Claude MacDonald, had an important conference today with the Tsung Li-Yamen (Chinese foreign office). Great Britain demanded important compensatory concessions for the maintaining of the balance of power in the far East.

Mules! Mules!

One hundred head of mules just arrived on the market, for sale cheap, at Barrett & Zimmerman's stables, Minnesota Transfer St Paul Minn.

Duluth Van & Co.

Trunks hauled, 25c. Furniture moving and storage. Padded vans. 212 W. Sup. St.

"77"

FOR

Spring Colds

These are the most annoying of all Colds; they are disappointments; coming when most people think bad weather is past and the season for catching Colds is over. This makes the Spring Cold aggravating and the victim wants to get over it in a hurry, and so he can by taking "seventy-seven;" it "breaks up" Colds and checks the Grip. You have tried "77" now try **Humphreys' Specifics** for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weak Stomach; for Rheumatism and Lumbago; for Infant Diseases, Croup, Whooping Cough, &c.

At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c, or 5 for $1.00; may be assorted.

Specific Manual to be found at Druggists, or sent free. **tells all.**

Humphreys' Medicine Company, New York.

Spring Medicine

These two words emphasize a necessity and indicate a remedy.

SPRING—the season when the blood is most impure as a result of the winter's closer confinement, higher living, slower action of the kidneys and liver; when humors of all kinds, boils, pimples and eruptions are most liable to appear; when the weak, languid condition of the whole bodily structure demands and welcomes help.

MEDICINE — that to which the millions turn at this season—Hood's Sarsaparilla. The *original* and *only* preparation especially adapted to the present needs of the human family; that which makes the blood pure and clean, as shown by its thousands of wonderful cures of dreadful blood diseases; creates an appetite and cures dyspepsia, as shown by its "magic touch" in all stomach troubles; steadies and strengthens the nerves, as proved by people formerly nervous, now calm and self-possessed, thanks to

Only those who have been relieved of great suffering can fully appreciate the gratitude with which the testimonials overflow written in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Just read this:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen: — "My first experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla was when I used it as a tonic and spring medicine. It did me so much good my faith in its merits became very strong. About two years later I had a running sore on my foot. It developed into erysipelas and affected the entire limb. At that time I was

Very Much Run Down,

as I had been troubled with dyspepsia. The drain on my system was so severe and my stomach was so weak I became a ready victim of malaria. I feared I could never regain my health. My stomach rebelled at the simplest food, and the medicines prescribed for me gave but little relief. I sent for a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I had taken this medicine but three days when I began to improve. Continuing with it, I am now better and stronger than I ever expected to be. It has purified my blood and given good circulation. I have had no return of my old troubles since." MRS. W. KANE, Media, Pa. Hood's Sarsaparilla is

The Medicine For You

Because of what it has done for others; because you ought this spring to take that which will do you the most good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine, because it cures when all others fail. Be sure to get Hood's.

MEDIATION DECLINED

United States Refuses the Friendly Offices of France as Mediator.

REJECTED BY CABLE

State Department Says No Good Results Would Be Obtained.

Chicago, April 2.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington, says: The government of France has proposed the aid of its good offices in preserving the peace, and this offer has been declined by the United States.

The tender by France came in a cablegram from Ambassador Porter at Paris and was replied to in a long cablegram prepared at the state department.

In tendering her good offices to avert a rupture France expressed none but most friendly sentiments toward the United States and gave no intimation of any other desire than to give disinterested assistance in carrying on negotiations that might lead to maintenance of peace.

To this the state department replied with an explanation of the situation and the polite and friendly conclusion that the good offices of France, under the existing circumstances would not be likely to produce definite results.

CALIFORNIA DERBY.

A $5000 Race to Be Run Off This Evening.

San Francisco, April 2.—The second California derby valued at $5000 will be decided at Ingleside this evening. Eleven horses have been entered for the race, but it is probable that four of these will be withdrawn.

Sam Venadoe, Maxello, Marplot and Ponsavano, will probably not start. The probable starters are: Williams Bros.' Morellito (Piggott), W. E. Applegate's Linstock (Tod Sloan), W Booths and son's, Bordia, (Conley); Burns and Waterhouse's Napamax (Clawson); Burns and Waterhouse's Recreation, (Thorpe); Burns and Waterhouse's Traverser, (Clayton), and E. F. Smith's Torsida. (H. Martin).

A MISSOURI SUICIDE.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 2.—A special to the Daily News says Andrew J. McLain, Democratic candidate for marshal of Maryville, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself. The deed was committed in his bedroom in the presence of his wife. Cause, trouble over a woman.

HOUSE-CLEANING.

A Spring-Time Custom of Great Antiquity.

The Yearly Renovation of the Human Body.

Spring brings house-cleaning. The custom is an ancient one. It has prevailed from time immemorial. Attics overhauled, carpets beaten, furniture refinished, walls repapered, basements renovated, whitewashing, painting, scrubbing, remodeling and cleaning of every device and form, returns as inevitably as the equinox. What the house, yard and barn needs the human body needs much more. Every spring the human body needs renovating. Sluggish veins need flushing out, clogged ducts need opening, overworked glands need invigorating, flagging circulation needs quickening, dull nerves need exhilarating, delayed secretions need stimulating, and unless these things are attended to, sickness of some kind is sure to follow. Physic gives only temporary relief, stimulus leaves the system worse in the end, nervines do more harm than good, nothing but thorough renovating will be of real worth. No remedy or remedies known to the medical profession equals in fitness for this purpose the remedy Pe-ru-na. Originating as it did in the farm districts of Southern Pennsylvania, its use has finally spread over the whole area of the United States. It combines the desirable effect of cleansing, rejuvenating and expurgating. Maria Easley, Slidell, La., says: "I cannot do without Pe-ru-na in the house. I have no words to use in recommending your wonderful remedy, Pe-ru-na."

Send to the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book.

Solon Spring water aids digestion.

STRENGTH IN WHEAT

Good Bulge In Prices Owing to the Bullish Cash Situation.

THE CABLES HIGHER

Heavy Sales By Leiter and Others For Export Imparted Strength.

The wheat market during the past week has shown a good deal of nervousness on a comparatively small amount of trading. Until Friday the overshadowing influence was the progress of the negotiations between the United States and Spain as regards the Cuban question, and the wheat market, like the stock market, rose and fell as the reports indicated a peaceful settlement or conflict. The uncertainty in regard to the outcome of the negotiations was responsible for a marked contraction in the volume of trading, the average speculator not caring to go very deeply into the market until matters assumed a somewhat settled appearance. There was some improvement in prices Monday on covering by shorts and buying on expectations of a rally which grew to quite fair proportions on the pacific tone of the president's message to congress. On Tuesday the introduction of resolutions in congress looking toward Cuban independence started a general liquidating movement, prices breaking so sharply that many stop loss orders were uncovered. Small advances occurred on Wednesday and Thursday on the belief that the Cuban question would be settled by diplomatic means. Friday the wheat market showed marked independence of the downward trend of stocks, due to hostilities between Spain and the United States. Remarkably heavy cash sales by Leiter and others, mostly for export, held wheat prices firm. This was also the case today and resulted in an advance for the week of 2c in July at Chicago. May was very little heard of until today, but the closing price was 1c over that of a week ago.

Trading was dull on the Duluth board today. May wheat opened ¼c higher at 98¾c. Four minutes later it touched 98¾c and ruled steady until after 10 o'clock. The strength continued and before noon May had touched 99c. It closed at 98¾c, or a net advance of ¾c for the day. The elevators bought 12,000 bus of cash stuff at 1¼c over May. Corn and rye advanced ½c, and flax closed 2c higher. No. 2 oats gained 1½c and No. 3 oats advanced ½c. Following were the closing prices:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 99½c; May, 99¾c bid; July, 95¾c bid; September, 78¾c bid. No. 1 northern, cash, 98½c bid; May, 98¾c bid; July, 94¾c bid; September, 77½c bid. To arrive—No. 1 hard, $1.01 bid. No. 1 northern, $1.00. Oats, 27½@28c bid. Rye, 40½c bid. Barley, 31½c bid. Flax, $1.19½ bid. May, $1.20 bid. Corn to arrive, 28½c.

Car inspection—Wheat, 74; corn, 5; oats, 25; rye, 10; barley, 1; flax, 17. Receipts—Wheat, 33,820 bus; corn, 7464 bus; oats, 6520 bus; rye, 3886 bus; barley, 526 bus; flax, 7773 bus. Shipments—Wheat, 107,000.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Almost Violent Fluctuations Influenced By War News.

New York, April 2.—The cotton market opened steady on Liverpool buying with prices 1 to 3 points lower under disappointing cables. The market was feverish later in the forenoon with prices downward under local liquidation and some bear selling. At 11 o'clock the feeling was mixed with prices showing a net loss of 1@2 points. Sales to that time were 20,000 bales. Not a little of the early business was for the evening-up of outstanding obligations by the smaller operators. Fluctuations were almost violent at times, the market was easily influenced by the issue of war news. At Liverpool at 1 p. m. cotton spot was quiet; prices favoring buyers; American middling, 3 7-16; futures closed quiet.

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands, 6 5-16; middling gulf, 6 7-16; sales, 1265 bales. Futures closed steady; sales, 69,500 bales. April, $5.39; May, $5.41; June, $5.37; July, $5.40; August, $5.02; September, $5.00; October, $5.00; November, $5.00; December, $5.02; January, $5.04.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	Minne-apolis.	Duluth.	Chicago.	New York.
May.—				
Open	98¾B	97⅞	1.05	99½
High	99	99¾	1.05¼	1.00⅝
Low	98½	98¾-¾	1.04	99¼
Close	98¾B	98¾-¾	1.05A	1.00⅛A
July.—				
Open		93¾	93⅝-¾	89½
High		94½	94	90¼
Low		93⅝	93⅝	89¼
Close	94¼B	94¼-¾	94¼A	89¾A

New York curb close on May was $1.00⅝.

CHICAGO CORN AND PORK.

	Corn. May.	Pork. May.
Open	29½	$9.62
High	29⅝-29¾	9.75
Low	29⅛-29⅜	9.62
Close	29⅜-29½A	9.65

DAILY MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

	Receipts. Bus.	Shipments. Bus.
Duluth	18,520	105,000
Minneapolis	159,750	17,500
Chicago	53,000	211,000
Milwaukee	11,700	650
St. Louis	19,000	14,000
Detroit	2,158	1,062
Toledo	16,235	2,700
Kansas City	21,000	21,000
New York	161,875	35,037
Boston	22,728	1,548
Philadelphia	11,896	7,578
Baltimore	77,326	.....

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, April 2.—Close, wheat firm, 1@1½d higher. May, 7s 6¾d; July, 5s 2½d; September, 4s 7d. December, 4s 6¾d. Corn, steady, 3@3½d higher. April, 3s 2¾d; May, 3s 3d; July, 3s 3½d; September, 3s 3½d.

NEW YORK BANKS.

New York, April 2.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Surplus, reserve, increase.....$1,869,225
Loans, decrease 1,317,200
Specie, increase 5,206,900
Legal tenders, decrease 4,250,700
Deposits, decrease 3,413,700
Circulation, increase 4,100

The banks now hold $35,725,800 in excess of the requirements of 25 per cent rule.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, April 2.—Close, wheat, May, $1.05; July, 95½c; September, 77¾; December, 77¾c. Corn, April, 29c; May, 29⅝@29¾c; July, 30¼@30¾c; September, 31¾c. Oats, April, 25¾@25¾c; May, 25¼@25¾c. Pork, April, $9.60; May, $9.65; July, $9.77. Lard, April, $5.17; May, $5.20; July, $5.27; September, $5.32. Ribs, April, $5.12@5.15; May, $5.12@5.15; July, $5.22; September, $5.30. Cash markets: No. 2 red winter, $1.02@1.03; No. 3 red winter, 90@96c; No. 2 hard, 92@93c; No. 3 hard, 86@88c; No. 2 spring, 96c; No 3 spring, 88@97c; No. 1 northern spring, $1.02@1.03. No. 2 corn, 29¼@29½c; No. 3 corn, 28¾@29c. No. 2 oats, 25¾@26c; No. 3 oats, 24@c. Barley, cash, No. 3 24@26c. Rye, cash, 39c; May, 40¼@41c. Flax, May, $1.18¾@1.20; September, $1.10. Timothy, April, $2.80.

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, April 2.—Close, wheat, May, $1.00⅝; July, 87½c; September, 81¾c; December, 82⅝c. Corn, May, 34c. Oats, May, 29¼c.

GOSSIP.

Received over private wire of B. E. Baker, grain and stock broker room 17 Chamber of Commerce and 307 Board of Trade. Puts, July wheat, 93@93¼c bid.
Calls, July wheat, 95¾@96⅛c.
Curb, July wheat, 93½@93⅝c.
Puts, May corn, 29⅝c bid.
Calls, May corn, 29½@29⅝c bid.

THE MINNEAPOLIS MARKET.

Minneapolis, April 2.—Wheat, firm; April, 96¾c; May, 95¾@95¾c; July, 90¼@90⅝c; September, 76½c. No. 1 hard, 99¼c; No. 1 northern, 96¾c.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

War Rumors Made a Feverish Week---The Day's Quotations.

New York, April 2.—The market has been feverish and highly speculative all week, and is materially higher than last week, even after Friday's break, mainly as a result of forced buying on the short interest. A campaign against the shorts evidently had been quietly but elaborately organized, and when they started to take their profits on Monday, on the presentation of the Maine report, they found the available supply of stock remarkably small, and were bombarded with numerous false reports indicating the conclusion of a peaceful settlement with Spain. The resulting bear panic caused a very violent advance in prices, reaching to 6 points in many of the railroads, and much over that in the highly speculative specialties. Tuesday's covering was larger than any day during the year. It was supposed that this had been largely eliminated from the market, but after a sharp reaction on Tuesday prices went up again, with a portion of the bears covering their contract. The severe experiences of the bears made them timid about their further operations, and there was said to be still a large outstanding short interest in the market. Vague surmises were in circulation all week of alleged confidential information from Parisian banking houses that a solution of the Cuban question was assured. These factors helped to sustain prices up to Friday in spite of threatening developments with Spain.

Prices at the opening of the stock market gave evidence of vigorous support. First prices showed declines generally in the railway list of between ½ and 1 point. Sugar was off 1⅝ and Manhattan a point, but Sugar immediately rallied ¾, and St. Paul was lifted above last night's level. Burlington opened up ⅛ higher, and prices quickly yielded.

The market was remarkably feverish and unsettled during the hour. Prices fell off after the opening a point in the leading grangers and Industrials, 2 or over for Sugar, Manhattan and Northwest and 3⅝ for Metropolitan Street Railway. Before 11 o'clock the full recovery was achieved under an active buying movement. The whole list was lifted a short fraction above last night's close.

The market yielded in the second hour, some stocks falling again below last night's close. New York Central fell 1½. Sentiment was in a highly unsettled condition and prices hardened again. In the final dealings there was a spurt of activity which carried the level of the market up strong to the highest with the day. The closing was feverish and unsettled and showed violent fluctuations, some stocks yielding sharply and others mounting above the previous highest. Net gains exceeded a point in many cases. Sales for the day, 27,830 shares.

DULUTH MAN'S IDEA.

How He Would Convert Ordinary Vessels Into Formidable Fighting Ships.

Washington, April 2.—(Special to The Herald.)—An ingenious sailor in Duluth has sent Congressman Morris a drawing of a plan to arm ordinary vessels in such a manner as to make them formidable fighting ships.

His idea is to have a false armored deck, leaving the water line of the vessel unprotected and the decks to be kept constantly greased while in action by means of hot tar.

His theory is that the projectiles will glance off when they strike the slippery decks. He infers that the enemy will not be aware of the unprotected character of the lower portions of the vessels.

Claims It Is Exempt.

The Order of St. Benedict, which operates St. John's university at St. Cloud as a corporation, and owns two lots in Duluth, on which a Catholic school is located, this morning filed in district court an answer to all tax proceedings from 1890 up to 1896. It claims that as the property has been used for school purposes only it is exempt from taxation. The property is lots 264 and 266, block 58, Duluth Proper, Second Division.

Evangelist Will Be Delayed.

Word was received today that Rev. Henry Ostrom, the evangelist who was to arrive here and open revival meetings at the First Methodist church Wednesday evening will be delayed a few days by the illness of his wife.

La Granger.

Handles positively New York and Paris importations. No Chicago, Minneapolis or Cleveland copies.

Under New Management.

L. Harrington, of Ashland, took charge of the Colson house yesterday and will generally refit that hostelry and otherwise improve its accommodations. The new management will make every endeavor to please their guests by first-class service and good cuisine, and to make this centrally located, commodious hotel a popular one.

A Liberal Discount

From regular prices will be allowed all who enter the Business University for a full course on Monday, April 4, date of the opening of the spring term.

MANY PEOPLE CANNOT DRINK
Coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

All Business Strictly Confidential

Any business entrusted to us is strictly confidential, we send all of our mail in PLAIN ENVELOPES; we will keep your account under a fictitious name or by number; if you want to telegraph us, or to have us telegraph you, we will furnish you our private Cipher Code. In fact we consider all transactions as YOUR BUSINESS and OUR BUSINESS and nobody else's business and we do all we can to make it a successful business. Send for our free book explaining. Cunningham & Crosby, Flour Exchange, Minneapolis.

THEY ARE ENDORSED

Congressmen Who Demand Speedy Action Regarding Cuba Given Support.

Washington, April 2.—(Special to The Herald.)—The Minnesota congressmen who have been so firm in insisting on speedy action by this country in Cuban affairs are receiving hearty support from home.

Representative Tawney, who has been the most aggressive of the Minnesota members in this matter, has received hundreds of letters not only from Minnesota but from other Northwestern states, congratulating him upon the positive position he has taken.

Mr. Eddy has also received assurances that his position is endorsed by the people of the Seventh district.

Judge Morris so far has taken no decided attitude on the matter.

WAS POORLY DRAWN.

John Laiti Released Because of a Faulty Commitment.

John Laiti, a young man who was bound over in justice court at Biwabik for assault, was released on a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Moer this morning on the ground of irregularities in the document under which the sheriff held him, a mittimus issued by a Biwabik justice. There were a large number of irregularities in the mittimus, so many that Assistant County Attorney McFherrin had to admit that the document was remarkably complex and vague.

He argued, however, that many justices are men unlearned in the law, and that they could not be expected to write legal documents with the same precision that a practiced lawyer would. Judge Moer, however, held that the mittimus was manifestly bad, and that it afforded no good ground for holding the prisoner, and he was discharged.

To Discuss Single Tax.

The meeting of the Unity club Monday evening will be one of the most interesting ever held by that organization. Franklin H. Wentworth, vice president of the Chicago Single Tax club, who has been here for some time on business, has consented to discuss "Henry George and the Single Tax" before the club, and Judge Washburn will take part in the discussion and a number of others are likely to participate.

Found a Judgment.

In the case of Charles W. Harris against Michael Lynch, a foreman of longshoremen, in which judgment for personal injuries was obtained by default, a garnishee disclosure recently brought out the fact that the Anchor line owed Lynch and some other longshoremen $170.36. The plaintiff this morning asked the district court for an order requiring the other claimants to appear before the court and set forth their right to their share of the money, that the plaintiff may know what to take under the judgment. The court granted the order.

La Granger

Is the name of the new millinery parlor at No. 16 Third avenue west, which will open Wednesday, April 6, and will be more than pleased to welcome the ladies of Duluth and surrounding cities. This store is owned by New York parties, one of whom is interested in the firm of LaVake, Brett & Co., from which standpoint they claim the correct styles in imported and domestic millinery.

Funeral Notice.

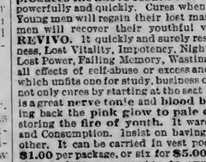
The funeral of Mrs. Rober Fritz will be held tomorrow at 2 o'clock p. m., at St. Paul's Evangelical church, corner Tenth avenue east and Third street. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

"Hope."

M. H. Seely, M. W., Duluth lodge No. 10, A. O. U. W., will give a lecture at I. O. O. F. hall Tuesday evening, April 5, on "Hope," the second of a course of three lectures. Workmen and D. of H. invited.

A Liberal Discount

From regular prices will be allowed all who enter the Business University for a full course on Monday, April 4, date of the opening of the spring term at Lester Park, $1000, on monthly payments. House has 7 rooms and is on street car line. It's a bargain. G. H. Crosby & Co.



REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY
Made a Well Man of Me.
THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY
produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excesses and indiscretion which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address
Royal Medicine Co., 269 Dearborn St. CHICAGO, ILL.
For sale in Duluth, Minn., by E. W. BOYCE, druggist.

McMartin & Co.,
21-23 Fifth Avenue West.
Hot Air Furnaces,
Pitch and Gravel Roofing,
Cornices and Skylights,
Sheet Iron and Tin Work.
Smokestacks and Chimney Tops.
Furnace Repairing a Specialty.
Call or telephone us. No. 642.

ONE CENT A WORD.

TRAINED NURSE.

IF YOU WANT A TRAINED NURSE, leave your order at Boyce's drug store.

WANTED FEMALE HELP.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework 522 Fourth avenue east.

WANTED—DISHWASHER AT ONCE. St. James hotel.

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL housework. Must be a good cook; two in family. Mrs. M. Kastriner, No. 40 East Main street, corner Fifty-third avenue, West Duluth.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 416 West Fourth street. Call mornings.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 1026 East Superior street. Call any time.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Must be a good cook. 131 West Third street.

WANTED — LAUNDRESS 919 EAST First street, Woman's hospital.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. None other need apply. 27 West Second street.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family of three. 1059 West Fourth.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced cook, also second girl. 502 East Third street.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL 113 EAST Second street.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, GERMAN Girl, small family, no washing. 808 East Second.

GOOD STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework wanted by Mrs. A. R. MacFarlane, Glen Avon.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 322 Twenty-sixth avenue west.

WANTED—SIX GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, eight dining room girls and kitchen girls. Call at 225 East Superior street, at the oldest and most reliable employment office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN hypnotism. Big money in giving hypnotic entertainments. I have started thousands on the road to success. Not difficult. I absolutely guarantee you can learn it. Costs nothing to investigate. I send my large, profusely illustrated lesson and full particulars free. Professor L. A. Harraden, Box 50, Jackson, Mich.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN, SALARY and commission. Hustlers can make big money. Work in city. Anybody can sell Singer sewing machines. The Singer Manufacturing company, 614 West Superior street.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS—$60 FIRST MONTH, $75 AND expenses appointing agents after first month. Gibson Supply company, Gibson City, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND country towns to sell specialties in household goods on easy payments. Write or apply to Gately Supply company, 705 West Superior street, Duluth, Minn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $200 TO build a laying machine. No humbug. 24 West Superior street, up stairs.

$2500 YEARLY; STATE AND DISTRICT managers handling special food products. $100 invested secures 5-year contract. Manager, 1625 Monadnock, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — USE OF HORSE FOR board. S. E. Peachy.

FOR RENT—GOOD 4-STALL BARN. Apply 23 West Second street.

FOR RENT—FARM OF 120 ACRES with house and barn; one-half mile from West Duluth; cheap to good tenant. Inquire No. 208 First National Bank building, Duluth.

FREE FARMS.

160 acres of the choicest Farming Lands in the world FREE. Land located in a good climate and near a good market; also cheap rates of transportation to bona fide settlers. For full particulars apply to or address J. H. M. Parker, Canadian government agent, 502 Palladio building, Duluth, Minn.

FOR RENT—FIVE ACRES ON MAPLE Grove road near Highland, cleared and fenced. N. J. Upham & Co., 409 Burrows building.

BUTTONS. BUTTONS — WE MAKE buttons from any photo or tintype, returning picture in perfect condition. One button, 25 cents; two buttons, from same picture, 40 cents; three buttons, from same picture, 50 cents. Send stamps or silver to Cook Ely, 7 East Superior street, Duluth, Minn.

CARPET LAYING DONE BY EXPEnienced workmen. Address 214 West Superior street.

SETTLERS' EXCURSION!

A Settlers' Excursion train will leave Duluth on April 19th for the great farming country of Western Canada. Cheap rates for bona fide settlers; 160 acres of land free. For full particulars apply to or address J. H. M. Parker, Canadian Govt Agent, 502 Palladio Bldg., Duluth, Minn

HAIR SWITCHES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR SWITCHES, $1.50, $2 and $3. Knauf Sisters, 101 W. Sup. St.

SCALP AND FACIAL WORK.

LADIES, GO TO MRS. A. McKIEL'S, 131 West Superior street, room 2.

SPIRIT MEDIUM

PROFESSOR LA WARDE, THE world's greatest trance medium and gypsy palmist, reads your life without question or mistake, advice on business changes, love, marriages, separations, law suits, etc.; unites the separated, causes speedy and happy marriages, removes evil influences, family troubles and jealousy; brings back lost or stolen articles; Call on this wonderful naturally gifted young man, and he will send you away happier, wiser and bolder than before. Parlors 102 East Second street.

PERSONAL.

THE PARENTS OF H. T. HILL, WHO was last heard of at Two Harbors, Dec. 15, in the employ of Vandergrift & Jacobs, are very anxious to learn of his whereabouts. Any information which will lead to ascertaining his present whereabouts will be appreciated. Address C. P. Earl, Box 411, city.

WANTED—YOUR PHOTO AND 25 cents (silver or stamps). We return to you free of charge thirty-six of our enameled stamp photos. We copy from any size photo or picture, and return the same without injury. Cook Ely, 7 East Superior street Duluth, Minn.

CLAIRVOYANT.

CLAIRVOYANT—HEALTH, WEALTH and happiness by consulting Miss Mae Romaine, the celebrated clairvoyant. She may be consulted on all affairs of life. Correct advice on business, love, marriage, divorce, law suits, speculation, mining deals, etc.; removes evil influence; reunites the separated and causes a speedy marriage with the one you love. All who are in trouble, whose fond hopes have been blasted, who have been deceived by false predictions of others, before giving up in despair call on this medium and be convinced of her powers. Hours 10 to 9 daily and Sundays. Parlors 117 East Superior street, Oppel block, rooms 1 and 2.

ONE CENT A WORD.

Geo. H. Crosby & Co.

RENTAL AGENTS.

106-7-8 Ground Floor, Providence Building, Duluth.

We have houses and flats for rent in all parts of the city. Call at our office and we will show the list. Houses for rent from $5.00 up. Steam heated flats, flats heated by hot water, some of the best in the city for rent. One in the Lafayette, one in the Altadena, one in the Ingalls and others.

Houses for rent at	$5.00
Houses for rent at	$10.00
Houses for rent at	$12.50
Houses for rent at	$15.00
Houses for rent at	$22.00
Houses for rent at	$25.00

See our list.

GEO. H. CROSBY & CO.

House for Sale

At Lester Park, $1000, on monthly payments. House has 7 rooms and is on street car line. It's a bargain. G. H. Crosby & Co.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—NEW 5-ROOM HOUSE IN East End. All conveniences, hot water heat. Call 619 Lyceum.

RENTAL AGENCY...

Houses in all parts of city.

Stryker, Manley & Buck.

FOR RENT—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, No. 315 West Fourth street. All modern conveniences. Apply Duluth Trust company, Trust company building.

FOR RENT—6-ROOM HOUSE. MODern conveniences. Inquire 628 West First street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, ASHTABULA terrace. Fred A. Lewis, 216 W. Sup. St.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO RENT AT reasonable prices. N. J. Upham & Co., 409 Burrows' building.

FOR RENT.

List your houses and stores with us. We can rent them for you.
LITTLE & NOLTE,
Under American Exchange Bank.

HOUSES, STORES AND FLATS. GEO. H. Crosby & Co., 106 Providence building. Tel. 24.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS. LOWell block.

DOUBLE PARLORS, ALSO SUITE ON second floor, modern; will permit light housekeeping. 305 East Third, Salter row.

FOR RENT—FOUR ROOMS, SUITABLE for housekeeping; good well water and woodshed. A. A. Elder, 912 East Sixth.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM. 109 Second avenue east.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN brick house with all modern conveniences. Only two blocks from Spalding. Apply 502 West Second street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT. 501 West Second street. Two blocks from Spalding.

TO RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—STEAM HEATED FLATS central location; all modern conveniences. Silvey & Stephenson, Providence building.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED — TO RENT, A 10-ROOM house, centrally located. Apply to C. E. Judd.

WANTED ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished. Modern conveniences. Give price. M 99, Herald.

ROOMS AND BOARD OFFERED.

SPECIAL RATES FOR ROOM AND board. Midland hotel 212 West Second street.

WANTED—TO BUY.

A SECOND HAND LARGE GOOD trunk is wanted, either for cash or for exchange in furniture. Address M. N., Herald.

SECURITY BANK RECEIVER'S CERtificates. Will pay highest market price. Call at once on George H. Crosby & Co., 106 Providence building, Telephone 24.

WANTED—TO BUY, CONSOLIDATED stock and Imperial mill stock. H. W. Coffin.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR HOUSEHOLD goods. Call or send postal to Duluth auction house, 17 First avenue west.

REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE.

A SNAP IN TEN ACRES NEAR DUluth Heights. Come in and talk about those cheap homes that you can buy on easy terms for less than the cost of the building. The Portland company, Herald buildding.

FOR SALE OR RENT—NEW 8-room house, East End, all conveniences, hot water heat. Cheap to responsible party. Call 619 Lyceum.

FOR SALE—EAST END HOUSES built to order. Easy monthly payments. William Kaiser, 408 Palladio.

FOR SALE—3000 ACRES FARMING land in Douglas county, on Northern Pacific and Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroad; $2.50 per acre; less 2s one tract. H. W. Coffin.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE. 916½ East Second street.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF every description, but little used and will be sold cheap. Call 912 East Second street.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A 4-room flat. Address J. M., Herald.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. FORTY hens for sale, also cockerels; eggs for setting, 50 cents per dozen. Come and see the fowls at 930 East First street. C. Crapser.

FOR SALE—AT LERCH'S LIVERY barn, set of heavy work harness, new; one good horse and wagon, cheap.

CARLOAD OF FRESH MILCH COWS just received. For sale or trade for fat cows. J. L. Levine, 929 Fourth avenue east.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SPAN OF GOOD work horses. Inquire at 717 Torrey building.

A CARLOAD OF GOOD MILK COWS just arrived at 325 St. Croix avenue. H. Hill.

FOR SALE—NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, standard make, largest size. English oak case, stool and scarf complete for $195. Has had a 10 weeks use only. Is practically new. Address A. P. Whitney, general delivery, Duluth.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE OR RENT. Wyckoff, Seamens & Benedict, 323 West Superior street.

DON'T MISS THE HALF PRICE SUIT and overcoat sale at B. J. Cook's 404 West Superior street. A full line of furnishing goods at very low prices.

ONE CENT A WORD.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE A POSITION as bookkeeper or any kind of office work. Grain commission or elevator office preferred. Address M 81, Herald.

A POSITION WANTED BY A WIDOW lady as housekeeper for a family or the care of rooms. Best of reference. M 45, Herald.

WANTED—PLACES TO DO DRESSmaking in families by the day. Address M 97, Herald.

WANTED — HOUSE CLEANING OR scrubbing or offices and stores to clean. Mrs. Jackson, 23 First avenue east Work guaranteed.

LOST.

LOST — SATURDAY MORNING between Railroad street and Superior street east pair of eye glasses; plain gold rims. Finder return to 254 St. Croix avenue and receive reward.

LOST—SOMETIME BETWEEN 4 P. M. Thursday and 10 a. m. Friday, a bunch of keys. Finder please leave at Herald office or Central High School.

FRATERNITIES.

PALESTINE LODGE NO. 79, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings first and third Monday evenings of every month at 8 p. m. Next meeting April 4, 1898. Work, Second degree. W. A. McGonagle, W. M.; James A. Crawford, secretary.

IONIC LODGE NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 8 p. m. Next meeting April 11, 1898. Work, First degree. William C. White, W. M.; R. O. Sweeny, Sr., secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER NO. 20, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at 8 p. m. Next meeting April 6th, 1898. P. M. & M. E. M. degree. Lyonel Ayres, H. P.; George E. Long, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month, 7:30 p. m. Next conclave Tuesday, April 5, 1898. Work, Red Cross degree. M. M. Gasser, E. C.; Alfred Le Richeux, recorder.

A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105. Meets every Thursday in Hunter block, third floor, West Superior street John Richter, M. W.; W. J. Stephens, recorder.

DULUTH LODGE NO. 110, DEGREE OF Honor, A. O. U. W. Meets at Odd Fellows' hall, Lake avenue, every first and third Tuesday at 2 p. m., and every second and fourth Tuesday at 8 p. m. Lucy Purdy, C of H.; Minnie Wilbur, recorder.

A. O. U. W.—DULUTH LODGE NO. 10. Meets every Tuesday evening at I. O. O. F. hall, Lake avenue north. M. H. Seeley, M. W.; J. W. Shepherdson, recorder.

"ELKS" meet every Thursday night at 7:30, King block. John L. Fuller, Sec'y. Geo. C. Gilbert, E. R.

ALPHA COUNCIL NO. 1, MODERN Samaritans, Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Kalamazoo hall. W. B. Henderson, G. S.; A. McG. McDonald, scribe.

CARPET CLEANING.

C. E. MEAD COMPANY, PRACTICAL carpet cleaners and renovators. Refitting, relaying, etc. Works 710 West Superior street. Telephone 69.

FINANCIAL.

TO LOAN—$500 ON GOOD SECURITY or real estate. Address W 5, Herald.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, ETC. THE STANDARD JEWELRY AND LOAN OFFICE, 324 W. Sup. street.

MONEY TO LOAN, ANY AMOUNT. Cooley & Underhill, 104 Palladio.

LOANS and Real Estate,

SURETY BONDS, INVESTMENTS, INSURANCE, COUNTY ORDERS. RENTING.

A. R. MACFARLANE,
'Phone 652. 12 Exchange Bldg.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred forty-two and 50-100 ($242.50) dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Carl M. H. Laske and Berta Laske, his wife, mortgagors, to Herman Briesemeister, mortgagee, bearing date the 6th day of May, 1895, and with a power of sale therein contained duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, on the 6th day of May, 1895, at 3 o'clock p. m. in Book 92 of mortgages, on page 562.

Which said mortgage, together with the debt secured thereby, was duly assigned by said Herman Briesemeister, unto, etc., to Henry F. Miller, by written assignment dated the 25th day of April, 1896, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 18th day of September, 1897, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in Book 108 of mortgages on page 509; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The west half (w½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of section ten (10), in township fifty (50) north, of range sixteen (16) west of the fourth (4th) principal meridian in Minnesota, containing eighty (80) acres more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, in St. Louis County and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the county court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on the 2nd day of April, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of two hundred forty-two and 50-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five (25) dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 16th, A. D. 1898.

HENRY F. MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

F. W. HARGREAVES,
Attorney for said Assignee,
Office 17 Mesaba Block,
Duluth, Minn.
Duluth Evening Herald. Feb-16-23-Mch-2-9-16-23-30.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the sale mentioned in the foregoing notice of mortgage foreclosure sale has been and is hereby postponed and will be made at the place and in the manner in said notice mentioned, on April 16th, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Dated April 1, 1898.

HENRY F. MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

F. W. HARGREAVES,
Attorney for Assignee.
Duluth Evening Herald, April-2-9.

ONE CENT A WORD.

PROFESSIONAL.

MRS. JULIA L. HUGHES—SUPERFLUous hair, moles, etc., permanently destroyed by electricity, without injury. Also scientific face massage and complexion treatment. Manicuring. Choice toilet preparations. 305 Masonic temple, Duluth.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

St. Paul & Duluth R. R.

Leave Duluth.	*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth.
10 00 am	St. Paul Minneapolis.	*6 30 am
*1 55 pm		*2 35 pm
*11 15 pm		†2 45 pm

From UNION DEPOT. CITY TICKET OFFICE 332 West Superior street, corner Providence building. Tickets sold to all points. Telephone 218.

NORTH-WESTERN LINE.

C., St. P., M. & O. Ry.
Office 405 W. Superior St. 'Phone No. ...

Leave.	*Daily	†Except Sunday.	Arrive
†10 00 am	St. Paul, Minneapolis and west		†4 30 pm
*11 00 pm	St. Paul, Minneapolis and west		*7 00 am
*5 10 pm	Chicago Limited		*10 30 am

Parlor cars on day trains; Wagner's Finest Sleepers on night trains.

Duluth, Missabe & Northern Ry. Co.

7:55 a.m.	Lv.... Duluth ....Ar	3:30 p.m.
8:30 a.m.	Ar.... Proctor Lv	3:00 p.m.
10:07 a.m.	Ar. Iron Junction .Lv	1:23 a.m.
10:15 a.m.	Ar.... Wolf Lv	1:15 p.m.
10:20 a.m.	Ar.... Virginia Lv	1:00 p.m.
10:24 a.m.	Ar.... Eveleth Lv	10:41 a.m.
11:04 a.m.	Ar.... Sparta Lv	1:03 p.m.
11:30 a.m.	Ar.... Biwabik Lv	12:40 p.m.
11:.. a.m.	Ar.... Mt. Iron Lv	12:40 p.m.
10:50 a.m.	Ar.... Hibbing Lv	12:40 p.m.

Daily except Sunday. J. B. HANSON, General Passenger Agent.

Duluth, Superior & Western Ry.

WEST. P. M.	*Daily except Sunday.	EAST A. M.
*3:05	0 Lv.... Duluth ....Ar	* 11:40
4:35	23 Ar.... Cloquet Lv	10:41
6:13	76

Only Evening Paper in Duluth

THE EVENING HERALD

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

Published at Herald Building, 220 West Superior St.

DULUTH PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone Calls: { Counting Room—321, two rings. Editorial Rooms—321, three rings.

TEN CENTS A WEEK

EVERY EVENING.
DELIVERED BY MAIL.

Single copy, daily	$ .02
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Three months	1.30
Six months	2.60
One year	5.00

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$1 per year, 50 cents for six months, 25c for three months.

Entered at Duluth postoffice as second-class matter.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN DULUTH.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF DULUTH.

HERALD'S CIRCULATION
HIGH-WATER MARK,
17,148

THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth, Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), April 2.—A barometric depression has moved from the Southwest to the lower lakes accompanied by light local showers or snow flurries in Wisconsin and Michigan. The weather is now fair in all reporting districts, but the cloudiness has increased in the far Northwest, including Montana and Wyoming, in that section the temperature is lowest, and falling, and the temperature has risen decidedly. The weather is slightly cooler than yesterday in the Southwest, the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys. Freezing temperatures obtain as far south as Oklahoma, Northern Missouri and the southern borders of Wisconsin and Michigan and temperatures slightly below zero are reported in Manitoba.

Minimum temperatures last night:

Duluth	22	Edmonton	10
Battleford	8	Port Arthur	6
Qu' Appelle	10	Swift Current	4
Minnedosa	—4	Winnipeg	—4
Williston	12	Bismarck	20
Havre	31	Miles City	22
Helena	32	Moorhead	22
Huron	26	St. Paul	24
Rapid City	22	Sander	26
Marquette	24	Sault Ste. Marie	28
La Crosse	28	Milwaukee	28
Detroit	28	Chicago	32
Davenport	30	North Platte	32
Denver	20	Omaha	30
Kansas City	30	St. Louis	40
Dodge City	18	Memphis	46

— denotes below zero.

Duluth temperature at 7 a. m. today, 22; maximum yesterday, 40; minimum yesterday, 23.

Local forecast for Duluth and vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Sunday generally fair; variable winds probably shifting to fresh northeast by Sunday morning.

JAMES KENEALY.
Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, April 2.—Forecast until 8 p. m. tomorrow: For Wisconsin: Fair tonight and Sunday with increasing cloudiness Sunday; slightly warmer tonight; variable winds shifting to southerly. For Minnesota: Fair and warmer tonight; Sunday partly cloudy; variable winds shifting to southerly.

A STUDY OF ALASKA.

No one is better qualified to write about Alaska than Hon. A. P. Swineford, who is well known at the head of the lakes as the founder of the Superior Leader, because he spent a number of years in that country, where he was sent by President Cleveland as governor of the territory. During his residence there he acquired much information regarding its history, climate and resources, and his official position enabled him to come into possession of many facts which would not reach a private individual. Governor Swineford has now embodied this valuable information in a timely work, entitled "Alaska: Its History, Climate and Resources," and Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, have published it in an attractive volume.

Governor Swineford has written a dignified and proper history of Alaska. It is not a handbook for miners, nor a guide-book for tourists, and yet, after reading it, one feels like advising both miners and tourists to give this book a careful reading before taking the journey to the far Northland. It is the first and, thus far, the only work containing full and reliable information on Alaska. Reading on, the pleasure is deepened by increasing evidence that the matter presented is no dry compilation from government reports and statistics. To the reader's delight it proves to be a well-digested study of Alaska, as to its history, climate and natural resources, by a gentleman who, as governor, resided in the territory several years, and personally visited all the different sections referred to for the special purpose of investigation.

Long before he has reached the middle the reader discovers that this book of history is one to be read for luxury as well as for information. Not every good governor can write worthy history. But ex-Governor Swineford possesses that rare constellation of faculties which qualifies an author to see and portray the facts and events belonging to the annals of a country and a race without eliminating the elements of poetry and romance which enter into human life wherever and whenever it is lived. And he is as fearless in spirit as he is happy in literary style. His stern arraignment of the "military absolutism" which prevailed in Alaska for seventeen years of "gloom and ignominy" after its transference to the United States reminds one of Macaulay's treatment of certain episodes in British history.

The scope of this fascinating work includes all that can be known of the subject it treats—the discovery, settlement and colonization of Alaska by Russia; native traditions; purchase by the United States; the military administration under the United States government; the district legislation provided; the scenery, climate and resources of the country; and, not least in attractiveness, a charming voyage of 10,000 miles along the coast and among the islands of this new and valuable acquisition to the territory of the United States. To the many people at the head of Lake Superior who are taking a deep interest in everything pertaining to Alaska, The Herald can conscientiously recommend this work. It is published in cloth binding at $1, and is well worth the price.

THE NEXT STEP.

The issue between Spain and the United States is now clearly defined. It is the independence of Cuba, demanded by this country. Negotiations with Spain have ceased upon every point except this one, and unless a favorable answer be received from Premier Sagasta before Monday noon, agreeing to grant Cuban independence, it is an absolute certainty that President McKinley will send a message to congress reciting the whole case and requesting instructions as to his further course. There is no doubt as to the reply which congress will make. In the first place the independence of Cuba will be recognized by a joint resolution of the senate and house, and in the second place the president will be instructed to employ armed intervention for freeing the Cubans from Spanish misrule. This will be the official declaration of war, and hostilities will begin at once by the dispatch of the flying squadron to intercept the Spanish torpedo flotilla and by the blockading of Havana and Porto Rico.

As the Kansas City Star says, the issue now made up might well have been foreseen. It was foreshadowed in the demand long ago made by our government upon that of Spain, that the war in Cuba should be brought to an end. When it was made evident that Spain could not end the war by the conquest of the insurgents, then it was clear enough that Spain must yield to the insurgents and grant their independence. The United States intervenes in its own interest to end a hopeless struggle on the part of Spain. It being settled that Cuba is to be free, the United States exerts its power to the end that freedom shall come at once and not at the end of an unknown period of bloody, wearying, wasteful, horrible warfare, carried on in defiance of all the laws civilized nations have agreed upon, and in a fashion revolting to humanity.

The right of intervention between a nation and its revolted subjects has been many times exercised. The right of the United States to aid the Cuban insurgents is the same as that exercised by France toward the American insurgents who declared their independence in 1776. The right to interfere on the ground of humanity is identical with that exercised by England, France and Russia when they jointly rescued Greece from the bloody hands of the Turk and destroyed the oppressor's fleet at Navarino. In later years the duty of ruling and sovereign powers to suppress cruelty and barbarism is more and more recognized. The duty of the United States to end Spanish barbarities in Cuba is the same that it performs in connection with Great Britain in keeping down the African slave trade and treating it as piracy.

"If," says the Star, "Spain shall remain obstinate, the people of the United States will know how to do their part in a war forced upon them in the interests of freedom and humanity. They will stand by their country. They will back it with all their resources in men and means, blood and treasure, to the end that the war may be short, sharp and decisive; that justice may be done in the earth, and the area of human freedom increased." It will be a war of civilization against the only uncivilized nation now represented on the American continent or adjacent islands, because Spain, by her deeds of barbarism in Cuba, has placed herself outside the pale of nineteenth century civilization.

THE OPPOSING NAVAL FORCES.

The accuracy of the cablegram sent from Madrid at midnight, announcing that the torpedo flotilla has reached Porto Rico, may well be doubted. It seems almost impossible that the flotilla can have reached its destination already. If it has, it has made a remarkably fast trip from Cadiz. It was stated at the war department at Washington the other day that this torpedo flotilla, according to a close calculation, would not reach Porto Rico until next Thursday afternoon. It was consequently figured that if war be declared, as now seems certain, the flying squadron, now at Hampton roads, could sail next Monday at noon and intercept the Spanish fleet more than 100 miles west of Havana. The distance between Porto Rico and Havana harbor is 800 miles.

Here was the position of the United States and Spanish fleets yesterday afternoon: At the South Atlantic station off the Florida coast is the Atlantic squadron under Capt. Sampson. This fleet is composed of the battleships Iowa and the cruisers Wilmington, Cincinnati, Nashville and Detroit; the torpedo boats Cushing and Foote, Porter and Dupont; the auxiliary cruisers Marblehead, Newport, Winslow and Vicksburg, and the monitors Ericsson and Castine. At Port Royal, off the coast of South Carolina, are the gunboats Puritan and Amphitrite; the armed cruisers Terror, Miantonomah, and the dispatch boat Petrel. At Hampton roads is the flying squadron, with Commodore Schley in command. In this squadron are the battleships Montgomery and Massachusetts, and the swift-sailing armored cruisers Minneapolis, Columbia and Brooklyn.

At the mouth of the Delaware river is the patrol squadron, consisting of the vessels Lehigh, Catskill, Matapon, Manhattan and Raleigh. At New York harbor the big battleship Texas and the second and third-rate ships Dolphin, Nahant and Jason. The Bancroft is at the Bermudas. The warship San Francisco, with the new warship New Orleans, recently purchased from Brazil, is due in New Orleans April 9.

The Spanish man-of-war Vizcaya and the battleship Almirante Oquendo left Havana yesterday, bound ostensibly for Porto Rico. The cruiser Alfonso XII remains at Havana. The Spanish torpedo flotilla, consisting of five torpedo boats and the battleship Santa Maria, and accompanied by a collier, is said by the Madrid dispatch to have reached Porto Rico, but is more likely to be a little more than half way between the Canary Islands and its destination. A second Spanish fleet, consisting of the Cristobal Colon, the Maria Teresa, the Alfonso XIII, the Pelayo and the Carlosan, left the Spanish coast a few days ago and is now on the Atlantic coming westward. It will thus be seen that Spain will be able to make a strong naval showing at the beginning of hostilities, should Monday witness a declaration of war by the American congress.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

The senate yesterday discussed in executive session the question of purchasing the three Danish islands in the West Indies, which would be very valuable in time of war as a basis of naval operations. With suitable fortifications established they could be converted into coaling stations, of which the United States navy is in much need at the present time. Unfortunately the discussion yesterday in the senate showed that there is considerable opposition to the purchase of the islands, and rather than precipitate an acrimonious debate and possibly cause a bitter feeling when all parties should be thoroughly united to face the common enemy, Senator Lodge withdrew the resolution authorizing the president to conclude the purchase and appropriating $5,000,000 for the purpose. It is probable, however, that after the present trouble has ended the proposition will be revived. War will demonstrate to some of the senators now opposing purchase the necessity of having an available naval station in the Caribbean sea. Thirty years ago these islands were offered to the United States and a treaty for their purchase was negotiated but the senate then refused to ratify it. The islands in question are three of the Virgin islands, the westernmost of the Leeward group. The St. Paul Dispatch describes them as follows: They are St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, St. Thomas and St. John, and lie directly east of Porto Rico. Like the other Antilles, they are of coral, or volcanic, origin, and are inhabited largely by negroes and mulattoes. English is the prevaling language, on account of the predominance of English trade.

St. Croix is the largest island, having an area of seventy-four square miles and a population of about 20,000. The soil is quite fertile and is almost everywhere under cultivation, producing sugar and tobacco mainly. The climate is said to be not unhealthful, although the place is not a desirable residence location, on account of the frequent earthquakes and hurricanes.

St. Thomas is of about half the size of St. Croix, but has almost an equal population, chiefly located in the town of Charlotte Amalie. This place has an excellent harbor, landlocked on three sides, with a rather narrow entrance and affording deep water. Far different from St. Croix, St. Thomas is almost entirely unproductive, for the lack of water. Yellow fever is the most disagreeable feature of the place to unseasoned Europeans, and is endemic. The third and smallest island is St. John.

Col. Abe Slupsky, the distinguished reformer statesman of Missouri, is adding new laurels to his well-adorned brow. The colonel has undertaken to absorb twenty pints of beer daily for thirty days. He began his great task March 18, and at last accounts was unleading his schooners with comfortable regularity. If the pictures of the colonel are true to life, his storage capacity is sufficient for the emergency.

Freak legislation is not confined to Western and Southern states. An Eastern legislature has scheduled a bill for the protection of the mephitis Americana. If it refers to the perfumed "bird," protection is superfluous. The Omaha Bee suggests that perhaps it is intended to head off an investigation of shady legislators.

An Indiana county treasurer who embezzled $20,000 of the county funds has been fined $1000 and sent to the penitentiary. This should be a warning to others similarly inclined, but it probably will not.

The Herald continues to lead in publishing the news concerning the complications over the Cuban question.

Rapid transit is evidently on the decline in greater New York. Fifty thousand and straps have been ordered by the street car companies to enable the people to hang on to the present system.

Sagasta is a clever diplomat. His latest answer to the American demands is a shrewd piece of work, designed to force the United States to take the initiative.

The whole civilized world will approve the war which the American people are about to make for the relief of Cuba from Spanish barbarity and fiendish cruelty.

A St. Louis girl has made a new record for prompt repartee. Provoked by a remark of a fresh young man, she retorted by basting him with a flatiron.

Chicago crooks stole a militia cannon the other day and sold it at a junk shop. The next thing we may hear is that the armory has disappeared.

President McKinley's message to congress next Monday will be very generally read. Few people will skip a line in the important document.

The alien 3 cents a day tax law, enacted by the Pennsylvania legislature, has again been declared unconstitutional.

The Belgian prince now visiting this country must be real good. Spicy gossip concerning him is extremely limited.

All eyes are turned towards Washington. The next two days are certain to be filled with stirring events.

Zola's sentence has been quashed. Vive Zola! Conspuez du Clam!

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Adversity has sharp teeth.
Mediation is a tonic for poor memory.
No fraud is more wicked than cheating in a love game.
Gospel bullets never reach the mark without 'ye behind them.
About the best waterproof for all kinds of weather is a clear conscience.
To marry for money may turn out to be like going to the hornet for honey.
The tears of genuine repentance are the sparkling dewdrops of life's morning.
It is a great accomplishment to know how to make the best of life as it comes.
The devil's claws are as sharp under white gloves as they are under black mittens.
Time is always fooled away when we try to build towers of our own from which to get into heaven.
Do not try to drive some undesirable topic from your mind, but crowd it out with something better.

A Gentle Ode.

Oh, light overcoats are out,
Yes, they're out;
On the chilly man or the stout,
Or the stout;
And the young chick and the lambkin
Now replace the pork and hamkin,
And the oyster and the clamkin,
Don't you doubt!

Oh, th ecoal bin's bleak and bare,
Bleak and bare;
Not a clinker now dwells there,
Now dwells there;
And they hang outside the parrot
With his plumage green and carrot,
And the gas stove leaves the garret—
Don't you care!

Oh, the goat stands nigh the beer,
Foaming beer,
With a gallon full of cheer,
Amber cheer!
We know it by the bonnet,
By the poet's sickly sonnet:
You may bet your last cent on it,
Spring is here!

—Syracuse Herald.

WANT WAGES RESTORED.

Marlborough, Mass., April 2.—The boot and shoe factories of this city notified the shoe manufactories today that it is the desire of the shoe workers that the reduction of 5 per cent in wages which has been in operation for nearly a year shall be restored on May 1.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TALK OF POLITICIANS

When Fisher Will Succeed Helinski as Postmaster.

O. D. Kinney Says He Is Out of Politics.

MINNESOTA DEMOCRACY IS MUCH ALIVE

The United States senate found time Thursday, amidst all of the war excitement in Washington, to act favorably upon the appointment of J. M. Smith as receiver of the land office at Duluth and E. L. Fisher as postmaster. This was expected by the future officeholders as confidently as was their appointments, but they were not sure but that it would be delayed indefinitely and lost sight of in the press of more important business, so they were pleasantly surprised at the promptness with which their appointments were reported by the committee to which they were referred. The term of Frederick L. Ryan, whose successor Mr. Smith is to be, has already expired, and the transfer of the office will be made just as soon as official notice of the appointment has been received and the bonds which Mr. Smith has ready are approved by the authorities at Washington. This will probably require two or three weeks.

* * *

When Mr. Fisher will relieve Postmaster Helinski is not so certain. Mr. Helinski's appointment was dated April 22, 1894, and it was expected that he would qualify in time to take possession of his office May 1, but owing to some errors in his bonds as originally transmitted to Washington, he did not actually become postmaster until nearly a month later, so it is possible that the ruling of the department will be that his tenure of office does not expire until four years from the date of his qualification. In that event Mr. Fisher may have to wait, patiently or otherwise, until about June 1, but if his term, in the opinion of the officials of the postoffice department at Washington, began with the date which appears on his commission, Mr. Fisher may be regularly ordained postmaster any time after April 23.

* * *

When Congressman Morris consented, with some reluctance, to the appointment of Mr. Fisher as postmaster, he relieved that gentleman of any responsibility in the selection of his assistant. He wanted F. H. Barnard for that place, and Mr. Fisher was required to agree to accept him as one of the considerations of his appointment. Mr. Barnard will be inducted into office simultaneously with Mr. Fisher. He is a veteran of the late war and his appointment is in recognition of the services of the members of the Grand Army in the campaign of two years ago.

* * *

The promised visit of Capt. Van Sant to Duluth has not yet materialized. Weak spots in his gubernatorial fences in other localities have been reported to him which have required his immediate attention. This is the cause of his apparent neglect of St. Louis county. There are quite a number of politicians here who are anxiously awaiting his coming. Some of them want to see him because they like him and would be glad to assist him in getting the Republican nomination for governor. There are more, however, who want to enlist under his banner in order to prevent Judge Collins from capturing the St. Louis county delegation and thus indirectly landing a blow on Page Morris, whose friends have promised this county to Collins in return for obligations incurred to Stearns county Republicans. There are good reasons for believing that Capt. Van Sant will be able to make a strong showing against Collins here, notwithstanding the fact that Congressman Morris has promised the county to the latter. An organization of Van Sant's personal and political friends with the anti-Morris crowd will be very formidable at the Republican primaries and may prove disastrous to one of the two best dressed men in the lower house of congress.

* * *

There are quite a number of Republican workers who have recently been pretty busy in working up sentiment against Page Morris. They would like to prevent his renomination, but they are not quite certain what line of policy to pursue to accomplish this result. They made themselves felt at the meeting of the St. Louis County Republican club recently to elect delegates to the Republican league state convention. Before the Morris men realized what they were up to, a delegation composed almost entirely of anti-Morris men had been elected to go to Minneapolis. Some of them were outspoken in their denunciation of the Republican congressman, and others who are not on record against him were selected just because they were known to be in quiet sympathy with any movement that would injure Mr. Morris' political fortunes.

* * *

O. D. Kinney was not a delegate to the league convention, but he attended just the same and he took part in the proceedings. He was present at the meeting of the St. Louis county delegation to effect an organization, and he had as much to say as anybody who had been regularly elected. In fact, is was on his motion that Paul Sharvy was elected chairman, or else perhaps an avowed anti-Morris man would have been honored with that position. And then Mr. Kinney was down on the program for a toast at the banquet, and was the only man from here who was accorded this distinction. He was forced to come home before the banquet, however, possibly out of respect to his stomach. Mr. Kinney says he is out of politics. He has been active in every campaign for twenty-five years and declares he has had enough of it. He is not ambitious for office, and believes that as a party man he has done his full duty. It is his intention to vote for whatever ticket his party may nominate, but as for acting on campaign committees or participating in conventions, he has foresworn it all. While Mr. Kinney may be ever so sincere in this expressed determination, those who know him best shake their heads incredulously and predict that when the campaign becomes warm this year he will be found as usual in the thick of the fray, forgetting that he had placed himself on the retired list.

* * *

The St. Louis County Republican club will hold its annual meeting next week and the anti-Morris men are reported to be laying wires to capture the organization. In this they will not be successful without a hard fight for Mr. Morris' friends, being warned by the meeting of the club to elect delegates to the league convention, will be prepared for them. In fact it is now the purpose of the congressman's followers to assume the management of the club and permit no man to hold office in it whose loyalty to him is questioned in the slightest degree. This promises to be a very interesting ante-convention skirmish and if it accomplishes nothing more than to still further embitter the growing factional feeling, it will more sharply draw the lines between the two crowds and lay the foundation for the fight within the Republican party, which never fails to be waged with each recurring campaign.

* * *

A Duluth man who was in Minneapolis this week tells The Herald of a novel plan which is being worked by W. H. Eustis to insure him the Hennepin county delegation to the Republican state convention. Cards are being circulated by his friends among the Republican politicians and business men for signatures which carries with it a pledge to support Mr. Eustis for the Republican nomination for governor. It is said that over 7000 have already been signed and returned to Mr. Eustis' campaign managers. Mr. Eustis' friends claim that before the primaries are held they will have between 15,000 and 20,000 of these pledges which will remove all doubt as to where Hennepin county will stand in the gubernatorial fight.

* * *

The meeting of the Democratic state central committee in St. Paul Wednesday was evidence of the fact that the Minnesota Democracy is alive to the splendid opportunities which are afforded by existing conditions for winning a magnificent victory in this state this year. There was practically a full attendance of the committee, something unheard of before at a Democratic state central committee meeting. From all sections of the state came encouraging reports of an improved Democratic sentiment, and a determination was manifest to lay aside personal preferences for the preservation of party harmony. There were a few—a very few—members of the committee who were middle-of-the-road Democrats—the style of Democrat who preferred running the campaign on independent lines without co-operating with either the Populists or Silver Republicans. Some old time Minnesota Democrats have been so accustomed to seeing the party run as a sort of aid to the Republicans and frequently with a campaign fund contributed by the Republicans as a recognition of their valuable assistance that they cannot understand the philosophy of any other kind of politics, and so when the chances for defeating the Republicans by a union of the opposition forces presents itself they buck. They do not care to be a party to any movement that promises disaster to their old-time allies. Fortunately there are not many of this kind left in good standing in the party councils. They sloughed off with the gold Democrats and made themselves harmless as the sowers of discord inside the Democratic ranks. One member of the committee did have the hardihood to suggest that the convention he called to meet June 14 instead of June 15, the day set for the Populist convention, but it met with such ill favor that he did not make a very strong effort to urge it. The reception which this committeeman met with was so chilly that his allies, if he had any, did not make themselves known and the fusion sentiment as expressed was unanimous.

* * *

The prospects for fusion, absolute and complete, could not be better. In neither of the three political organizations that will unite on a state ticket is there a breath of opposition to John Lind as a candidate for governor. He is satisfactory to all and his nomination is a foregone conclusion. And there will be no unseemly scramble for the other places on the ticket, notwithstanding the fact that Democrats consider the election of the fusion nominees practically assured. This condition augurs well for harmonious co-operation when the two conventions meet.

* * *

There will not be much division of sentiment either between the Populists and Democrats on vital state issues. Both parties will demand a maximum freight rate bill and the St. Louis county Democrats and Populists will see to it that a plank is incorporated in both platforms demanding a radical reduction in the rates charged on iron ore by the range roads. The fight for these reforms will be well organized in the next legislature regardless of which party may be in control and as it will be managed by clean men it will be effective.

* * *

Much injury was done the cause of reduced ore freight rates in the last legislature by the character of some of the men who were urging the passage of the bill. Their activity created the suspicion that they were bidding for a bribe from the railroad companies and many honest legislators who recognized the justice of the measure would have supported it had they not been convinced that some of its promoters would have sold out and defeated it had there been any prospect of it becoming a law. Care will be taken to avoid this danger the next time and there is little doubt that with proper management a just bill will run the gauntlet of the railroad lobbyists and their assistants who will have seats in the senate and house.

* * *

A story has leaked out in connection with R. G. Evans' appointment to the position of district attorney which does not do that gentleman much credit. When he went to Washington recently it was for the express purpose of urging the appointment of George B. Edgerton, assistant attorney general, as district attorney. He declared that he was not a candidate for the place and would not have it under any circumstances. It was understood that both Senator Davis and Senator Nelson were willing to recommend the appointment of Edgerton, provided he was satisfactory to Evans and Evans went to Washington with the avowed intention of getting the place for him. When he reached the capital he paid a visit to President McKinley and it is said that before he parted from him instead of urging Edgerton's appointment he expressed a desire to have the place himself and the president then and there promised it to him. Senators Davis and Nelson had no objection to him and so the appointment was made and Mr. Edgerton must content himself with the subordinate position he holds in the office of the attorney general in St. Paul.

Populists Fooling Him.

To the Editor of The Herald:

The writer of an article in Thursday morning's News Tribune, entitled "May Bolt Charley," is evidently guilty of the crime of being a young man—indeed, a very young man, I should say, and some Bad Populist has been "stuffing him." Any leading Populist who has given him such "bow-legged" information about our state committee has taken advantage of his youth and inexperience.

Now, I think this is wrong, and as I happen to be a member of that committee, I consider it my duty to enlighten his beclouded intellect and not deceive him, as that Bad Populist has done. In the first place, my boy, E. R. Lynch is not the chairman of the state committee and he is not a middle-of-the-roader. The B. P. told you a falsehood. Furthermore, the authority of naming the place of holding the state convention rests with the members of our state committee and not with the leading Populists. Now, as I was one of the first to advocate its being held out of the Twin Cities, if the B. P. had wanted it held in Minneapolis he would have spoken to me about it, my boy, and not complained to an innocent and confiding newspaper man.

And he told you that we "may bolt Charley," did he? Well, well! "Trust him not; he is fooling thee." You see, my boy, some of these B. Ps. are becoming as deceptive as the yellow journalists. They are vile Spaniards and take you for a reconcentrado. Yours truly,

A. F. RUDOLPH.

DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Boston Transcript: Fuddy—Do you really think that Baskers cares much for his wife?

Duddy—Cares for her? He dotes on her. Scores of times I've known him to make faces for his wife when she had to take nasty medicine.

Indianapolis Journal: He—There are at least a dozen women who would be glad to get me if you were to die.

She—I don't doubt it. They know I have got you pretty well trained.

Cincinnati Enquirer: "Where on earth could she have picked up so insignificant a man for a husband?"

"I haven't any exact information, but he looks as if he might have gone with a pound of tea."

Chicago Tribune: "Mr. James McJames, Baraboo, Wis.," said the clerk at the express office, reading the address on the little package. "What are the contents, madam?"

"A solitaire diamond ring," replied the young woman, coldly.

"What is the value?"

"Nothing—to me," she said, still more coldly.

Hartford Times: "You say my daughter loves you?" questioned the old man.

"I'm sure of it," replied the young man.

"Well, well," returned the old man, looking the young man over critically, "there's no accounting for tastes, is there?" And somehow, although the young man knew that he ought to be happy over the possession of the girl, he couldn't help scowling and speculating on that remark o fthe old man's.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

PURIFIES AS WELL AS Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 49 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canadas and Europe.
FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

A FIGHTING ADMIRAL.

Rear-Admiral Francis M. Bunce Says He Is Neither Sick Nor Out of Service.

READ ADMIRAL BUNCE.
(He has relieved Rear Admiral Sicard of heavy duties.)

If Rear Admiral Sicard is forced into retirement, as it is feared he may be on account of his failing health, the burden of the navy will fall on Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce, who is second on the ranking list. He and Admiral Sicard have borne together heavy burdens in the management of the United States cruisers.

Rear Admiral Bunce began active service in 1861 as a midshipman on the Brooklyn. In 1862 he was executive officer of the Penobscot, and fought with the batteries at Yorktown. He took part in the famous Fort Sumter engagements, and from that time until the present he has never been out of harness except when laid up with a wound received at Fort Sumter.

Since last May he has been the commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, having relieved Rear Admiral Sicard there during that month.

In Duluth's Social Circles

The Ladies' Literature class held an important business meeting Monday. It was held for the purpose of outlining the work to be followed next year. Mrs. A. W. Dutton, chairman of the committee, submitted the following topics to be followed in twelve lessons:

INTRODUCTORY STUDY.

1. "Prehistoric Man."
2. "Spread of Races."
3. "Origin and Development of Institutions."

EGYPT AND HER NEIGHBORS.

4. "Ancient Egypt—Old Empire."
5. "Ancient Egypt—Middle and New Empires."
6. "Chaldea and Assyria."
7. "Medea and Babylonia."
8. "Syria."
9. "Persia, and Egypt Under the Persians."
10. "Egypt Under the Greeks and Romans."
11. "Arabia, and Egypt Under the Arabs."
12. "Modern Egypt."

These topic will be studied in a sociological way and not technically, that the general development of the races will be followed rather than the technical events. No particular author will be followed, but the members will read as widely as possible in order to get the very best thought on the questions. The plan was adopted.

Some amendments to the constitution were proposed and will be voted on at a later meeting. One of these provides for two vice presidents instead of one, the first to have charge of the first six meetings and the second of the second six. The object of the increase is to relieve the president of some of the work, which it is felt by these proposing the change is becoming too arduous.

Another proposed change is in the method of electing members. At present each application is required to be signed by three members and then goes to a membership committee of five members. If one member of this committee votes against the applicant she is rejected. If the five are favorable it then goes to the whole class and four votes are necessary to defeat. The proposed change is to have a majority of the membership committee, or three, sufficient to send the application to the class.

Class dues have been fixed at $1.50 for active, substitute and honorary members, and $2 for new members.

The class also endorsed the Home Consumers' league and Miss Julia Ersign was elected as a delegate to the league.

* * *

The East End Grand club was entertained last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Church. The fact that it was April Fool day was taken advantage of to have a great big lark and they had it. The word was quietly passed around yesterday afternoon that the members should appear in costume. A rendezvous was selected and after the costumes had been donned the club members repaired to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Church, and as they lined up in front of the house, made a motley collection. There were lumbermen, tough sports, jesters, and almost every conceivable style of fantastic costume was represented. The women wore sheet and pillow case costumes. Now Mr. and Mrs. Church were not supposed to know of all this, but Mr. Church is not at all slow himself. It was 9 o'clock when the party reached the house—an hour later than usual. Everything was in darkness and the family had evidently retired. After hammering on the door for some time signs of life inside became manifest. Mr. Church was seen through the glass coming down the stairs clad in robe de nuit and carrying a candle in his hand. He demanded to know why a peaceable citizen's slumbers should be disturbed at that time of night and wanted to know "who's there." He finally opened the door a crack and that was enough—the crowd burst in. A pair of trousers was soon discovered to be under Mr. Church's night shirt and that garment was quickly torn to shreds.

Then the fun began and it went on fast and furious and all kinds of pranks were played. Everyone was caught in some way or other. There were loaded cigars, loaded sandwiches, loaded coffee, etc. About 10 o'clock the patrol wagon drew up in front of the house and Lieut. McLean and two policemen walked in. The lieutenant took a look over the curiously arrayed crowd and remarking, "I guess this is the place all right enough," turned to the officers and said, "Arrest that man." They immediately seized J. M. Smith and dragged him out on the porch. The shouts in the meantime made the joke too apparent and Mr. Smith was saved an intended ride in the wagon.

When the game of cards was concluded Mrs. La Salle and H. A. Smith were announced as the winners. Instead of the usual handsome prizes one received a little black doll and the other a rooster. A little later two fine prizes were brought out and the joke was announced and the recipients of the baby and the rooster were suddenly made happier, only to receive the rude shock of being told that they were not the winners at all, but that Mrs. C. W. Elston and Dr. Magie had the high scores. And so it went, the merriest time the club has had.

* * *

The Junior assembly gave a dancing party Wednesday evening at Harmonie hall at Lester Park.

* * *

A special meeting of the Ladies Relief society will be held Monday at 2 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. A. M. Miller. Important business will be considered.

* * *

During the afternoon and evening of Wednesday next the ladies of Morley Congregational church will give their annual Easter sale. At 6 o'clock a chicken pie supper will be served, and at 8:30 o'clock the following program will be given:

Clarinet quartet, "Parade March"..
Recitation ..... Alma Kruschke.
Song ..... Miss Belle Searle.
Recitation ..... Miss Alberta McMillen.
Song ..... Mrs. Charles R. Stai.
Selection ..... Banjo Club.
Song ..... Miss Tupper.
Song ..... Miss Mayme Bagley.
With violin obligato by Miss Bagley.

* * *

The Young People's Card club was entertained last evening at the home of Miss Rena Lucas, of East Superior street.

* * *

Under the auspices of the Young Ladies' guild of the First Presbyterian church the following program will be given in the lecture room of the church next Tuesday evening:

Selection .....Professor Robinson's Mandolin Orchestra
Quartet—"Legends" ....Mohring
Misses Spencer, Williams, Calverley and Mrs. Hoyt.
Reading ..... Will McCormick.
Soprano solo ..... Miss Elizabeth Spencer.
Trio—Piano, violin and 'cello.....
Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. Tupper, Mr. Willard.
Vocal trio .....
Miss Spencer, Mrs. Hoyt, Miss Calverly.
Selection .....Professor Robinson's Mandolin Orchestra.

After this formal part of the program an Easter sale will be held and a social evening enjoyed, during which the Ladies' Mandolin club will give a number of selections. The ladies who will take part are:

Mandolins, Miss Culver, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. White, Miss Janet Smith; banjos, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Fishbein, Mrs. Klapp, Mrs. G. G. Hartley, Miss Ingalls; guitars, Mrs. Fesler, Mrs. Swift, Miss Baker, Miss Williams. Professor Robinson is director.

* * *

A concert will be given Tuesday evening at the Lester Park Methodist church under the direction of Frank E. Chaffee. The program is as follows:

Quartet—"Zion Awake"..Michael Costa
Miss Sherer, Mrs. Insley, Messrs. Maxwell and Chaffee.
Solo—"Nita Gitana" .....De Koven
Francis E. Woodward.
Reading—Selected .....
Miss Ethel Cannon.
Duet—"Who's Dot Knockin' at the Outside Gade?" .....
Miss Minnie Thompson and Frank E. Chaffee.
Violin solo—"Tannhauser" .....
Miss Clara Palmer.
Duet—"Till We Meet Again" .....
Mrs. Insley, Frank E. Chaffee.
Quartet—"Star of Descending Night"
L. O. Emerson.
Solo—"Two Grenadiers" .....Schumann
Francis E. Woodward.
Reading—Selected .....
Professor A. F. Rudolph.
Solo—"Best of All".....Frank Moir
Frank E. Chaffee.
Quartet—"Peasant Wedding March"
.....A. Soderman
Trombone solo—"Still is the Night"
.....Franz Abt
J. A. Bryer.
Solo—"Happy Days" .....A. Strelczki
Mrs. Insley.
Violin obligato, F. E. Chaffee.
Quartet—"Good Night, Good Night, Beloved" .....Pinsuti
Emily Ellis Woodward, accompanist.

* * *

A party of friends surprised Fred D. Knight on his birthday last Monday. An impromptu program was arranged, and comic songs, dancing and cardplaying were the amusements of the evening. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Ashleigh, Mrs. Drennon, Misses Hancock, Harrington, McClennon, Bingham, and Messrs. Stevens, G. Stevens, Spalding, W. H. Hancock.

* * *

A pleasant surprise party was given Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Neilson at their home on West First street Thursday evening, by the Royal Neighbors of America. The evening was spent very pleasantly, progressive cinch being played. The head prize winners were Mrs. C. E. Dice and J. W. Nelson, and the booby prize went to J. Knauf. Refreshments were served.

* * *

The Decorative Art society will give a studio tea at the parlors of the Spalding Monday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. This society is one that deserves to be encouraged. It was organized from the same motives that have brought into existence the Home Consumers' league—to encourage the patronage of home art and home artists. It provides a place for the sale of the products of Duluth workers in art lines and has been the means of opening the eyes of Duluth people to the fact that many of the dainty little things which they had been in the habit of sending out of town for can be secured here. The society is not, however, in a very flourishing financial condition. At this tea a number of beautiful things will be on sale, and beautiful Easter gifts made in Duluth will be obtainable.

* * *

The Nineteenth Century club met last Monday evening at the home of Miss Bessie Strayer. The subject of discussion was "Stevenson, the Novelist," and Wells Gilbert led, assisted by Mrs. Wright.

* * *

The Q. E. U. is meeting this afternoon at the home of Miss La Vaque, 1131 East First street.

* * *

The musicale for the benefit of St. Paul's guild, which was to have been given by Mrs. W. W. Routh Wednesday afternoon, was postponed for two weeks, owing to the illness of Mrs. Routh and Mrs. Seymour.

* * *

The Young Ladies' guild of the First Presbyterian church is meeting this afternoon in the lecture room of the church. Arrangements are being made for an Easter sale and musicale to be given Tuesday evening.

* * *

The Somerset Y will meet next Saturday afternoon at the home of Miss Helen Spencer, on Sixteenth avenue east.

* * *

A large number of the young people attended the basket ball game and informal hop at the Armory last Saturday evening. It was the largest crowd that has attended any of the games this year.

* * *

The Cecilian choral recital at the Y. M. C. A. rooms last evening was a fine one and drew a large audience. The Choral sang several fine numbers, the closing one being "The Star Spangled Banner." Solos were given by Miss Spencer, Miss Florence Lautenschlager Miss Rothermel and Donald MacLeod, and all were greatly applauded. Miss Bagley played a violin obligato for Miss Rothermel's solo. Miss Clara Palmer gave a pleasing violin solo, and Mrs. Stocker read a paper entitled "Notes on American Music."

* * *

Gerard Tonning is arranging a concert for the benefit of the Norwegian Methodist church of the West End, to be given at the Armory, the latter part of this month. A number of leading musicians will take part, and the affair will undoubtedly be of great interest.

* * *

The Ladies' union of Morley Congregational church met yesterday at the home of Mrs. McMullen, 205 South Seventeenth avenue east. The Easter sale to be given next Dednesday was discussed.

* * *

At the ladies' night at the Whist club Wednesday evening, Miss McIntosh and Miss Roberts captured the high score badges.

* * *

The Ladies' guild of St. Luke's church gave an afternoon tea Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Richardson, of 1722 Piedmont avenue west.

* * *

The pupils of Miss Theresa Lynn gave a piano recital Wednesday evening at the home of Dr. and Mrs. McFadden, at Lakeside. Those who gave piano numbers were: Nellie McFadden, Mabel Dean, Charley McFadden, Howard Stolar, Carl Dean, Olive Fulton, Clara Watt and Myrtle Tibbets. The pupils were assisted by Miss Anna Carroll, soprano; Miss Minnie McDonald, reader, and J. S. Lynn, tenor.

* * *

A reception and dance was given last evening at Hunter hall by the ladies in the interest of the Northwestern Scandinavian Singers' association sangerfest.

* * *

Duluth lodge, No. 457, I. O. B. B., will give its second annual ball Tuesday evening, April 12, at Masonic hall. Flaaten's orchestra will play. The committees are as follows: Arrangements, B. J. Cook, M. Zunder, A. Freimuth, R. Krojanker, Samuel Loeb, Louis Hammel; reception, B. Silberstein, L. Freimuth, L. S. Loeb, W. Abrahamson, M. Edelman, M. Kastriner; floor, Charles Goldbloom, H. Y. Kastriner, A. Freimuth, Louis Roos and B. J. Cook.

PERSONAL MENTION.

H. G. Cable, formerly of Duluth, but now at Abdington, Ill., has been visiting here for ten days. He left today on his return.

Miss Helen Walke, of Marquette, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Larke, of 510 East Third street.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Jones have returned from their wedding trip and have taken up their residence at 1215 East First street.

Mrs. H. Elbertson and family left Wednesday for Tacoma.

Miss Rosa Brinkerhoff, of St. Paul, is visiting Mrs. Walter Turle.

George A. French has gone to Chelsea, having been called there by the severe illness of his mother.

Mrs. S. S. Bradley will return soon from New York.

Miss Josephine Peyton and Miss Martha Peyton, who have been visiting in the East for some time, are now the guests of Mrs. Ellsworth Davis, nee Barber, of Covington, Ky.

Mrs. J. H. Sullivan and Miss A. Callahan left Monday for Brainerd, to represent the Daughters of Erin at the state convention of the A. O. H.

Mrs. J. A. Clary, of 32 West First street, has returned from New York city after two weeks' absence.

Mrs. C. J. O'Donnell and children went down to St. Paul this week to visit Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Donnelly.

Charles E. Bassett has returned from an Eastern trip.

Miss Hattie King has been visiting friends in St. Paul this week.

Mrs. W. A. Parker left Monday evening for Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Lampman, of Sault Ste. Marie, were in Duluth the early part of the week.

WEST DULUTH SOCIAL.

Thomas A. Arthurs has returned from Canada, where he was recently married. He will make his home in Proctorknott as soon as he can procure a house.

West Duluth lodge No. 315, I. O. G. T., will give a musical and literary entertainment in their hall next Friday night. Refreshments will be served at the conclusion of the program.

The ball to be given April 19 by the West Duluth band is being greatly talked about and the boys are making arrangements for a very pleasing event.

Mrs. J. W. Bodilly and family have moved to Two Harbors for the summer.

Miss Carey, of West Superior, who has been visiting at the home of Miss Loughrey in West Duluth for the past week, returned home Monday.

Miss Mary Scheck, of West Duluth, and Frank Rogers, of West Superior, were united in marriage Monday by Rev. James Robert Smith at the pastor's home in Superior.

Miss Mable Lawrence, of Motley, Minn. returned home Monday after a two weeks' visit at the home of her brother, W. E. Lawrence.

Mrs. M. Roach has gone to Story City, Iowa, accompanied by her children, to spend the summer with her mother.

Edward Brown, of Brule, Wis., is visiting H. W. Lanners.

C. Upton and family, of Wheaton, Minn., are visiting relatives in West Duluth.

ITALIAN SHIP NOT SOLD.

Rome, April 2.—The report that the Italian cruiser Cairo, at Berto, has been sold to Spain is untrue, as the warship belongs to the nation, and a law must be enacted before she can be sold.

ANSWERS A QUESTION.

Mrs. Rorer's Reply in Ladies' Home Journal.

"I consider coffee, as it is usually made in the American family—strong and from the pure bean—an injurious drink, especially for nervous people.

"No doubt the student to whom you refer can study better after taking a cup of coffee, but the new energy is caused by a stimulant the effects of which will soon wear off, leaving him lower in nervous force.

"If it is only the hot drink he requires, why not take a cup of clear hot water or a cup of Cereal Coffee?"

Mrs. Rorer is one of the most eminent authorities on food in America. She knows that Americans go on day by day using food and drink that sap their vitality instead of building it up, and it requires argument oft repeated to wake them up. Broken wrecks of humanity stumbling along, unable to carry out their cherished plans, are all about us, and their physical weakness is nearly always due to improper food and drink. Coffee is a skilled destroyer of nervous strength. Postum Food Coffee is a delicious food drink made from selected parts of cereals that yield the elements nature demands for rebuilding the nerve tissues all over the human body.

If it has ever been served to you in a weak, unpalatable drink, have it made over again and use two spoons to each cup, and know that the actual boiling continues full fifteen minutes. Our word for it, the Postum Coffee is delicious when properly made.

RED ROUGH HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

Cuticura

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

"How to Produce Soft, White Hands," free.

ITCHING HUMORS Instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

In the Labor Field

The Acme laundry boycott is the most stirring topic in local labor circles this week. Both sides are aggressive, and each claims an advantage over the other. The union men claim that they are putting customers away from the Acme, and the proprietor claims that his friends are rallying to his support.

* * *

William McEwen, president of the Trades assembly, said today that it was gratifying to observe the manner in which the labor unions are pressing forward to support the Home Consumers' league. Delegates to the league have been appointed by nearly every one of the local unions. Mr. McEwen mentioned one fact that showed how home industries have been neglected and outside concerns have been allowed to monopolize the trade of Duluth consumers. He said that from facts and figures, obtained by him personally, he had made a comparison between Sutphin & Co.'s packing house and the outsiders in regard to wages paid to Duluth workers, and the amount paid by the average firm shipping meat in here. Sutphin & Co. pay out every month in wages, etc., over $1600, while the average outsider's house did not pay out over $350 at the highest. Sutphin & Co. sell about 20 per cent of the meat sold in Duluth, the remainder being shipped in from outside. Here, Mr. McEwen thinks, a good start could be made in encouraging home industry.

"Only the other day," continued he, "a prominent merchant told me that labor unions were keeping capital away from Duluth. In return I asked him to tell me what he was doing for Duluth, to prove what I meant I went with him and inspected his stock. I did not find a single home-made article in his store. Even his brooms and common brands of soap were bought outside the city, although both articles are manufactured here of the first quality. What meats he deals in come from an outside packing house.

"We have been accused of scaring capital away from Duluth. This idea I cannot concur with. The whole and sole ambition of organized labor is to build up industries in this city, so that all the dwellers here may have work. Such reports have been sent out by irresponsible chatterers, or by those hostile to the cause of organized labor, and these false reports alone are responsible for this mistaken idea.

"Union men are not enemies of the community nor enemies of capital. They stand together for mutual protection and for social elevation. The main idea of organized labor is the uplifting of the whole fabric, the workers as well as the employers, and any idea that the true principles of unionism are opposed to the advancement and welfare of the community is as false as it is absurd."

* * *

The sixteenth convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor will convene on Sunday, June 4. The call for the convention urges all organizations, hitherto affiliating, to send full delegations, and those not affiliating in the past are cordially invited to be represented.

The influence of the federation, the call goes on to say, in securing the adoption of laws favorable to the working classes, and the defeat of those prejudicial to their interests has been considerable in the past, and will become more pronounced as organized labor increases in membership, and much more good is hoped for.

The latest, but by no means the least important work undertaken by the federation, is that of organization. Last September five organizers were placed in the field, and sixteen unions were formed, and before June 1 there is every reason to belive that the number will have been increased to twenty-five or more, adding at least 1000 to the numerical strength of organized labor in Minnesota.

The interests of every trades organization, of the toilers within the state, of the federation itself, and of organized labor throughout the United States should impress upon all unions the necessity of electing, as delegates to the convention, their most able and aggressive, but at the same time their most conscientious and just members.

The federation is a deliberative body, and for the consideration of measures calculated to benefit the working classes, and as the sessions are of but one day's duration, in order to expedite business, all resolutions will have to be either typewritten or printed before being presented. One fare and a third has been asked for and probably will be granted, so that all may be able to attend at small expense. The call is signed by J. Collins as president, and William E. McEwen as secretary.

* * *

Much interest is felt in the new debating society that is being formed under the auspices of the Trades and Labor assembly. A name has not yet been chosen for the club. The prime object of this organization is the intelligent discussion of economic problems, and every effort will be made to interest the general pubic in the debates.

* * *

Now that the financial success of the industrial bazar has been demonstrated, there is a strong desire manifested to make the holding of an industrial exhibition an annual occasion. With the experience gained there seems to be no good reason that such exhibitions should not be made both pleasurable and profitable, and it is not considered improbable that a bazar association may be organized to ensure the perpetuation of the idea.

* * *

The coming season may see a strong union formed by the tug firemen. These are a hard working class of men, but owing to an absence of organization they have been hardly dealt with in one or two instances. With the marine firemen properly organized, many concessions that are now laughed at by one or two owners could doubtless be obtained, and the status of the men materially improved.

* * *

Contractor McDonnell brands the assertion that he has sent outside for labor as utterly false. He says that he does not enquire where a man comes from when he applies for work, as he does not consider that he has any more right to require a man to tell him this than to tell him whether he has observed the season of Lent. Mr. McDonnell says that he has hired all the Duluth men, as far as he knows, that have applied to him for work whenever he had any work for them to do, but that he has not and will not discriminate against any men who need employment.

LABOR NOTES.

New York Journal demands 3-cent car fare.

The New York Central Labor union declined an invitation to "Big Six's" forty-eighth annual ball because it is to be held in a non-union hall.

Terre Haute unions held a convention.

Erie Central Labor union declares that any law to prevent a purchaser from disposing of a railroad ticket is a blow at personal liberty.

Houston (Texas) street railway workers struck for nine hours and 20 cents per hour.

Newark (N. J.) machine stone workers struck for eight hours and a uniform scale of wages.

New York painters demand $3.50 for eight hours.

New York has two unions of coach drivers, one organized by the socialists and the other by the trades' unionists

New York Swedish Machinists' union sent $44 to New Bedford textile strikers.

Judge Culver, of St. Joseph, Mo., has decided unconstitutional the law requiring vestibules on electric cars.

'Frisco business men are up in arms against the bill creating the office of inspector of weights and measures.

Belmont (Ohio) Milk Dealers' union will withdraw from the central union.

Woonsocket (R. I.) Christian Endeavorers want the number of saloons reduced.

Toledo (Ohio) central union wants a conductor on every street car.

Toledo unionists want Ohio-made school books used exclusively.

At North Adams, Mass., a retail liquor license costs $2300. The saloonkeepers demand a reduction.

Wheeling miners struck against a cut from 40 to 33 1-3 cents a ton.

Wages of tonnage men in a Wheeling steel works are to be reduced.

New York socialists will hold a shorter work day demonstration on April 3

Some New York cabinetmakers struck to enforce the minimum rate of 32 cents an hour.

Labor wants no war; labor has to fight the battles and then enslave themselves to pay the debts of war, says the Motorman and Conductor.

A bill introduced into the New York legislature proposes to fine or imprison a person convicted of "representing himself or herself to be a member of or to represent a labor organization not in existence in the state at the time of such representation."

Poughkeepsie unionists defeated for re-election three local candidates because they opposed the union label.

Syracuse carpenters want eight hours on May 1.

Two Buffalo store foundries recently adopted the union label.

A bill before the Maryland legislature is to compel street railways to sell six tickets for a quarter.

Saginaw, Mich., street railway employes not only won their strike, but the receivers have been granted permission to sell six tickets for a quarter and eight labor tickets for 25 cents.

Brooklyn painters and decorators' union has notified bosses that after April 4 decorators must be paid $4 a day and $3.50 is demanded for plain work. The New York union had its initiation fee at $10.

The workingmen's ticket was victorious at the recent Northville, Mich., election.

"In communities which are largely controlled and influenced by the determined, lawful and patient action of organized labor," says Labor Commissioner Cox, of Michigan, "the better wages are paid and the more privileges enjoyed."

At the next meeting of the Detroit painters' union action will be taken on six amendments. One to increase night work in book and job offices from $16 to $18 a week; another regulating the hours of night work, but not shortening them; the others relate to reducing the job scale for hand composition from 35 to 25 cents per 1000, piece work.

Detroit hasn't an idle garment worker.

Detroit bartenders are in the waiters' union at present, but, claiming that they are skilled men, they talk of forming a separate organization.

'Frisco's city attorney has notified the city supervisors that national banks are exempt from taxation.

Texas unionists are kicking against the horde of Chinese that is coming from California.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers of England continues to receive large sums from outside sources, especially from abroad. The weekly average for February was over $800,000 in hand. At the close of the lock-out this had been reduced to about $725,000; the society has now about $750,000 in hand. The number of members now at work is about 6000, but this includes the normal unemployed of the society, which generally averages from 2000 to 3000, according to the state of trade.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, of England, has 737 branches, and 53,300 members. At Rugby and Derby a few weeks ago employers granted an advance of 1 cent per hour.

Lemont, Ill., quarrymen want the 8-hour day and $1.25 on April 1.

All Lawrence, Mass., printing must bear the union label.

Hartford unions have appointed a labor day committee.

Washington, D. C., Bakers' and Confectioners' union proposes to limit the working day to eight hours in all shops in which the machines are used, and $2.50, the wage now paid for a day of ten hours, will be demanded.

Corporation Counsel Fullerton has notified Toronto, Can., aldermen that a by-law calling for the "union label" or all civic printing, etc., "would be illegal."

A bill requiring horseshoers to pass an examination is before the Massachusetts legislature.

The Boston platerers' tenders have won over one of the largest firms in the city.

A Roxbury, Mass., judge decided that "the word 'intimidatinf,' as used in the statue, means 'threats to use force,' and that it does not mean 'threats to leave work,' or 'threats to refuse to work with others.'"

United States have 800,000 railroaders.

Denver cigarmakers want a "Home Industry" association formed.

Denver machinists will attempt to abolish overtime and piece work on May 1.

Denver unionists will test the constitutionality of the military poll tax law.

All Denver granite cutters are idle. Half the woodworkers are employed. All beer drivers are working, and bakers are busy. Bakers, printers, carpenters, bindery girls, stonecutters, cigarmakers and steamfitters are advised to not go to that town.

The National Bakers' and Confectioners' union has determined not to furnish the union's label to machine-made bread.

"It is the right," says Mayor Quincy of Boston, "of every city to demand a share of the profits which street car companies earn by the use of the streets of a city. The streets belong to the people. Boston has demanded and secured from the street car company an agreement by which the compensation to the city will reach about $100,000 the first year. The amount will increase each year."

St. Louis bricklayers may demand 55 cents an hour on April 1.

Indiana blowers and gatherers in glass factories are refusing to work in factories where certain men, who seceded from the organization are employed, and on the other hand the cutters and flatteners require that all who are employed alongside them must have the proper union card. There are less than fifty of these men in the country, but they are causing, says the Indianapolis Journal, much trouble by refusing to push them in the factories. The factory at Orestes is closed because one of these men was discharged.

President Hays of the Flint Glass Workers' association says: "We do not desire to antagonize the introduction of machinery. We do want to stop the efforts being made to cut their wages and make them work longer hours. We may have to call upon the legislature to assist us in regulating hours."

Delawaare's legislature killed a bill that would have abolished trading stamps.

A clug has been formed at Toledo to raise money to send men to Debs' cooperative colonies in Washington.

Chicago carpenters demand 40 cents an hour.

Some Chicago bicycle makers struck.

Ohio printers will hold a state convention.

Cleveland Socialists have nominated a rate of wages for Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky and Cleveland.

The Municipal Voters' league of Chicago requires all candidates for aldermen, who seek its endorsement, to agree in writing not to vote for 50-year franchises in any circumstances. Twenty years is designated as the maximum time for which such grants should be made.

A Springfield, Mass., city councilman has introduced an ordinance that provides that so far as possible none but bona fide residents of the city shall be employed by contractors to do city work.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has paid out over $4,000,000 in death and total disability claims. Since December, 1867, the insurance department of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has paid out over $6,948,000.

All unions in the Detroit Trades council desiring the assistance of the executive or any other committee must pay the committees at the rate of 25 cents an hour.

Miss Kate Doody objected to smoking by delegates at the meetings of the Detroit Trades council, and that privilege is no longer enjoyed.

New York Machine and Stone Workers and Rubbers' union has demanded a uniform workday of eight hours and an increased scale of wages, beginning June 1.

Detroit school contractors must employ union men exclusively.

There are 18,000 union iron moulders.

Berkeley, Cal., printers struck against a cut to $10 a week.

The municipality of Raleigh, N. C., is to build a tram road.

Baltimore white street cleaners refused to work under a colored boss.

India exports coal.

Japan is making watches.

The South contains 483 cotton mills.

American has 17,300,000 cotton spindles.

Ceylon's tea crop—126,000,000 pounds.

John Bull makes paper bricks.

"The workman's holiday," says Gompers, "is when he gets a few shovels of earth at Potter's field. When the laborer grows decrepit some quasi-economist comes forward to point to the asylum. But you want political pull to get into the asylum nowadays. What we want is an opportunity for everyone to earn a living. It does not take the learning of a professor of political economy to understand that the laborer who builds a sewer erects a more enviable, it a less picturesque, monument to his name than he whose monument is made of bronze and marble. Every man gets according to his services? If this were the rule there would be no millionaires."

LADIES TRAVELING ALONE

Are carefully looked after and assisted by a trained waiting maid on the new Pennsylvania limited during the entire trip from Chicago to New York. She is a great help to invalids, unattended ladies and those with children. Particulars free by addressing H. R. Dering, A. G. P. Agt., 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

FREE OFFER TO LADIES.

A Wonderful Remedy That Cures all Forms of Female Weakness.

A Trial Package of This Marvelous Home Remedy Mailed Free to all Who Write for It.

You can have it free in your own home. The celebrated Dr. Mary Lock Co. wants every lady to have a free trial package of their most wonderful remedy for Female Weakness, Displacements, Leucorrhoea, Suppressed or Painful Periods, etc., at their expense. For a short time they will send free by mail a trial package of their wonderful remedy to every woman who will take the trouble to send her name and address. The great specialist herself suffered for years all the agony and torture of female weakness, tried all remedies known to the medical profession and yet utterly failed to find relief until after much experimenting in her own case she finally found a remedy which cured her in a few days. Since then thousands of instances could be related where this magical remedy has cured thousands of suffering women in all parts of the world.

It is surely well worth any lady's time to send her name and address to The Dr. Mary Lock company, 821 Oxford building, Chicago, Ill., for a free trial package of this wonderful remedy, if you have a friend or acquaintance, a neighbor or relative suffering from any form of female weakness, send their name for a free trial package and give it a test. It is a remarkable remedy and can be used in the privacy of your own home and there is no question but what it will cure any case of female weakness. No matter how severe or how long standing. Do not put it off but send your name and address today. Don't be skeptical about this wonderful remedy. It is good evidence that the remedy has real merit and does what they claim or they could not afford to send free trial packages absolutely free as they do.

HOLY WEEK SERVICES.

Order of Exercises to Be Held at the Cathedral.

The holy week services at the cathedral will be very impressive. The office of tenebrae will be chanted by the clergy, assisted by the full choir, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at 7:30. Bishop McGolrick will preside. On Wednesday confessions will be heard and holy communion will be distributed Thursday morning at 7:30. On Thursday evening the Rev. L. Grandchamp will deliver the sermon, and on Friday evening the Rev. C. V. Gamache, of Grand Rapids, will preach.

On Holy Thursday morning solemn pontifical mass will be sung by Bishop McGolrick at 10 o'clock, assisted by Very Rev. J. F. Buh, V.G., as assistant priest; Revs. C. V. Gamache and E. Lawlor, as deacons of honor; Rev. Father George as deacon of the mass; Rev. John Sroka, as sub-deacon of the mass, and Fathers Smiers and Corbett as masters of ceremonies. Revs. F. S. Kosmerl, T. J. Mackey and L. Grandchamp, will be bearers of the oils. During the mass the bishop will perform the solemn ceremony of the blessing of the oils to be used in baptism, confirmation and extreme unction during the year. After mass there will be the procession to the repository, and the stripping of the altars.

On Good Friday morning at 9 o'clock the bishop will celebrate the mass presanctified, with the above named assistants. During the mass there will be the veneration of the cross, the singing of the passion by Rev. C. V. Gamache, Father George and T. J. Mackey, and the procession from the repository. On Saturday morning at 7 o'clock there will be the blessing of the new fire, the paschal candle of the Easter water baptismal font and the mass.

Easter morning at 10:30 Rev. John Smiers will sing solemn high mass, assisted by Fathers Lawlor and Corbett. Bishop McGolrick will preach the sermon. The choir will be assisted by Planten's orchestra. At 7:30 in the evening the choir will sing the celebrated "Laudate Peuro," and Father Smiers will deliver the sermon.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has always been kept up to the standard. It is the same it was forty years ago, the best sold.

SATISFIED WITH DULUTH.

James Cash Has Had Enough of the West.

James Cash is another of Duluth's wanderers who returned home satisfied that this city with all its faults is good enough for him. He went to the Pacific coast over a month ago to seek a place in which to locate and grow up with the country, and after looking over the ground carefully concluded that Duluth was best suited for his purposes. He says that the trains eastbound are now as crowded as those going West and that the tide of return travel is increasing every day. The so-called boom towns are filled with idle, penniless men, who are anxious to get out of the country. He relates an incident illustrative of the policy pursued by the steamship companies to stave off the inevitable reaction in the Alaska gold excitement. He met a young man in Seattle who had just returned from Fort Wrangle and who was waiting patiently for financial assistance from his friends in the East to enable him to make his way home. He had started for the gold fields, but a brief experience in Alaska brought disaster and convinced him that there was nothing there for him. His one desire was to get out of the country. His finances had been reduced to a single $5 note. He applied to the agent of the steamship company by which he entered the country and requested that he be given passage to Seattle for the small sum which he had left. He made such a strong plea that the agent consented, but before he sailed he was required to sign a statement in which he was made to say that he was leaving the country because of ill health and not because it was not all that the public had been led to believe it was as a desirable place in which to seek a fortune.

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We are distillers with a wide reputation of 30 years standing. We sell to consumers direct, so that our whiskey may be pure when it reaches you. Adulterated whiskey is dangerous, abominable, yet it is almost impossible to get pure whiskey from dealers. We have tens of thousands of customers who never buy elsewhere. We want more of them, and we make this offer to get them:

We will send four full quart bottles of **Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid.** We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents (which will avoid possible comment). When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

We are the only distillers selling to consumers direct. Others who claim to be are only dealers. Our whiskey has our reputation behind it.

References—Third Nat'l Bank, any business house in Dayton or Com'l Agencies.

HAYNER DISTILLING CO. 446 to 452 West Fifth Street, Dayton, O.

P. S.—Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah Wash., Wyo., must call for 20 quarts, by freight prepaid.

[We guarantee the above firm will do as they agree.—EDITOR.]

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WRITE US TO-DAY!

THE BIBLE HOUSE, 320 Dearborn Street, Chicago

AT WEST DULUTH

The Board of Public Works Condemning the Old Saratoga Hotel.

MUST BE TORN DOWN

Has Become Shaky and Is a Menace to All Near It.

The Saratoga hotel, at the corner of Seventy-first avenue west and Pulaski street, near the old woolen mill, has been condemned by the board of public works and will have to be torn down. The building, which is a 3-story brick structure about 40 by 80 feet, has been idle for a long time and has fallen into a state of ruin. The walls have been heaved by the frost and are very badly cracked. They are liable to collapse at almost any time. While there are no buildings near that would be likely to be damaged by the fall of the buildings children in the neighborhood have made a practice of playing about the premises and are thought while there to be in great danger. The owner of the property lives in the East and as soon as his name and address can be obtained he will be notified to tear down the building. In case he fails to take immediate action the board will do the work.

INSPECTED THE BRIDGES.

President W. H. Smith of the board of public works and Street Commissioner Pat Nicholson yesterday inspected all of the city bridges in West Duluth and found them in fairly good condition with the exception of the one spanning Deming's creek on Fifty-sixth avenue. The frost has raised the piling under this a distance of three feet which gives the bridge much the appearance of a camel's hump. Fortunately the structure is not thrown out of line and it is thought that it can be remired at little expense.

CONFERENCE MEETING TONIGHT

Dr. Robert Forbes will hold a quarterly conference meeting at Asbury Methodist church this evening. Tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock a love feast will be held and at 10:30 the following services will begin:

Prelude—"Communion" .....Schneider
Anthem—Quartet .....Hayden
Mr. and Mrs. Jewell and Mr. and Mrs. Adams.
Offertory .....
Choir.
Sermon .....
Rev. Robert Forbes, D.D.

After the sermon the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered by the presiding elder, assisted by the pastor. At the evening services a sermon will be preached by the pastor Rev. J. W. Heard. The musical program will include a solo by Ray Prytz.

CHILDREN ENTERAINED.

The children who so kindly assisted in the musical part of the last "media contest" were given a party yesterday afternoon by Mrs. C. A. Bronson, who had drilled them for their part on that occasion. Those present were Gertrude and Curtis Armstrong, Curtis Sliger, Ada Burnside, Nellie and Samuel Atkinson, Grace Hendricks, Nellie Sullivan, Mary McKinnon, Laura LeDue, Louana and Bernice Phelps, Flora and Dan Dolsen, Persis Skinner and Charles Towner. The afternoon was passed with games, etc., and all agreed that they had a very pleasant time. Ice cream and cake were served.

MOVED TO GRANTSBURG

C. W. Pierson of Oneota, moved with his family to his farm near Grantsburg Burnett county, Wis., last Wednesday. He will engage in the stock raising business. Mr. Pierson was an old pioneer here, having lived in Duluth for the past twenty-seven years. He has served as Alderman in the village council of Duluth, and also as street commissioner in Oneota. Mr. Pierson recently sold his residence property here and purchased a fine farm near Grantsburg. During his residence here Mr Pierson has made many friends who very much regret his departure from Duluth.

LOST HIS FOOT.

Word was received in West Duluth that Patrick Nacey, son of the section foreman of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad, at Smithville, had lost a foot in a railroad accident at St. Joseph. Mc Young Nacey went to St. Joseph several months ago and secured employment there as a brakeman. No particulars of the accident have been received. Mr and Mrs. Nacey left last night for St Joseph.

WEST DULUTH BRIEFS.

W. Brown, the well-known Duluth Missabe & Northern conductor, returned yesterday from Chicago, where he has spent the winter. He will resume his position on the railroad.

Services at Westminster Presbyterian church will be held tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Rev. W. L. Whipple officiating.

The West Duluth Mandolin club is arranging to give a dance probably in Great Eastern hall Thursday evening, April 28.

A boy named Collins, employed at Bradley & Young's grocery store, lost a finger yesterday by dropping a barrel of syrup on it.

The attendance at the free reading room for March was larger than during any previous month since it was opened, 3181 persons enjoying its privileges.

Gypsine at Nygren's.

WEST DULUTH ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Headquarters Grocery Will sell you a first-class bicycle for $19.75; providing you buy $30.00 worth of groceries from them. Call and examine wheel.

Ride a Crescent, the strongest bicycle made. "The wheel that stands up." Roadsters, **$35;** Racers, **$50;** Chainless, **$75;** Tandems, **$75.**

WIELAND & WADE,
Reliable Dealers in Bicycles.

FIRE BOARD MEETS.

Chief Black Granted a Week's Leave of Absence.

The fire commissioners held their regular monthly meeting at the city hall yesterday. Capt. Randall, the outgoing commissioner, attended for the last time, his term having expired.

The report of Chief Black showed losses by fire amounting to $7622 with insurance of $89,350. Number of alarms responded to, twenty-two. On March 5 Charles W. Topliff, truckman No. 1 hook and ladder, was discharged for refusal to obey orders while on duty at a fire.

The chief does not favor the placing of the fire alarm boxes on the sides of the telephone poles instead of facing on the sidewalk as at present, as in that position they would be too handy to hitch teams to. The employment of an additional lineman was authorized and repairs to No. 4 house were ordered.

Chief Black was granted a leave of absence for one week to attend the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Northwestern Association of Fire Chiefs to be held in Columbus April 6. He will leave here on Monday.

Miller Rode an "Eldridge."

Miller, on a '98 Eldridge, won the greatest 6-day race in the history of cycling. The 1898 Eldridge for sale only by C. S. Pierce, 1918 West Superior street.

HUMORS OF WAR

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS.

During the first year of the war the commander of every Federal regiment felt it to be his solemn duty to deliver patriotic addresses on every possible occasion. We had them at dress parade, when fifty miles from the front, and we had them while waiting in line of battle. Our colonel chucked Bunker Hill, Lexington, Gen. Washington and other patriotic things at us until we got very tired of his talk, and there was universal rejoicing when the end finally came. My regiment was ordered out one day for a reconnoissance. There wasn't a Confederate within twelve miles of the brigade camp, and most of us knew that it was simply a march to test our endurance, but before we left camp the colonel got off that same old speech. We were going to meet the enemy, he said, and he looked for every man to fight to the last gasp, and then die with a hip-hurrah! for the glorious old star-spangled banner. Away we marched, singing "John Brown," and aching to yield up our lives, and after about two hours reached a cross-roads. Scouts had reported the enemy near at hand, and gave his force at 10,000. There wasn't the slightest doubt in our colonel's mind that he could lick 10,000 men with his 1000, and we were speedily drawn up in battle array. As we got into line we heard a mule braying on the cross-roads, and the colonel rode out in front of the line, waved his sword three times around his head, and began:

"Soldiers and patriots! The enemy is upon us! He outnumbers us ten to one and is fighting on his own soil, but in our veins runs the blood of the men who died to create this republic, and we will win a great victory or die."

At that moment a scout, who had been sent up the cross-road to take another look at the enemy, came down the road and along our front, leading an old, one-eyed, bob-tailed mule which had been turned out to die. Stopping in front of the colonel the man saluted and reported:

"I have been up the road for a mile and a half, and the only enemy I could discover was this here mule. I have cut off his tail to carry back to camp, and (waving it around his head) I call for three cheers for the star-spangled banner and George Washington!"

and took a roll down the slope and a drop to the ground and the sight set 3000 men to laughing. The troopers in line waved their hats and yelled, and faces which had been as pale as death turned red as man after man struck with a "plump!" and got up and made for the rear. We were all still laughing, and I saw broad grins on the officers' faces, when we got the bugle call. We were over the wall and half-way across the meadow before the chuckles were suppressed and men began to clench their teeth and think of the serious work in hand. The fighting was hot and savage when we got at it, but I believe it was the only instance in the whole war where a body of cavalry made what might be called a "laughing charge."

HIT BY A SPENT-BALL.

Some eighteen or twenty of us, under command of a second lieutenant, had been sent out with a wagon after forage. We had loaded the wagon with corn and hay and were ready to drive off, when a bushwhacker, who was hidden behind a hay-stack, fired upon the officer. It was a long shot, and probably fired in bravado, but the lieutenant dropped like a log. As we ran to him and lifted up his head he feebly moaned:

"Boys, don't give up the ship! Rally around me and die fighting!"

We rallied, but as we couldn't see anything to fight we thought we had better see what could be done for our stricken leader.

"It's too late—too late!" he moaned. "I have only a few minutes to live, and I want you to remember my last words. Tell our colonel that I died with my face to the foe, and that my last words were for you to perish in your tracks. Write to my mother——"

Here he seemed about to give up the ghost, but one of the men gave him a drink of water and he rallied and continued:

"Tell my mother that her son James died the death of a hero, and she must not mourn for him. It will break Nellie's heart to hear of my death, but write her—write her that we shall meet in heaven. Is that the enemy cheering as he advances?"

It wasn't. It was one of the farm-house children squalling at the back door. When the dying officer had been

ROUTED BY A HOG.

We gave them with a will, and added three more and a "tiger," and that ended the patriotic address business with us forever.

A JOKE ON THE BAND.

There were times, as at Trevilion station, when Custer ordered his band into the thick of it and kept them tooting, and the idea was a good one. At Gettysburg, however, the band didn't come in. Custer was after Lee's trains and Lee's cavalry realized his plans and were on hand to prevent. As the scenes shifted we found the Confederate cavalry massing to have a try at us, instead of keeping the defensive. A battery came dashing up and opened on them at long range, and following this four regiments were lined up for a charge. It was to be down across a field, over a stone wall partly thrown down, and then across a meadow for forty rods. We were not above 2000 men altogether, and it looked as if we were going down against three times our number. There was a period of wailing, with overstrained men speaking in whispers and nervous horses plunging or backing. We were hoping to get the bugle and have it over with when the members of the band began climbing up on the roof of a long shed to our right. This shed was thatched with straw, and the elevation would give the spectators a splendid view of the charge. The "tooters" had just got fairly seated on the thatch when the Confederates opened on us with a single gun. The first shot went over our heads, but the second struck the shed just at the eaves and went through it with a crash. As it passed out on the far side it drew a wisp of straw after it ten feet long.

Those band-men didn't wait for the third shot. Every one uttered a yell and broke for the rear, and the last we saw of the band it was scattered all over the landscape. Some of the men were back in camp before the fight was over, and I have always believed that the band kept on to Washington.

so informed and his lips moistened again he groaned and replied:

"I want some of you to write to the papers at home that I refused to surrender, and that I was fighting like a lion when struck down. Good-bye, boys; I should like to live on to lead you to other victories, but death has claimed me and I must go. If any of you escape alive——"

As we could find no bleeding wound we insisted on a closer examination. He fought us off for awhile, but we finally propped him up against the well-curb, got his coat and vest off, and after a good deal of trouble ascertained that he had been struck in the stomach by a spent bullet. There was a red mark about the size of a silver dollar, and he had simply had the breath knocked out of him. It took ten minutes to convince him of this fact, as he was bound to die the death of a hero, but when life refused to throw up its job he got up and shook himself and rode back to camp on the wagon. The rank and file never forgave an officer for such a slip. Before night the company post had written a song entitled "Nellie's Broken Heart," and a hundred men were singing it. Inside of thirty days we had sung the lieutenant out of service, and years later, when he was running for a political office, the incident held him up to ridicule and defeat.

The enemy had an outpost at a log house half a mile in our front, and were so annoying with their sharp-shooters that it was determined to capture the place and hold it long enough to burn down the house. Forty of us were detailed under command of a captain, and one dark night we set out through the woods. The object was to get as close as possible before we rushed, and presently we were down on hands and knees and following the captain in single file. Every two or three minutes the line halted to peer and listen, and we were a good hour in crawling half a mile. We finally got into a path which we knew must lead to the house, and were crowding forward to get new orders from the captain, when we got a scare to lift us out of our boots.

There was a big hog sleeping on the path, and as the captain got within three or four feet of him the animal woke up. As he lay head on to us, and as he was also a Confederate hog, he came at us full-tilt. He struck the officer and knocked him ten feet away, and before he got to the rear of our line he had upset a dozen men and started a panic. Nobody knew exactly what sort of an enemy he had to deal with, and as the Confederates began blazing away in their alarm, the forty of us turned tail and did some tall running into the Federal lines. The captain was a long way behind us, and the first thing he did was to prefer charges against every man. If he could have had his way every man would have been before a court-martial, but as his papers reached the colonel the latter nullified them with the endorsement:

"Not approved. If the captain hadn't been upset by a hog his men would have been all right. The head being upset, the tail naturally ran away. Try again, but put a man at the head who can smell a hog ten feet off!"

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You cannot afford to neglect your hat. It is the most important part of your apparel if it's a Gordon!

DRUNKENNESS CURED.

How One Woman Rescued Her Husband From the Wretched Life He Led.

A Trial Package of This Marvelous Home Remedy Mailed Free to All Who Write for It.

Can Be Given in Tea, Coffee or Food, Thus Absolutely and Secretly Curing the Patient in a Short Time Without His Knowledge.

There is a cure for Drunkenness that has shed its radiance into thousands of hitherto desolate firesides, it does its work so silently and stealthily that while the devoted wife, sister or daughter looks on, the drunkard is reclaimed even against his will and without his knowledge or cooperation. The discoverer of this grand remedy, Dr. Haines will send a sample of the remedy to all who will write for it. Enough of the remedy is mailed free to show how it is used in tea, coffee or food and that it will cure the dreaded habit quietly and permanently.

The effort of a devoted wife in Mt. Airy, N. C., that saved her husband from the terrors of alcohol is well worth recording. She secured a remedy known as Golden Specific, a powder to be mixed with coffee or food and this she secretly and faithfully gave to her husband. In a short time a wonderful change overcame him and she wrote to Dr. Haines as follows:

"I feel it my duty to thank you and to thank God for inspiring some one with the knowledge to cure that awful habit of drinking. I am glad to say tonight that my husband has not touched any whisky of no kind since the week I got that Golden New Life (as it should be called) for it gives new life to anyone. It has worked wonderfully. I am glad to say that my husband has made profession of religion since that time so you may know that he is a new man. I can't thank you as I desire, I feel that I owe you many thanks and also to God for leading me to get it because we have had many a dollar, where we would not had cents, since that time. I gave it to him secretly for a while, then I told him of it so now I don't mind letting my name be published. I am going to recommend it far and near, so with many thanks I close. Respectfully, AMANDA CARTER."

And such cures as these remain so permanently, even the worst cases where the habit seems to have blotted out the last remaining spark of self respect. There are thousands of women who would make almost any sacrifice to throttle the rum demon.

Tears and prayers are no use. Pleading, pledges, loss of social or business positions are unavailing to stem the tide of absolute depravity. This famous remedy, Golden Specific, discovered by Dr. Haines, has reunited thousands of scattered families. It has saved thousands of men to social and business prominence and public respect; has guided many a young man into the right road to fortune; has saved the father, the brother, the son and in many cases the wife and daughter too. Such a God-send to the fireside should be known to everyone. Dr. Haines is not a philanthropist in his own estimation, and yet he is one of the greatest benefactors to the family we know if. Upon application to Dr. J. W. Haines, 185 Glenn building, Cincinnati, Ohio, he will mail a free sample of the remedy to you, securely sealed in a plain wrapper, also full directions how to use it, books and testimonials and everything needed to aid you in saving those near and dear to you from a life of degradation and ultimate poverty and disgrace.

Send for a trial today. It will brighten the rest of your life.

The old reliable remedy for cough, cold, croup and sore throat, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, should be kept in every home.

Will pay cash for Security Bank receiver's certificates.

N. J. UPHAM CO., 400 Burrows Bldg.

DYSPEPSIA, Heartburn, Gastritis and all stomach disorders positively cured. Grover Graham Dyspepsia Remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50-cent bottle will convince the most skeptical.

THE LYCEUM PHARMACY, E. A. Mattix, Prop.

NOTICE TO BUILD SIDEWALKS.—

In accordance with a resolution of the common council of the city of Duluth, passed March 28, 1898, notice is hereby given to all owners and occupants of any and all lots or parcels of land adjoining the north side of Railroad street between Twenty-sixth avenue west and Twenty-seventh avenue west to construct a sidewalk in said street adjoining their several lots at their own proper expense and charge before April 28, 1898. Said walk to be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the board of public works, and to be built to the established line and grade, or to a temporary line and grade to be given by the city engineer.

If the said owners or occupants fail to construct said walk before April 28, 1898, or if any such work, or part thereof, is not done in the manner prescribed by said plans and specifications, or if said walk is not built to the line and grade prescribed, then the board of public works of the city of Duluth will cause the same to be done, and the full cost and expense thereof, together with ten (10) per cent additional for cost of surveys, plans and superintendence, will be assessed against said lots.

Duluth, Minn., April 1, 1898.

W. H. SMITH,
President Board of Public Works.

Official:
(Seal.)
R. MURCHISON,
Clerk Board of Public Works.
Duluth Evening Herald, April-2-9-13.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST LOUIS.—

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

In the matter of the receivership of the Weir-Mears Commission Company:

It appearing from the files and records herein, that the Duluth Trust Company, receiver of the above named insolvent, has converted all the property of said insolvent in to cash, and has filed its final account and report herein in all things according to law, and on motion of Messrs. Fryberger & Johanon, it attorneys, for an order fixing the time for a hearing of said final account.

It is ordered, that at the court room, in the court house, before the district court, in the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a hearing be had upon said final account, and that this order be published once in each week for three successive weeks in The Duluth Evening Herald, a daily newspaper printed and published in the city of Duluth, said county and state, prior to the 30th day of April, 1898, and that a copy thereof be mailed to each of the creditors of the above named insolvent, who have filed releases herein, prior to the 5th day of April, 1898.

April 2nd, 1898.

By the Court,
J. D. ENSIGN,
Judge.

Duluth Evening Herald, April-2-9-16.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT application has been made in writing to the common council of the city of Duluth, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors by P. C. Smith at No. 214 Fifty-fifth avenue west, Edw. Woolway at No. 730 West Superior street, Z. D'Aoust, at No. 525 West Superior street and Wm. F. Lawrenz at No. 320 Lake avenue south, all in the city of Duluth.

Said applications will be heard and determined by said common council of the city of Duluth, at the council chamber in said city of Duluth, on Monday, the 18th day of April, 1898, at 7:30 p. m. of that day.

H. W. CHEADLE,
City Clerk.

Duluth Evening Herald, April-2-9.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we, the undersigned, do hereby associate ourselves together, and do agree upon and adopt the following articles of incorporation, for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of the state of Minnesota, pursuant to the provisions of title two (2) of Chapter thirty-four (34), General Statutes of 1878, and the acts amendatory thereof, and supplementary thereto.

ARTICLE I.

The name of this corporation shall be "Sutphin Packing Company."

ARTICLE II.

The general nature of the business of this corporation shall be the buying, slaughtering and selling of cattle, hogs and sheep, the curing and packing of meat, and the manufacture of lard, tallow, grease and similar products.

ARTICLE III.

The principal place of business of this corporation shall be at the city of Duluth, in the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota.

ARTICLE IV.

The time of the commencement of this corporation shall be April 11, 1898, and the period of the continuance thereof shall be thirty (30) years.

ARTICLE V.

The amount of capital stock of this corporation shall be twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), to be paid in as called for by the board of directors.

ARTICLE VI.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which this corporation shall at any time be subject to ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

ARTICLE VII.

The names and places of residence of the persons associating together to form this corporation are:

J. B. Sutphin, Duluth, Minnesota.
R. M. Sellwood, Duluth, Minnesota.
M. Douglas, Duluth, Minnesota.

ARTICLE VIII.

The government of this corporation and the management of its affairs shall be vested in a board of three (3) directors, to be elected by the stockholders at their annual meeting on the second Tuesday in January in each year, and a president, who is to be elected by the board of directors from their own number; and a secretary and treasurer, who shall be elected by the board of directors from their own number, or from the stockholders of the company, as they shall see fit. The offices of secretary and treasurer may be filled by one and the same person.

The names of the first board of directors of this corporation are J. B. Sutphin, R. M. Sellwood and M. Douglas.

ARTICLE IX.

The capital stock of this corporation shall be divided into two hundred and fifty (250) shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed our seals this 30th day of March, A. D. 1898.

J. B. SUTPHIN (Seal.)
R. M. SELLWOOD, (Seal.)
M. DOUGLAS, (Seal.)

Signed and sealed in presence of—
F. E. Thompson.
Edward C. Liedel.
As to all.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS—SS.

On this 30th day of March, A. D. 1898, before me personally appeared J. B. Sutphin, R. M. Sellwood and M. Douglas, to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

FRANK E. THOMPSON,
Notary Public, St. Louis County, Minnesota.
(Notarial Seal, St. Louis County, Minn.)

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS.

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis—ss.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record, March 31, 1898, at 11:50 a. m., and was duly recorded in Book L of Miscellaneous, page 479.

A. LOFGREN,
Register of Deeds.
By S. L. PIERCE,
Deputy.
(Seal).

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record in this office on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock m., and was duly recorded in Book S2 of Incorporations on page —

ALBERT BERG,
Secretary of State.

DREDGING.

We are at Superior-Duluth with a first-class dredging plant, and are prepared to do work promptly and at reasonable rates. For estimates and prices address

C. H. STARKE DREDGE & DOCK CO.
MILWAUKEE, WIS

Be sure to get the kind you ask for,

Paine's Celery Compound.

FREIMUTH'S.

The Event of the Season

Our Grand Easter Opening of Fashionable Spring Millinery

Monday and Tuesday, April 4, 5,

Very exquisite Paris and New York Hats shown during the opening. Nothing like them at any other store at the head of the Lakes.

EARNINGS SHARING EXPERIMENT

Successful Result Achieved by Mr. Alfred Dolge and His 600 Employes in Solving the Labor Problem.

(Copyright, 1898, by the International Literary and News Service.)

One of the best evidences that the labor problem is on the road to solution is the fact that never before has it been the subject of such intense, anxious and universal discussion. Over this problem, in some form or other, economists, statesmen and philanthropists worry, and the press wrangles. Some people imagine and dolefully proclaim that all this ferment merely proves that the labor problem is getting farther and farther away from solution. On the contrary, ferment is the sign of progress. In China and India they have not even reached the stage of having a labor problem at all.

But what is this labor problem, anyway, may be asked? Commonly we hear it described as the problem of how to suppress strikes, and lock up strike leaders; how to put down riots, how to make laborers contented forevermore with what they now get, and so on.

Such a definition is idiotic, and to adhere to it is only to hasten the day of a possible social revolution. Strikes and riots are the manifestations of a genuine problem, which must be reached at the base. Sitting on the safety valve never yet kept the steam inside a boiler. The labor problem is the problem of how to improve the material and social condition of the wage earners, who are a large majority of us all. How to enable the workingman to raise his standard of life, broaden his social relations, educate his children, enjoy more leisure, provide for emergencies and old age without long years of stinting and sacrifice, how to guard him from enforced idleness; in short, how to increase his share of material well-being—this is the labor problem.

It is acutest in England and the United States, and these countries have done the most for its solution. Efforts to deal with it have been both public and private. On the one hand we have had a long line of factory regulations and short-hour laws; on the other numerous individual experiments by large-minded employers, interested in labor's welfare, and anxious to apply progressive ideas in a practical way.

It will be interesting to look, for a moment, at one of these private experiments. I refer to the system of labor insurance and pensions adopted by Alfred Dolge in his large felt-making establishment, employing some 600 hands, at Dolgeville, N. Y.

This is not a profit-making scheme, reality, this is very much like a pension scheme, only that it depends entirely upon faithful service. Since 1892 nothing has been credited on the endowment account, owing to hard times. This endowment plan is perhaps less satisfactory than the other features, as it is dependent entirely on the state of business, and approaches so nearly to the out-and-out profit-sharing idea that it cannot easily be made an automatic part of the wage system. There are few industries in which it is practicable to figure out the exact product of each man.

The pension system is the most interesting of all, and probably most significant. Every employe of Alfred Dolge & Son, over 21 years of age, and not over 50 when employed, is, in case of partial or total disability, whether due to accident, sickness or old age, entitled to a pension equal to the following proportion of the wages earned during the last year of active service:

	Per Cent.
After 10 years continuous service....	50
After 13 years continuous service....	60
After 16 years continuous service....	70
After 19 years continuous service....	80
After 22 years continuous service....	90
After 25 years continuous service....	100

The pension lasts as long as the disability. Employes whose regular wages exceeded $1000 per year are pensioned on a $1000 basis; that is, if disabled after thirteen years' service they would receive $600 annually, and so on up to $1000 after twenty-five years' service. Employes who have not served ten years are nevertheless entitled to 50 per cent of their wages during any period of disability caused by accident sustained or sickness contracted while in the performance of duties.

From 1874 to 1897, inclusive, a total of $12,725.26 has been paid out in pensions; $10,290.77 in insurance premiums, and $6501.38 in deposits for rejected applicants; and $8169.65 credited on endowment fund.

Mr. Dolge's theory has been that if employes would set aside each year an amount equal to only 1 per cent of their wage rolls, it would more than pay the entire expense of a pension system. His experience has more than verified this belief. Since 1874, inclusive, this 1 per cent plan has resulted in a total contribution to pension account (including interest at 6 per cent compounded each year) of $34,024.48. Only $12,725.26 has been paid out; so that the interest on the surplus now almost covers the annual pension payments. During 1897,

ALFRED DOLGE.

Mr. Dolge recognizes the fact that profits are distinctly the employer's income, determined by economic law; and hence that any plan of sharing them can rest only on the optional good will or philanthropy of individuals, and cannot be made a permanent, self-working part of the wage system. Between 1880 and 1850 Mr. Dolge experimented with various forms of profit-sharing, but, in the latter year, abandoned them all and established his present famous system of pensions and life insurance, which he calls "earnings-sharing." The extra allowances to his employes under this system are to be regarded merely as another form of wages. They are not taken out of wages, however, but are a definite addition to what the employes regularly receive for their services.

The system has three distinct features; life insurance, endowment and pension.

The life insurance plan is this: Every employe entering the service at any time under 30 years of age, who has served five years continuously after the age of 21, is entitled to a life insurance policy of $1000, and after ten years of service a second policy for $1000, on both of which the firm pays the premium. Employes entering the service between 22 and 25 years of age are entitled to a third policy of $1000, after fifteen years of continuous service. Those entering when between 21 and 25 years of age receive only one policy, after five years; and those who are 26 or over when employed receive no policy, but, after five years of service, the firm sets aside for them, at interest, $25 per annum for twenty years. If the application of any employe for a policy is refused by the insurance companies, the firm sets aside or deposits for him each year an amount equal to the premium on a $1000 policy, and when he dies, the sums so deposited, with interest, are payable to his heirs.

The endowment system applies equally to all employes over 21, and its purpose is to give a special reward for exceptionally good service. Whenever the annual records show that an employe has produced more than has been paid him in wages, the extra amount is credited to him on a special account; but if, by neglect or carelessness, he has caused a loss, such loss is charged against him on this same account. It is never deducted from his wages, however. The balance in any employe's favor is payable to him, with interest, only after he reaches 60 years of age. If he dies before that time, it goes to his heirs. In pension payments amounted to $1495; interest on surplus fund, $1229.06.

This experiment of Mr. Dolge's has a vital bearing on the labor problem today. There ought to be a national system of insurance against disability and old age, automatic in its operation, and Mr. Dolge has demonstrated that the thing is feasible without imposing any appreciable burden upon employers. Already, manufacturers pay 5 to 10 per cent for wear and tear of plant, etc. Applying to all alike, competitors would remain in the same situation toward each other as before; and on the workingman's side, the benefits of such pensions would not be lost by mere change of employment. Mr. Dolge's method is free from the paternalistic features of the German system; it simply makes pensions a part of the wages system. It in no way lessens personal independence or discourages thrift; on the contrary, the knowledge that old age is provided for increases a man's sense of freedom, and enables him to direct his thrift and saving to more immediate and beneficent purposes, like home building or education of his children. This system simply removes the dreadful bugbear of possible pauperism. What this would mean to our millions of wages-earners, who are unable to insure themselves except by severe stinting all through the years when their need of money is greatest, can well be imagined.

H. HAYES ROBBINS.

More Gold Mines.

Stories of big "finds" of gold reach us, not only from the Klondike, but from many parts of the country not hitherto suspected of being veined by the precious metal. A tremendous impetus to mining industry and the development by syndicates of capitalists of natural wealth in numerous directions has resulted. The exposure and hardships of frontier miners have ever been productive of rheumatism, one of the most obstinate and agonizing of complaints. As a means of ameliorating and preventing this malady, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unequalled. The action of this fine medicine is also speedily felt in cases of malaria, dyspepsia and kidney and bladder complaints. Lumbago and other infirmities incident to advancing years are also counteracted by it.

Style and price make the Gordon Hat the standard.

BAYHA & TIBBETTS,
UNDERTAKERS.

TIGER AND CROCODILE FIGHT FOR LIFE

Unique Battle in the Waters of the Ganges by Which a Native Bather was Saved From a Terrible Death.

ALL A CASE OF MISCALCULATION

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The ferocity of the tiger, the agility of man, and the perseverance of the alligator are the elements in a most interesting tragedy of the Ganges just reported. Taken as a whole, the event is one of the most striking illustrations nature has offered of the fact that like man the tiger sometimes overreaches himself. The primal cause of all was the determination of a native of an Indian village to take a bath. Had he bathed quietly, what is about to be told might never have happened, but he chose to make a great ado about it, and the following was the result:

The bather waded in toward the center of the river, until the water reached his neck, and then he began to disport himself, making as much noise as a porpoise. It so happened that in the jungle adjoining a tiger had ensconced itself, taking his position upon a spot so elevated that it was able to see through the open spaces in the thick growth and view the bather at play. Having seen him, the tiger evidently made up its mind that here was the meal for which it had been looking, and so, as another native who saw it all tells the story, it began to stalk its prey by stealthy creeps.

The proper distance being gained, the tiger gave a leap towards the man but, alas, it was no mathematician, and failed to recognize the fact that since the relative altitude of itself and the bather differed so greatly, a leap of the right strength for a horizontal range would carry it beyond its mark. It splashed into the water eight or ten feet beyond the man who was emulating the porpoise.

Now it happened that in the meantime an alligator had also seen the villager and, like the tiger, thinking he might make a savory morsel, made his way beneath the water toward the unconscious victim, who, though ignorant of the peril, was thus between two fires, menaced by the tiger on one side and the alligator on the other. Just as the alligator thought he had reached about the proper distance to lunge for his prey, there was a tremendous splash just in front of him and, probably thinking it was the bather, the reptile closed its huge jaws, not on the villager, but on the paw of a tiger.

CLOSED HIS HUGE JAWS ON THE PAW OF THE TIGER.

Naturally the bather did not understand the cause of the ensuing commotion. His back being toward the point from which the tiger jumped, the first knowledge of its presence was gained when the brute splashed into the water. He could not understand for a few moments why it was the tiger did not turn round and devour him. It was inexplicable that the animal insisted on keeping one of its paws far under water, while it beat the surface of the river savagely with the others, uttering growls of apparent agony. Suddenly the water of the river began to turn red. Then, all at once, as the frantic assaults of the tiger became more furious and its growls developed into roars, the huge tail of an alligator reared up out of the water just in front of the tiger.

This revealed to the villager what had happened and he lost no time in fleeing up the adjoining hill and climbing the nearest tree. Weak and faint though he was, he managed to retain his senses and view the conclusion of this strange combat. The struggle continued with no abatement in fierceness for some moments. The tiger shrieked in its agony and bit at the water and its unseen antagonist. Clearly it was the alligator's intention to pull the tiger down under water, drown it, and thus secure a far more luxurious and abundant meal than the bather could possibly have afforded.

The action of the tiger indicated beyond peradventure that the alligator's intentions were thoroughly understood, and no prisoner could strain to break his bonds more frantically than did the tiger to loosen the hold of those jaws of iron upon its paw. In every conceivable way the animal tried to get at the snout that was slowly pulling it down to death, but without avail, for the alligator never allowed its head to rise above the surface of the stream on which the blows of the frenzied tiger spent their force.

So it went on, moment after moment until at last it dawned upon the tiger that hope had vanished an death was certain. The struggle grew weaker and weaker. Lower and lower the tiger's head sank until with one final roar of rage and agony it vanished and the Ganges rolled on in perfect placidity, the only thing visible on its surface being a few large bubbles that marked the expiring breath of the alligator's victim.

OFFICIALS MAY ATTEND.

Mayor and Others Talk of Going to Tonight's Meeting.

There is every prospect of a lively meeting of the Good Roads club at the Spalding house tonight. Mayor Truelsen has signified his intention of attending as he considers that the question of cycle paths in and around the city as one of great importance to Duluth. "Anything," said his honor, "that adds to the attractiveness of the city and the comfort of its inhabitants is well worthy of the support of all good citizens. I regard the sports of cycling, rowing and athletics generally as very important to the rising generation. In Germany the gymnasium is considered an important adjunct to education and I believe that the average stalwart physique of the German people is largely the result of the athletic training that they receive in their youth."

The park board will also be represented at the meeting tonight and President Smith and possibly the other members of the board of public works will be present tonight, so that the city authorities cannot be accused of not taking a ready interest in this admirable movement.

A coterie of aldermen were discussing the matter yesterday at the city hall and all but one expressed themselves as willing to do everything in their power to aid the wheelmen. Alderman Duren made mention of Garfield avenue and remarked that as that was the only thoroughfare by which West Superior could be reached he hoped that the council would endorse his efforts to have the paving repaired and intimated that any effort on the part of the Good Roads club would not lack his endorsement.

As the officers of the organization will be elected tonight it is earnestly desired that every lover of cycling will endeavor to be present. It is not improbable that a delegation from Superior may be present and at least two representatives from Two Harbors have signified their intention of being present.

Will Fly the Flag.

Mayor Truelsen said today that he was waiting as impatiently as anyone for the news of the declaration of war with Spain and that immediately the news arrived the stars and stripes would be flung to the breeze on top of all the city buildings.

The mayor has not yet appointed Capt. Randall's successor on the board of fire commissioners, but he says that Mr. Bagley has been very highly recommended to him and has the endorsement of Aldermen Sang, Cochrane and Richardson, a majority of the West End delegation. The mayor will confer with the West End aldermen and announce his decision on Monday.

Never Worry—Take them and go about your business—they do your work whilst you are doing yours. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are system renovators, blood purifiers and builders; every gland and tissue in the whole anatomy is benefited and stimulated in the use of them. 40 doses in a vial, 25 cents. Sold by Smith & Smith, Max Wirth, 11 West Superior street.—26.

BURNS UNDER ARREST.

Caught at Tower By Deputy Warden Philip.

Tower, April 2.—(Special to The Herald.)—M. J. Burns, deputy collector of customs at Harding, returned from Duluth last evening and upon his arrival was arrested by Deputy Game Warden Archie Philip, who served him with a warrant for having a trunk containing about one hundred partridges which he took to Duluth and shipped to St. Paul on Friday's train. The partridges are in the possession of Sam Fullerton, state game warden. Mr. Burns, having furnished bonds in the sum of $1000 to appear before the grand jury, was released.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Naples—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhemina, from New York.

WAR AFFECTS SECURITIES.

Rumors Cause Weakness In Americans as Well as Spain.

London, April 2.—American securities opened weak on the stock exchange today. Declines ranged from 2 to 3 points. Spanish 4s opened at 47¾, a loss of 3 points. At 11:45 Americans showed some improvement. Spanish 4s sold at 48¾ after the opening. At 1 p. m. Spanish 4s weakened and at that hour were quoted at 47½, a net loss of 3⅝ from yesterday's closing.

Paris, April 2.—Spanish 4s were quoted on the bourse at 49½, a net loss of 2 points from yesterday's close.

DEFENDS JUDGE MOER.

Attorney Thinks There Is a Misunderstanding as to Him.

"There seems to be some disposition to criticise Judge Moer," said an attorney this morning, "because of the long time that elapsed between the hearing of the personal property tax case against the Duluth Street Railway company, and the filing of the findings. This morning an interview appears in the morning paper with a county official in which a critical stand is taken in the matter. This, together with the attack that has been made upon Judge Moer by Assistant County Attorney Phelps, may give the public an idea prejudicial to him. In my opinion there is no sufficient ground for this. The filing of the findings is delayed, it is true, but it is the custom for attorneys to draw up findings under orders from the court, and I remember hearing Judge Moer say months ago that it was time these findings were prepared. He said at that time that if findings were not presented to him soon he would make up some of his own. His decision has been known at that time for several months, to my knowledge, and all that held back the findings was the simple mechanical work of drawing up the paper.

"As to Judge Moer's fairness, I have never heard before, and I have watched the proceedings in this court pretty closely, that he was not to be depended upon to render fair decisions. In fact he had always seemed to me to be strikingly fair and unbiased. The statement that tax matters have been delayed so much that the county officials are discouraged is true, I have no doubt, but the blame for this should not be laid in the wrong place. Inattention on the part of a good many people, including the public, has been responsible for the trouble more than anything else. Now that the matter of pushing tax matters has reached the public attention through The Herald the force of public opinion will be sufficient to keep things moving more rapidly."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

A GODSEND TO HUMANITY.

Ohioan Invents a Device That is a Sure Cure for all Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, Weakness and all Forms of Constitutional Sickness. Those Who Have Used it Declare it to Be the Most Remarkable Invigorant Ever Produced for Man, Woman or Child.

A quick-witted individual from Toledo, Ohio, has patented and placed on the market a bath cabinet that will be of great interest to the sick and debilitated. It is a sealed compartment in which one comfortably rests on a chair and, with only the head outside, may have all the invigorating, cleansing and purifying effects of the most luxurious Turkish bath, with none of its dangers, inconveniences or enervating influences.

Showing Cabinet in Use.

A well-known physician in Hudson, Mich., C. H. Colbath, M.D., gave up his practice to sell these bath cabinets, feeling that they were to a very large extent all that his patients need have to get well. Another physician of Ligonier, Ind., Dr. F. W. Black, has followed Dr. Colbath's example, and he, too, devotes all his time to selling the bath cabinets. Many remarkable letters have been written to the inventors from those who have used the cabinet, one of them, referring to

Inflammatory Rheumatism

will be interesting to those who suffer with this dreaded malady.

Miss Nellie B. Hewitt, Concadea, Allegany county, N. Y., writes: "My mother was prostrated with inflammatory rheumatism when your cabinet came, one week ago. Today she is around the house, the swellings in her hand and arm gone, and is getting perfectly well. Our doctor was very much astonished, and says he will recommend the cabinet." Quite a number of others write in a similar strain, and there seems to be no doubt but what the long-sought-for means of curing rheumatism, Bright's disease and all urinary affections has been found. Others write of various benefits, one of the principal ones referring to the bath cabinet as

A Flesh Reducer.

It is important to note that the inventors of the cabinet guarantee that flesh will be reduced at the rate of five pounds per week if the baths are taken regularly. That is, of course, a good scientific reason why the cabinet accomplishes the fact of reducing flesh, and these points are well brought out in a very instructive little book issued by the inventors As a means to

Cure Skin Diseases

the cabinet is unquestionably the finest thing in the world. People who have been testing patent medicines, spring tonics and blood purifiers should get into a vapor bath cabinet, and it won't be long before they have a skin as smooth, clear and glossy as the most fastidious could desire. The great feature of this bath cabinet is the fact that it opens the several million pores all over the body, stimulates the sweat glands and thus all the impure salts, acids and moisture in the system are liberated in a natural manner, instead of overworking the lungs, kidneys, bladder and the liver. Attached to the bath, if desired, is a

Complexion Steamer

in which the face may be given the same vapor treatment as the body. This produces the most wonderfully brilliant results and will undoubtedly be popular with the ladies. Whatever will hasten perspiration, everyone knows will prove a benefit. Turkish baths, massage, hot drinks, stimulants and hot foot baths, with quinine doses internally, are all known to the majority of people as beneficial, but the best of these methods become crude and insignificant when compared with the convenient and marvelously curative power of the cabinet bath as referred to above. The cabinet is known as the

New Improved Thermal Vapor

Bath Cabinet and was patented in October, 1896, by Mollenkopp & McCreary, Toledo, Ohio, who are its sole manufacturers.

A pleasant feature of the cabinet is that it is so constructed that it may be folded flat in small space and put behind a door out of the way. People building houses may thus dispense with the costly bath room, as the bath cabinet can be used in any room in the house. For the sick room its advantages are at once apparent. The cabinet is all light and waterproof, so that the vapor cannot possibly escape into the room. The cabinet is amply large enough to comfortably hold an adult.

There have been so-called bath cabinets on the market for years, and have sold not upon their merits, but because there was an urgent demand for such a bath. The New Improved Cabinet, made by the Toledo firm, is the only practical article of the kind, is strongly and handsomely made, and its manufacturers

Guarantee Results.

They assert, positively, and their statements are backed up by an array of testimony from persons of influence in their respective towns, that their cabinet will cure nervous debility, clear the skin, purify the blood, cure rheumatism (they offer $50 reward for a case that cannot be relieved), cures women's troubles, night sweats, insomnia, and all diseases of the nerves and blood. It

Will Cure a Hard Cold

with one bath, and for such a purpose it is really a household necessity. It is, of course, the finest and most luxurious and beneficial bath imaginable, but its real value lies in its marvelous power to draw out of the system the impurities that cause disease, and for this reason is really a godsend to humanity.

How to Get One.

Readers who are sick or suffering from any of the diseases referred to above should have one of the remarkable cabinets. The price is wonderfully low. Space will not permit of a detailed description of the cabinet, but it will bear out the most exacting demand for practicability and curative properties. Write to Mollenkopp & McCreary, 114, 116 and 118 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio, and ask them to send you their pamphlets and circulars describing their Improved Thermal Vapor Bath Cabinet. The regular price of the cabinet is $5, and it would be difficult indeed to imagine where one could invest that amount of money in anything else that can promise so much real genuine health, vigor and robust strength. Write today for full information, or, better still, order a cabinet. You won't be disappointed, as the makers guarantee everything they ship. Their references are the Toledo Savings Bank and Trust company, any express company, mercantile agencies or any business firm in Toledo. Do not fail to send for booklet, as it will prove very interesting reading.

"HOME DRESSMAKING" FREE.

VALUABLE 32-PAGE BOOK GIVEN FREE TO OUR READERS.

An Expert Dressmaker Tells How to Make Over and Re-color Old Dresses, Wraps and Other Clothing in the Latest Styles to Look Like New—Practical Instructions That Will Save Money in Any Home.

It is astonishing how little money and work are required to make fashionable, up-to-date gowns and wraps from last year's cast-off clothing, if one only knows how. "Home Dressmaking" is a 32-page book, written by an expert dressmaker, that gives pictures of fashionable dresses, wraps and coats for women and children, and tells just how they can be made from old garments that are faded, unfashionable in color, or out of style.

COUPON.
Send this with a 2-cent stamp to Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., and receive free, by mail, one copy of "Home Dressmaking."

The Duluth Evening Herald has made special arrangements with the publishers to give the book free to any of its readers who send the coupon with a two-cent stamp to Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. The edition is limited, and any one who wants the book should send at once.

April Magazines
And Spring and Summer Fashion Books can be found at
CHAMBERLAIN & TAYLOR
323 West Superior Street.

FREIMUTH'S.
LADIES ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND
Our Grand Easter Opening
OF FASHIONABLE SPRING MILLINERY,
Monday and Tuesday, April 4 and 5.
MORE STYLISH HATS SHOWN DURING THE OPENING THAN ALL DULUTH STORES COMBINED.

THE MASS MEETING

Fine Program Prepared For Home Consumers' League Gathering Tuesday.

MUSIC AND TALKING

Bishop McGolrick, C. A. Towne, Dr. Humason and Others to Speak.

The Home Consumers' league will hold a public meeting in the High School Assembly hall next Tuesday evening, at which the aims and needs of the league will be fully set forth and the public will be made acquainted with the part in the work of the organization that is expected of it. There will be a large list of speakers and the program of itself will be attractive enough to insure a large attendance. But the interest that has been taken in this movement and its importance to well being of the city will combine with the merits of the program to draw out a very large audience. There will be music by the City band to open the program and probably some between the other numbers, and Miss Anna Farrell will give a vocal solo. In addition there will be speeches by a number of people who have interested themselves in the movement. Among them will be the following: Mayor Truelsen, who will give the opening address; Bishop McGolrick, Rev. A. F. Almquist, J. L. Washburn, Mrs. Lou M. Pindley, W. E. McEwen, Rev. N. B. Thvedt, Dr. Humason and Hon. Chas. A. Towne.

"The league," said a prominent member this afternoon, "is formed solely for the upbuilding of the city of Duluth, and its whole force and effect depends entirely upon the reception of its plans by the citizens. If they do not take it up and make its cause theirs, as it really is, of course it cannot accomplish what it would. But I have no fear of the public's response to the league's requests. It is only expected to buy Duluth products where it is possible, and this will accomplish in an easy manner what the league wants to see, the growth and branching out of local manufactures and the acquiring of more of them. A great deal of interest has already been shown, and there is scarcely an organization in the city that has not taken action in support of it by at least appointing one of its members as a vice president of the league.

"The success of next Tuesday night's meeting will give the movement a great impetus, and therefore a large attendance will be a very encouraging thing."

GREATSINGER IS POSTED.

He Seems to Know of the North Shore Railroad Scheme.

President J L. Greatsinger was asked by a Herald reporter today if the Duluth & Iron Range railroad was interested in any way in the projected north shore line, of which an account was published in The Herald yesterday. He replied that he and his company were vitally interested in any project that promised to open up the north shore country, and would be very glad to see steps taken to connect Two Harbors with Port Arthur. When asked if he knew anything concerning the enterprise referred to, he said that that was a subject which he did not feel at liberty to discuss. From some further remarks made by Mr. Greatsinger it was apparent that he was thoroughly posted in regard to the enterprise, and that if he is not one of its promoters he is at least in full accord with the scheme.

Do You Realize

That nowhere in the world can you find under one roof a larger collection of celebrated pianos than at the Duluth Music company's, such as Steinway, Knabe, Kranich & Bach, Ivers & Pond, Ludwig and Krell, not to mention others of genuine merit. Pianos and organs for rent. Expert tuning and repairing.

DULUTH MUSIC CO.,
Corner Lake avenue and Superior st.

Dress Suits.

There is but one place in this city where one can have a dress suit made to order that will be perfect in all that fashion demands, and that is at the merchant tailoring parlors of M. L. Parker in the Metropolitan block.

Duluth Hive No. 1., K. O. T. M.

Will hold an adjourned meeting Wednesday afternoon. Important business.

A CARD

After seeing all the millinery at the various openings—call at **MADAME WARDE'S, 308 West First Street** and she will be pleased to show anyone desiring to purchase, what she has most carefully selected from importers and retail dealers in New York City.

Many styles are shown, but she has endeavored to bring what is ultra fashionable and will try and satisfy every one in both style and price.

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist, Palladio. 'Phone No. 9. Smoke Endion cigar. W. A. Foote.

Have your fine rugs and carpets cleaned, relaid and made over by the old and reliable carpet cleaners and renovators. Office, Bayha & Co., furniture dealers. Tel. 435.

The Acme laundry is boycotted. Send your work there.

The April meeting of the Duluth Historical and Scientific association will be held in the library at the high school next Tuesday evening. John T. Dow will read a paper on the general subject, "Man," and the members present will give short talks upon current events.

The tug Inman came off the boxes today at Grignon's shipyard, and will be put at work towing. She has had a thorough overhauling, and she starts the season in good shape with a new stern bearing.

The report of Building Inspector Robinson for the month of March shows eighteen building permits issued, with a valuation of $12,515. Number of water meters tested, 22; gas meters, 53; electric meters, 460.

Look out for fake hat solicitors claiming to represent Kelly.

Kelly cleans clothes clean.

The W. C. T. U., district and county, held a meeting on Friday with Mrs. E. Merritt, in West Duluth, and arranged the program for the quarterly meeting, to be held at M. E. church in Oneota, April 15, at 10 a. m. Miss Maria C. Breme, of Chicago, is to be engaged for three lectures upon the suffrage question.

The funeral of Mrs. Robert Fritz will take place tomorrow at 2 o'clock from the home of her brother, Theodor Bartholdi, 516 East Fifth street, to Forest Hill, where the remains will be placed in the receiving vault. Rev. Findley will conduct the services.

The funeral of Katherine Wandall, who died yesterday, aged 77, at St. Anne's home for aged women, will take place today from St. Clement's church to the Catholic cemetery, under the direction of Durkan & Co.

Rev. John Mason Duncan, of Craggencroft, will preach at Morley Congregational church at 10:45 a. m. Solo singing by Mrs. Pieronnet. Sunday school at 12:10.

Greysolon camp, No. 627, Royal Neighbors of America, will celebrate their first anniversary on April 15, at Woodman hall. A 2-act comedy will be presented by local talent, a dance will follow and supper will be served in the dining room by the ladies.

The Young Ladies' guild of the First Presbyterian church will hold their Easter sale in the parlors of the church on Tuesday evening, April 5. There will be many fancy and useful articles on sale. During the sale refreshments will be served, followed by a delightful musicale.

William Roemer, with Carl Thiel made a trip through the city hall offices a day or two ago and took some fine photographs of the various officials at their desks. The photograph of the mayor's private office, with his honor seated with becoming modest dignity in the foreground, is life-like to a degree, and the expression upon his honor's face of executive firmness blended with good-nature is most happy.

The following are among the jurors drawn to serve at the April term of the United States court at Mankato, April 19: Grand jury, Alexander Miles Henry C. Nelson; petit jury, George H. Crosby, all of Duluth.

The Young Men's Christian association is negotiating with the Endion Tennis club for the grounds at Eleventh avenue east and Superior street, and will probably get them. This does no mean that the club will go out of existence, but the grounds will be used by both, and the association will maintain them. It is expected that they will be opened in about a month.

Court Eastern Star, No. 86, United Order of Foresters last evening elected the following officers: Chief ranger George W. Curtis; vice chief ranger, J C. McLean; recording secretary, Fred Tischer; financial secretary and treasurer, Frank E. Kennedy; chaplain James Kelly; senior woodward, J. A Bliss; junior woodward; E. A. Ableson; chief archer, H. B. McKenny; court deputy, Charles H. De Vaulit; court physician, Dr. Robert Graham. Fourteen new members were initiated and seventeen applications received.

Second citizenship papers have been issued by the district court to Samuel Axford and Joseph Beaurivage.

See Forward & Co. for bicycles.

Will Go On Your Bond!

CONTRACTORS' BONDS.
ASSIGNEES' BONDS.
LODGE BONDS.
COURT BONDS.

American Bonding & Trust Co.,
GEO. R. LAYBOURN, Gen. Agt., 14 Phoenix Blk.

ourteen Good Paying Positions Accepted By Graduates of the Duluth Business University

During the past month the following Business University graduates have filled the following positions: Marie Blais, stenographer for Stone-Ordean; Elbert Dresser, bookkeeper for Zenith Paper company; Tena Western, stenographer for R. G. Dunn & Co.; Louise Bassett, stenographer for Equitable Life Insurance company; Winnie Pattee, stenographer for Merrill, Ring & Co.; Carrie E. Nish, stenographer for Davis & McGuire, Aberdeen, S. D.; Emma Geer, stenographer for Windham & McMahan, attorneys; Martha Deeschel, stenographer for L. S. Loeb & Co.; Lawrence Gilley, bookkeeper for Marshall-Wells Hardware company; Clemmie Blackwood, bookkeeper for R. C. Kruschke & Co.; Herbert Haney bookkeeper for Luntz Lumber company, Two Harbors; Kathryn Horrigan, stenographer and bookkeeper for Wentworth Johnson Lumber company, Cloquet; Lottie Holman, stenographer for H. T. Abbott, attorney; Harold Pearce, bookkeeper for H. E. Smith, of Merchants bank.

A Liberal Discount

From regular prices will be allowed all who enter the Business University for a full course on Monday, April 4 date of the opening of the spring term

La Granger. Opening Wednesday. April 6, 16 Third avenue west.

NO EXCUSE
FOR ANYTHING BUT THE VERY
.....FINEST BREAD.....
IN ALL RESPECTS
WHEN **DULUTH IMPERIAL FLOUR** IS USED.

BOYS MAKE TROUBLE

Peddlers and Ragmen Complain to the Mayor of Ill-Treatment.

BOYS THROW ROCKS

City Attorney Called on to Decide What Day Is the Sabbath.

Mayor Truelsen was waited on by a committee of citizens, mostly Russian Hebrews, who follow peddling and other peripatetic avocations, and who complained to his honor that their lives were rendered almost unendurable by reason of the persecution to which they were subjected by the small boys of the city. One of the party exhibited a severe contused wound upon his forehead which he said was caused by a rock fired at him by a boy while he was peaceably walking through an alley. Another, an aged man whose gray hairs alone should protect him from violence, showed an ugly looking scar over his left temple, which he said was caused in a like manner.

Mayor Truelsen assured the delegation that he would give the strictest kind of orders to the police to be on the lookout for any such outrages and the delegation withdrew. Later in the day his honor said that he had told Chief Hansen to take immediate steps to find out the perpetrators of the outrageous assaults.

"I am going to put a stop to this hoodlumism," said the mayor, "even if we should have to send a dozen boys to the reformatory. It is a shame that peaceable citizens should be unable to go about their legitimate business without being subjected to this outrageous treatment, and I have given the chief strict orders to use every means in his power to catch some of the young rascals. I will not tolerate such conduct for a moment and will personally do all I can myself to put a stop to it."

WHICH IS THE SABBATH?

That Question Brought Before the City Attorney.

A question as to the right of the orthodox Jews, who religiously observe the Jewish Sabbath, to open their places of business upon Sundays came up at the city hall this morning. The Jewish Sabbath is "from dark to dark," that is, from Friday at sundown to Saturday at sundown, after which time they resume business for the balance of Saturday night.

Last Sunday, Karon & Lieberman opened their store, and were promptly notified by the police to close up, which they did without demur, but today they called upon Mayor Truelsen for advice and were referred to the city attorney.

Mr. Richards read and explained the statute in this case (2 Minn. ch. 92a) defining the Sabbath. The chapter states that any person who observes any one day in the week as his Sabbath may pursue his lawful avocation on Sunday, so long as he does not create a public nuisance, but that the legal definition of "a day" being the period from midnight to midnight, if the enquirers wished to keep open on Sunday that they must keep their store closed from midnight on Friday to midnight on Saturday, in order to claim the exemption. It is now up to the storekeepers to decide whether it is more profitable to have the Saturday evening trade or the Sunday trade.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
CENTRALLY LOCATED.
Special Low Rates Prevailing.
Steam Heat. Excellent Service. Electric Light, Etc., Etc.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. W. A. Mercer, who for a long time was in charge of the La Pointe Indian agency at Ashland, has been detailed to take charge of the government Indian exhibit at the Omaha exposition.

Miss Lottie Holman, a recent graduate of the Business university, has accepted the position of stenographer for H. T. Abbott, attorney.

Mrs. J. B. Middlesoff is now convalescent after a long spell of sickness.

Orto Poirier is quite ill with pneumonia.

J. H. Potest, of the Omaha, has returned with his family from his recent visit to Philadelphia, and is confined to his bed with a severe attack of pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Haerle rejoice in the arrival of a young son at their home, No. 3 West Superior street.

Frank L. Taylor, manager of the Spalding, left last night for New Orleans, accompanied by Mrs. Taylor, to attend a meeting of the National Hotel Men's Benefit association. They will return in about two weeks.

Miss Helen Beers, who has for the past year been doing city work at Aitkens & Son's, New York city, is with the La Granger.

La Granger. Opening Wednesday April 6, 16 Third avenue west.

5%-MONEY TO LOAN-6%
Bargains in Houses.
Snaps in Real Estate Wanted.
STRYKER, MANLEY & BUCK.

Receiver Ryan's Report.

The report of Receiver Ryan of the United States land office for the month of March is as follows:

	Acres.	Amount.
34 cash entries	3,577.43	$7,784 52
19 homestead entries.	5,980.51	568 57
25 timber and stone entries	2,500.00	250 00
20 final homestead certificates	2,328.46	70 38
1 agricultural college scrip location	160.00	200 00
Miscellaneous		91 20
Total	14,546.40	$8,964 67

The La Granger has purchased the fine fixtures of the Brown building.

A Sheet Anchor

In all conditions of muscular wasting, nervous debility and fever, good in shock and fainting, a valuable help to dyspeptics.

This eulogy, one of many, has been pronounced upon that sterling stimulant,

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

A sheet anchor holds a ship from drifting on the rocks. So does this medicinal whiskey retard consumption of tissue, and thus prevents the body from drifting into a condition of disease. Is not this worth remembering at a time when a change of temperature may be fraught with danger to blood and nerves.

No wide-awake druggist or grocer thinks of being out of Duffy's pure malt.

ORDINANCE SUSTAINED.

Judge Edson Finds Mr. Lowry Guilty as Charged.

Judge Edson rendered his decision in the case of the city vs. Lowry today. The defendant was arrested upon the complaint of Fire Warden Schinlaub for refusing to comply with a notice given pursuant to section 2 of the fire ordinance, relative to the disposition of some loose hay upon his premises, which hay was used, Mr. Lowry says, for the purpose of packing window glass. This case has attracted widespread attention among the business men of the city, and was regarded as a sort of test case to determine the powers of the fire marshals under the ordinance. Assistant City Attorney Spencer prosecuted and C. O. Baldwin defended Mr. Lowry. It was a hot legal fight from start to finish.

Judge Edson in reviewing the evidence, said that the fact that Mr. Lowry had refused to pay due attention to the written notice given by the fire marshal was a clear breach of the ordinance, but that in his opinion the ends of justice would be fully met by the imposition of a nominal fine, so he adjudged Mr. Lowry guilty of the offense charged and fined him $1 and costs, amounting to $6.12.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN AT
5% on Business Property.
6% on Residence Property.
With "On or Before" Privilege.
W. M. PRINDLE & CO.
Room 3 Lonsdale Building. Ground Floor.

A PATRIOTIC SOCIAL.

Epworth League Hears War Talk and Sings War Songs.

The Epworth league social at First Methodist church last night was ruled by patriotism of the most enthusiastic type. The social was inspired by the political crisis now existing in which the United States is involved, and the shadow of a coming war lent a new meaning in the minds of the young people to the old patriotic songs of the nation. The decorations were simple, but very appropriate. They consisted simply of a large flag draped upon the wall. Among the numbers on the program were the following: Piano solo by Miss Florence Briggs; "Columbia," by Mrs. Cutter; violoncello cello, by Miss Virgie Willcuts; reading, "Lasca," by Mrs. James Geggie; "Old Glory," by D. G. Black; "The Star Spangled Banner," by Miss Anna Farrell, and a patriotic address by Col. A. A. Harris.

Col. Harris, who was in the rebel army during the war, but who has applied to Governor Clough for a commission in case of war, made the address of the evening. He said that patriotism is a relative term, and that there is a negative kind of patriotism. There are many men so mean that they do not love anything, not even their country and its institutions, and for these there is no such thing as patriotism. The man who is negatively patriotic is willing that the country should get along if it does not interfere with his comfort. He wants to see the country vindicated and he is even willing that his wife's relatives should go to the front. The patriot in the superlative sense is like the ancient Roman, who found it sweet to do or die. It is that kind of patriotism that made this country and will keep it what it is. The speaker advised the young women present to present to the young men who had not announced their intention of enlisting the mitten.

There cannot be too much patriotic music, and it cannot be heard too much. It is largely the middle class that will go to the front when men are called for. In Cuba, only 100 miles from the American coast, 250,000 people have starved to death or died of disease consequent on the merciless style of Spanish warfare. It is a thing unparalleled in the history of nations. This country has said that it must stop and it will stop. During the rebellion the blue and gray were arrayed against each other, but they are are now united under one flag. He believes that war is inevitable.

The Municipal Court.

One forlorn drunk was the sum total of the arrests made during yesterday. He went up for the customary ten days.

Martin Smith, charged with a violation of the liquor law, had his case continued, as his attorney, Frank Cutting, is in the hospital.

John Miller was brought into court by Deputy Sheriff Randall, charged with selling liquor without a license at the forty-sixth mile post of the Duluth & Iron Range railroad. He pleaded not guilty and his examination was set for Tuesday, as the county attorney could not attend before that time.

Must Renew Their Guarantees.

The public library report for March shows a circulation of 8979. The average daily circulation was 333, the largest in one day was 672, the reading room attendance 9145, the number of new books received 68, the number of new cards issued 109, number of cards now in circulation 14,054, number of books in circulation 2586. All holders of cards numbered under 11,000 must renew guarantors today or Monday.

Do you wish to learn to ride a wheel!

The Bicycle School at the Union Rink, corner Third avenue east and First street, is now open.

Here We Are!

Located at 222 and 224 West Superior street,

Better than ever prepared to serve your wants in

Hardware, Sporting Goods, Bicycles, Stoves and Tinware, Paints and Oils, Mill Supplies, Mechanic's Tools.

Northern Hardware Company.

Don't Forget Our New Location.

FREIMUTH'S
GRAND EASTER OPENING!
—OF FASHIONABLE SPRING MILLINERY—
Monday and Tuesday, April 4 and 5. A large display of fine and correct interpretation of prevailing styles, not shown by any other store in Duluth.

Northwestern Patents

Issued last week and reported by F. G. Bradbury, patent attorney, Pioneer Press building, St. Paul:

A. E. Albertson, Alexandria, Minn., stump extractor; O. A. Danielson, Owatonna, Minn., drop signal apparatus; John L. Durtman, Alto, Wis., latch; Charles Dumke, Waterloo, Wis., skate; Maurice Hanson, Swenota, Minn., automatic grain measure; John P. Johnson, Westbrook, Minn., wrench; Charles H. King, Granite Falls, Minn., blowpipe; William Kumph, Great Falls, Mont., banjo attachment; Ole Oleson, Lestersville, S. D., cross tie; Cal W. Thies, Minneapolis, Minn., overalls.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The Zenith View company, 2 East Superior street, finishes pictures for amateurs.

Duluth Van X Co.
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212 West Superior St.
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SECTION TWO--PAGES 9 to 14

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1898.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON ORE TRADE

Present Season Opens With Every Prospect That the Output Will Exceed That of Any Previous Year.

THE ANNUAL FORECAST

Wages of Miners Will Be Higher, Employment Will Be More Steady, But Profits of Producers Small.

(Copyrighted 1898 by Horace J. Stevens.)

Ishpeming, Mich., April 2.—(Special to The Herald.)—The season of 1898 opens in the Lake Superior iron ore trade with every prospect that the output will far exceed that of any previous year. The shipping season will begin within a few days, owing to the unusually early opening of navigation on the great lakes and 75 per cent of the annual output will be shipped by water. The profits on the production of the ore will not be large but wages of employes will be higher than at any time since the beginning of the panic in 1893, which was felt with especial severity by the iron miners. Employment will also be steadier than at any time for the past five years and the outlook, as a whole, is better than for many years. The ore shipments of last year were by far the heaviest ever made, exceeding by the best former record by over 2,000,000 gross tons. There is ample reason for belief that 1898 will show at least as great a gain over the figures of 1897 as was made last year.

Although the first iron mine was discovered at Negaunee three miles from Ishpeming in 1844 and active mining was begun in the early fifties, more than half of the entire ore product has been mined during the past seven years. From 1858 until 1880, inclusive, the output was 57,-267,254 tons, while during the years from 1891 to 1897, inclusive, the production was 72,780,827 tons, a total output to Jan. 1, 1898, of 129,948,081 gross tons. This amount of ore would load to their full capacity a string of the largest size of cars that would stretch in unbroken line around the earth at the equator, with a few thousand mile and hundred cars left over. It would fill to their capacity a string of ocean freight steamers of the largest size which would more than stretch from New York to Liverpool, touching pier to stern for the entire distance.

It was not until 1886 that the annual total of the mines exceeded 5,000,000 tons. In 1887 the output reached 4,767,107 tons and in 1888 the product was 5,093,858 tons. Since that year the annual tonnage has been as follows:

Year.	Tons.
1889	7,292,611
1890	9,000,759
1891	5,751,075
1892	9,073,211
1893	6,005,716
1894	7,748,312
1895	10,122,057
1896	9,593,828
1897	12,463,658

A careful study of these figures shows surprising variations from year to year, coincident largely with similar, though not so extreme variations in the American production of pig iron and steel. Owing to their great richness, extent and advantageous location, the mines of Lake Superior furnish much more than half the ore smelted in the United States and the history of the lake mines for the past quarter of a century is largely an exposure of the entire American iron trade. The figures show an expansion in business between 1895 and 1896 almost without a parallel, the product of the latter year being almost quadruple that of the former, but five years before. The severity of the panic of 1893 is shown by the falling off of one third in output, while two years later, under the stimulus of low prices and increasing demand, the production reached a higher figure than ever before. In 1897 another high level was reached while in the current year a still larger output is assured.

The price of ore this year, while not quite as low as last, is with the exception of that year less than ever before, and slightly lower than in 1895. The personnel or association of a body comprising the owners and operators of all mines producing Bessemer grade ores, except those of the Alaska district has regulated prices and tonnage for the past three years and is again in command this season. In 1895 the mistake was made of arbitrarily increasing prices more than one-third and in 1897, owing to internal dissensions, an equally bad move was made in reducing the price by one-third, the cut exceeding the increase, as the increase was from $2.20 to $3 in 1897 while the cut in 1897 was from $3 to $2.05 per ton. The present figure is $2.80 per ton, this price being based on the standard ore of the Norrie mine. The various items affecting the value of ores have been carefully figured by competent chemists and mathematicians, a premium being allowed for excess of units of iron and decrease in phosphorus, while a penalty is exacted for shrinkage in metallic iron or excess of phosphorus or moisture. It is admitted by both producers and consumers that the 1898 tables and analyses of the ore pool are both mathematically and chemically correct and they afford a fair basis upon which both parties may meet and do business as the tables have been determined without reference to anything but the facts. The allotments of the ore pool for this year provide for the marketing of 7,000,000 tons of Bessemer ore from the Marquette, Gogebic, Menominee and Vermilion ranges. There is no association or agreement regulating the output and prices on Mesaba ores or of non-Bessemers from the four old ranges. The prices on the old-range Bessemer grades having been fixed before the market was opened considerable transactions have already been made and perhaps two-thirds of the 7,000,000 tons provided for have been placed.

The transactions in Mesabas and non-Bessemers have been much lighter but the better grades of non-Bessemers, those which are not far from the line in phosphorus and are high in iron, thereby allowing of their use in Bessemer mixtures, are selling not much below the Bessemer price, some transactions at $2.40 having recently been noted on ores that commanded only $2.25 last year, showing, in this case, that the non-Bessemer ore has gained as much in price as higher grades. The situation regarding Mesaba ores is still uncertain but a heavy output is assured and prices are likely to rule at approximately the same figures as last season. A differential of 25 cents per ton between old-range and Mesaba Bessemers of equivalent chemical constitution is inadequate, as was plainly demonstrated last season.

There are certain fancy ores, produced in small quantities, which will sell this season around $5.75 per ton. At the other end of the line, there are ores which will sell at $2 or less, the latter being of the siliceous class, low in units of iron, destined for phosphorus and high in silica, thus giving an ore eminently suited for certain furnace mixtures, especially with Mesaba non-Bessemers. It is known that cargoes of siliceous ore were sold, last season, delivered in Cleveland, at $1.65 per ton of 2240 pounds. At this figure the price received at the mine was less than the average charge for builders' sand at the sandpile.

The Carnegie Steel company, limited, secures its ore largely through the Oliver Mining company, which is a part of the great Carnegie system. The Oliver has several of the best Mesaba mines, a mine at Iron Mountain on the Menominee range and at the close of last season secured control, under 50-year leases, of the Norrie group at Ironwood, comprising three large mines, and the Tilden property at Bessemer, these constituting the pick of the Gogebic range producers of Bessemer ores. The Carnegie interests are therefore of overwhelming importance in the ore field and constitute a factor which must be considered in any review of the field and business as a whole. There has been an open war between the Carnegie interests and many of the ore producers for each of the past ten seasons. The low prices of last year were made by the Metropolitan and Minnesota companies in an attempt to crowd out the Mesaba mines and vessels is needed because to Rockefeller and Carnegie. Instead of reducing the output of the Mesaba that district increased its production by approximately 30 per cent, leading all other ranges both in actual and relative gain and instead of capitulating or succumbing to the attack the Carnegie people heroically took the offensive and organized the mines of the Metropolitan company, leaving the Minnesota, which is closely affiliated with the Illinois Steel company to bear the brunt of the battle against the Carnegie forces. The position of the latter is now impregnable, they having under control a half dozen mines, ranking among the best in the world and capable of supplying some 4,000,000 or more tons per annum.

The exact output of the five ranges last year and a careful estimate of their probable output for 1898, approximated in round numbers, are appended as follows:

Range.	1897.	1898.
Mesaba	4,250,885	5,500,000
Marquette	2,715,425	3,000,000
Gogebic	2,578,298	2,750,000
Menominee	1,957,013	2,250,000
Vermilion	1,278,841	1,500,000
	12,463,658	15,000,000

There is no doubt that each of the ranges could, under pressure, turn out a materially larger output than is named under the 1898 estimate. Considered by ranges, in order of tonnage, the larger mines may be expected to produce approximately the amount of ore set down in the second column. Contingencies arising during the season will alter individual cases but will not greatly affect the aggregate result.

MESABA.

Mine.	1897.	1898.
Rogul	642,929	900,000
Mountain Iron group	772,596	900,000
Oliver group	601,672	800,000
Mahoning	340,892	650,000
Biwabik	427,464	750,000
	2,785,553	4,000,000

There were nineteen shipping mines on the Mesaba range last season the fourteen mines other than named having produced 1,315,258 tons. The 1898 estimate would allow an output by these fourteen mines, this year, of 1,650,000 tons.

MARQUETTE.

Mine.	1897.	1898.
Cleveland-Cliffs company	715,108	900,000
Lake Angeline	349,665	500,000
Lake Superior	356,751	425,000
Queen group	257,640	275,000
Negaunee	242,169	225,000
Champion	141,728	175,000
Republic	131,342	150,000
Little	112,784	150,000
	2,305,548	2,800,000

The Marquette range had twenty shipping mines last year in addition to the eight named, the remaining twelve produced 329,257 tons of ore last season and are credited with but 200,000 tons this year, in order to bring the Marquette range estimate to the 3,000,000 ton mark. The reopening of the Cliff shaft will materially enlarge the capacity of the Cleveland-Cliffs company. The Queen group could get out 400,000 tons this year if market conditions warranted and the Lake Superior could easily exceed the estimate given if it were advisable.

GOGEBIC.

Mine.	1897.	1898.
Norrie group	824,777	1,100,000
Tilden	276,859	400,000
Palms	267,757	300,000
Newport	150,579	225,000
Montreal	191,196	200,000
Aurora	190,122	175,000
Iron Hill	96,762	125,000
Ashland	111,625	90,000
	2,049,145	2,525,000

The Gogebic had nineteen shipping mines last year. In addition to the foregoing eight mines, eleven other properties shipped 278,829 tons. The estimated output of these same eleven mines for 1898 is 225,000 tons, bringing the total to 2,750,000 tons for the range.

MENOMINEE.

Mine.	1897.	1898.
Chapin	643,402	750,000
Pewabic	270,855	350,000
Penn Iron Mining company	257,806	300,000
Aragon	149,591	200,000
Commonwealth	95,283	150,000
Crystal Falls	95,200	100,000
Hemlock	76,852	100,000
Cundy	11,912	100,000
	1,630,294	2,000,000

There were eight on shipping mines from the Menominee range last year, the ten mines not named having produced 276,886 tons last year and being credited with a probable output of but 250,000 tons this year. The Menominee mines could do very much better than the estimate made for this year under favorable circumstances. The Pewabic could get out 400,000 tons, the Penn Iron company 300,000 tons or even more and the Aragon could crowd 200,000 and the Commonwealth has shipped 250,000 tons in a single season.

VERMILION.

Mine.	1897.	1898.
Minnesota Iron company	562,196	500,000
Chandler	458,365	500,000
Pioneer	267,163	150,000
Zenith	46,817	50,000
	1,278,401	1,500,000

The Chandler may fall short of 500,000 tons, which is no allotment by the ore pool. The Pioneer may ship as high as 250,000 tons this year and may fall short of the estimated 150,000 tons all depending on whether the mine is worked, and, if so how vigorously. The Zenith may pass into the Carnegie combination in which case 75,000 tons or more will be produced this season. The four mines named are the only shippers of the Vermilion district but there is a property locally known as "Section 26," under option to the Oliver company, which promises well and may put out 25,000 tons or so this year, though it is not certain that it will become a shipper.

In addition to the eighty active mines of last year there were 132 idle properties, of which seventy-one were on the Marquette range, forty-two in the Menominee district, twenty-four on the Gogebic and five on the Mesaba range. Few of these idle properties will work this year and practically all of the mines working last season will be active producers this year.

HORACE J. STEVENS.

THE TRADE OUTLOOK

Despite War and Other Rumors Dun Says Trade Is In Healthy Shape.

New York, April 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade today says: In spite of foreign conditions since the destruction of the Maine Feb. 15, failures in three months are smaller than in the first quarter of any year since 1892; the ratio of defaulted liabilities to payments through clearing houses has been the smallest for that quarter since 1881; the average of liabilities per firm in business has been the small-st since 1890, and the average of liabilities per failure has been lower than ever before in any quarter. It is especially significant that the failures for less than $100,000 without material decrease in number, were 29 per cent smaller than last year in manufacturing and 24 per cent smaller in trading.

The war cloud, which many have inferred must have greatly increased commercial disasters, does not appear to have any such effect as yet, though there is some decline in the new order for industries, nearly all ore works are covered so far ahead that the difference is not felt. Rates for money have advanced, and the 6 per cent that used to be the ruling rate in active times again prevails, which compels many speculators to liquidate. But the imports of gold go far to prevent any real anxiety. Moreover although part of the hypothecated exchanges on Europe has been sold and ordered against it, there is balance in favor about $30,000,000 more yet in the banks at New York and $12,000,000 in other cities, besides which gold is liable to be imported because there is small prospects of any better settlement.

Cotton has advanced ½ because of the idea that production may be reduced, although receipts from plantations thitherto have been greater by 800,000 bales than in 1895 from the largest crop ever raised, and while the mills are now nearly all active the consumption does not exceed the maximum. The smallest sales of wool for many years are reported in Boston and in the principal markets sales have been only 1,405,500 pounds for the week and about one-fifth of last year's for the quarter. The stocks held by manufacturers may be much smaller but much greater than anybody supposed and they are not yet buying after several months of waiting now showing any disposition to buy though nearly all their works are running full.

The iron and steel market shows no decrease, for with works fully employed, and some additional work in prospect, for government purposes, pig is not lower anywhere and at Pittsburg a shade lower for Bessemer, because of agreement by valley producers, while without agreement of Mesaba mines the purchases of ore at Cleveland were over 1,500,000 tons for the week. Billets are still scarce, and sheet bars in demand, though wire rods are lower and wire nails are weaker in spite of the imperfect combination of makers. Other prices for manufactured products are unchanged, although rails are a shade stronger, with Russian order pending for 35,000 tons to complete the Pacific railway, and plates are in very heavy demand, 60,000 tons for cars and 100 tons for other use at Pittsburg, with 10,000 more originating at Chicago and structural orders cover 12,000 tons for buildings at the East, with 1,000 more at Pittsburg and many at Chicago.

Failures for the week have been 222 in the United States against 200 last year and twenty-seven in Canada against forty-two last year.

WHAT BRADSTREET SAYS.

New York, April 2.—Bradstreet's today says: A week of rather quieter trade and of small distribution, due to easily explainable causes, closes a quarter that has been emin ntly satisfactory to nearly all branches of the trade and has produced an unprecedented business in many favored lines. The volume of foreign demand for our products, particularly agricultural staples, and the active domestic movement in most lines are evidenced by the heavily increased bank clearings reported for the quarter, and the effect on the export movement is favorably reflected in a total for the first three months of 1898 of failures and of liabilities involved smaller than in the corresponding period for four years past. Current demand and distribution at the East have been interfered with by uncertainties growing out of our unsettled foreign relations. This has been particularly manifest in a most pronounced hesitation on the part of buyers to anticipate future wants, and some shading in lines of orders for woolen goods are attributed directly to this cause. Evidences of this decline, however, that the stimulative to the woolen goods industry growing out of tariff changes last year is responsible in some measure for the unreadiness of manufacturers to go ahead as confidently now as they did a year ago. Little or no improvement is found in the coarse cotton goods trade, and print cloths have marked a new low record in quotations of 2 1-16 for regular goods. The anthracite coal trade is suffering from the usual spring complaint; business is inactive, and prices are weak. There is a rather more quiet condition as regards the demand for iron and steel at most markets, and some shading in quotations is claimed, but the business doing is on an immense scale.

Good weather at the South favors an early planting season, but business based on this has not been of such a volume as to make up for the quieting demand noted at a number of coast cities and at river points, where high water is limiting business to some extent.

Export trade at New Orleans is checked by increased freight and insurance rates, growing out of the present unsettled foreign situation. Freight rates are reported weaker on the Pacific coast, and trade is rather quieter at most cities. The outlook is for a heavy crop of wheat in the states of Washington. Boat building and iron manufacturing are reported active in the Pacific Northwest. The price situation is, on the whole, quit encouraging this week. Oats, flour, print cloths and hides are the most prominent among the decreases mentioned, while wheat, corn, lard, coffee, cotton and sugar are higher, and the list of stocks exchanging in price appears the most numerous.

Exports of wheat, flour included, are smaller than for some weeks past, but are much larger than in corresponding periods of previous years aggregating 1,550,961 bushels, against 3,886,669 bushels last week, 2,264,645 bushels in this week of last year, 1,462,927 bushels in 1896, 2,853,927 bushels in 1895, and 2,778,150 bushels in 1894. Corn exports are, on the other hand, larger than for some weeks past, aggregating 4,593,722 bushels, against 4,496,257 bushels last week, 4,956,127 bushels last year and 2,139,000 bushels in 1896.

Failures records as above intimated, bear witness to the satisfactory conditions ruling in commercial lines this year in a total for the quarter of 3,545 concerns, involving liabilities of $36,198,-000, a decrease in number from a year ago of 13 per cent, and from two years ago of 22 per cent, while as regards liabilities there is a falling off from last year of 39 per cent, and as compared with 1896 of over 12 per cent.

Failures in the Dominion of Canada for the first quarter of 1898 number 506, with liabilities of $5,800,000, a decrease of 21 per cent in number and 30 per cent in liabilities from one year ago.

RADDATZ HAS A SUBMARINE BOAT THAT IS A SUCCESS.

Will Descend or Rise on an Even Keel and Has Traveled Entirely Under Water for Five Consecutive Hours.

BUILT OF ARMORPLATE AND CIGAR SHAPED.

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Ever since the experiments of the Dutch physician, Cornelius Drebbel, early in the eighteenth century, repeated attempts have been made by individuals and by various governments to produce a successful submarine craft. Of all the nations the United States has been least active in this interesting department of maritime science, although the comparatively recent policy of strengthening the navy has led to increased activity among inventors, the aim being to produce a war craft capable of bringing about the destruction of modern armored battl ships.

Within the last six months, the attention of the public and naval officials has centered on two new submarine boats, the Holland and Lake, named after the inventors, which have been launched at the Atlantic seaboard, final tests of which are still pending. It will be a matter of general surprise, however, when it becomes known that while work on these two boats has been slowly going on, it has remained for a young Western inventor to demonstrate on the fresh water of a land-locked Wisconsin lake, remote from maritime and naval activity and interest, that a practical solution of the problem of submarine navigation is already with in reach.

Richard Raddatz is t he name of the inventor of this remarkable craft which has stood all tests of practical navigation and control under the water without such limits as are imposed, principally by the strength of the shell and power of the machinery. He is a mechanical engineer in the employ of the most extensive foundry and engine manufacturing company in the West, located at Milwaukee. His experiments in submarine navigation have extended over a period of twelve years, conducted principally at Oshkosh, Wis., on Lake Winnebago, a sheet of water about forty miles long.

The measure of the success of the Raddatz submarine boat lies in the fact that up to the present time three hundred and thirty trips beneath the surface have been made, and between sixty and eighty persons have been taken down to observe the complete control of the craft. After the first fifty descents all were practically successful and without accident.

The Raddatz boat as it lies housed at present in winter quarters on the shore of Lake Winnebago, waiting for the opening of navigation in Lake Michigan, when it will be taken to Milwaukee, is fusiform or cigar shaped, sixty-five feet in length. Its cylinder is four feet in diameter, beginning to taper at points sixteen feet from each end. The extreme height is seven and one-half feet to the top of the pilot house, which rises from the otherwise regularly shaped shell at a point about one-third the distance to the bow. The material used in the construction is five-sixteenths inch armor plate, steel riveted upon a heavy angle-iron frame work strongly braced internally. Its entire weight, with its complicated machinery, is thirty tons, of which eight tons from the weight of the shell alone. At the bow is a heavy steel spur or ram, projecting five feet from the boat proper and braced within with heavy steel bars and truss work. At the stern are the rudder and two-bladed propeller, in no way differing from similar appliances in the equipment of the ordinary surface craft.

The boat is furnished with two independent sets of machinery, one for surface and the other for submarine use. The surface machinery consists of a modified hot air engine of fifty horse power, with cylinder nine and one-half inches in diameter and eighteen inches in stroke, having a maximum piston speed of about one thousand feet a minute, driving the propeller at a speed of about three hundred and fifty revolutions. Even at this comparatively high piston speed the engine runs without excessive jar or jerk. The primary source of power developed by this engine depends upon a fuel of ordinary kerosene or coal oil.

For submarine use a set of electric machinery and storage batteries is provided, the motor developing about ten horse power at full speed and depending for power upon the chemical energy stored in the accumulators, which, in turn, depend upon the hot air engine for their life. This latter depends upon kerosene oil for the power developed by it, the charging of the accumulators being accomplished when the boat is at the surface. The storage capacity of the accumulators is sufficient for a cruise of about ten hours beneath the surface. Thus it will be seen that the primary source of all power depends upon the amount of oil carried. The advantage of coal oil for fuel lies in that fact that it can be easily obtained in almost any part of the world.

The electrical submarine motors have propelled the craft when entirely submerged at a speed of two and one-half miles an hour for a period of five hours, during which no communication with the surface was found necessary. The hot-air engine for surface use has propelled the boat at a speed of fourteen miles an hour during a period of fourteen hours, although the average rate of surface speed is about eight miles an hour, which the craft can maintain indefinitely. It is to be understood in this connection that the surface speed is capable of increase to any practical limit by the expenditure of additional power; likewise the speed below the surface is limited only by similar conditions, although the very fact of the medium in which the boat operates imposes a probable limit of ten miles an hour in submarine navigation for successful inshore work. In other words, when there is danger of running aground or encountering other obstacles the speed of the craft depends upon the means afforded and the ability of the operator to see through the water ahead of him and avoid any dangerous obstacles which may lie in his path.

The three most important principles involved in the construction and operation of the boat are kept secret and are known only to inventor Raddatz and the few men who have been interested in his experiments. These have to do with the manufacture and purification of the air supply, the devices invented for sinking and raising the craft and the mechanism by which under all conditions it is kept upon an absolutely level keel. It has already been stated that, as yet, no recourse has been made to patents for protection, hence the jealous care with which all information regarding these important principles is guarded.

The most important of these principles is that affecting the air supply. The craft is supplied with reservoirs and appliances which produce a mechanically and chemically prepared atmosphere sufficient to permit its submersion with two men on board for a period of twenty-eight or thirty hours. The air is kept pure and wholesome and is manufactured in sufficient quantity and quality to supply a crew of four persons during eight and one-half hours out at a time without communication with the surface. It is premised that the oxygen is renewed by chemical action and the carbonic acid gas absorbed by caustic potash, caustic soda, and lime. Persons who have experienced a submarine trip in the boat say the only difference they detected between the manufactured atmosphere and that ordinarily breathed is that the former seemed fresher and cooler. At the end of several hours during which they were hermetically sealed in the craft they felt on unpleasant effects.

Nearly equally important and vital to the practical success of the boat are the devices employed for raising and sinking it, controlling its equilibrium and maintaining it constantly on a level keel. All explanation of this machinery is as carefully preserved in secrecy as that by which the air is produced and kept pure, although inventor Raddatz insists that no use has been made for this purpose of the old principles of taking in and pumping out water when it is desired to sink or raise the craft. The machinery is capable of controlling it at any depth desired, limited only by the strength of the shell necessary to withstand the pressure of the water. The equilibrium is so perfectly regulated and adjusted that Mr. Raddatz is able to maintain his craft on an almost perfectly level keel for nearly any length of time. The final tests showed that at a specified depth during periods extending over an hour, the variation from an absolutely level keel was less than one-fourth of an inch. In addition to these appliances are others employed to adjust the equilibrium and correct any instability due to changing conditions within the boat.

Automatic appliances are made use of wherever they may be applied to advantage. One of the most interesting of these is an automatic trip attached to the bottom of the boat to prevent all danger of sinking beyond a predetermined depth and to insure the safe return of the boat to the surface in case of accident. With this trip in practical working order it is impossible to sink the craft below the safety point either by accident or intention. The device consists of a heavy weight attached to the keel, with electrical connection running to the gauge in the pilot house by which the depth at all times is registered in feet. At a point on the gauge, at present set at 250 feet, is an electrical contact which establishes the electrical circuit. This, in turn, unlatches the trip, and the boat, relieved of the extra weight, returns rapidly to the surface. Within twenty-five feet of the danger point is a sliding contact which sounds alarm before the trip is set off and warns the operator of the pending danger. If the boat is then under perfect control, the descent is easily arrested.

Ingress and egress are obtained through a door in the top of the pilot house, the circumscribed quarters within admitting four persons besides the engineer at the stern. All the movements of the craft are controlled from the turret. It contains ten bull's-eye apertures through which the operator is able to see in any horizontal direction and also upward and downward. At this point are the indicators, guages, valves, levers, signals, and appliances used in the operation of the boat and the regulation of the air supply. They cover the walls of the turret in one confused mass and all within easy reach and in constant view of the operator. Here also are the tiller which controls the rudder at the stern and an array of electrical connections running to every part of the boat. Interior illumination is supplied by incandescent lights and a search light has also been employed with some success for lighting the boat's course, although it is not included in the craft's equipment at the present time. Finally, in addition to the appliances which pertain only to submarine navigation, are the compasses, thermometers and barometers commonly used at sea.

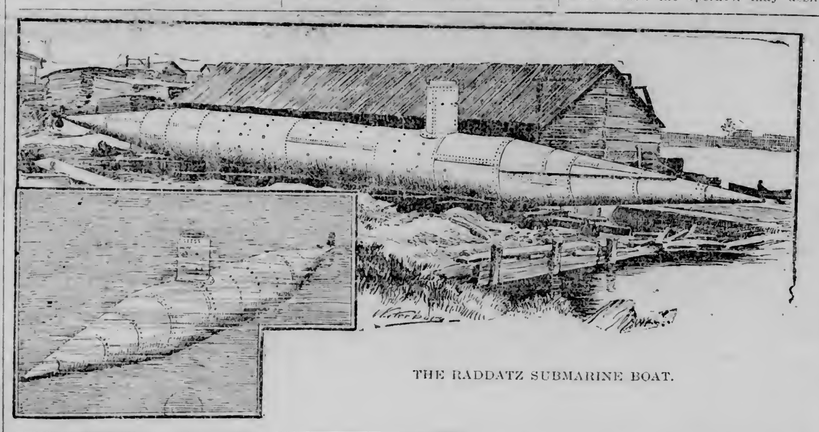
A first trip beneath the surface of the water is an experience not soon to be forgotten.

Scarcely has the operator taken his seat when the interior of the pilot house is suddenly ablaze with incandescent light and simultaneously the familiar hum of the dynamo is heard from far back in the stern. The passenger is confused and amazed at the number and complication of the valves, levers, indicators and signals which crowd the curved walls of the pilot house. The operator adjusts first one and then another of these and then it suddenly dawns upon the passenger that it is not the air of the outside world that he is breathing. The atmosphere steadily grows cooler and it seems lighter and more exhilarating than that to which he is accustomed.

Meanwhile the steady lapping of the waves against the steel sides of the boat indicate that it is still gliding along the surface of the water. Suddenly with a movement of a lever the engine which has been in motion ceases. Then another lever is thrown over, an indicator is adjusted and almost imperceptibly the long narrow craft sinks beneath the surface. The lapping of the waves is no longer heard, the silence is oppressive, save for the slight hum of the dynamo. Slowly the hand of the indicator travels around the dial, registering ten, twenty, thirty, perhaps forty and even fifty feet. A tiny electrical signal rings and then the sinking craft is again at rest. At no time has it deviated perceptibly from an even keel.

With the aid of the rudder the craft is steered either to right or left, responding as readily as if it were on the surface. It rises or falls to any level which the operator may desire. At times it skims near the surface with its pilot almost visible above the crests of the waves. Again it sinks to even greater depths than at first, responding immediately to the will of the operator. Finally the hand on the central indicator travels back to the starting point. The lapping of the waves on the metal plates is once more audible and the throbbing of the dynamo ceases. The heavy door in the top of the pilot house swings slowly open and a glance out into the sunshine reveals the craft once more near its floating dock. Such is the story of a trip beneath the waves in the Raddatz submarine boat.

LOUIS V. DePOE.



THE RADDATZ SUBMARINE BOAT.

STATE SUPREME COURT.

Will Convene Tuesday For the April Term.

St. Paul, April 2.—The supreme court will convene Tuesday for the April term. Probably the first case that will come up is the famous Anderson land tax case, appealed from the decision of a district court, by the railroad companies, that the law is constitutional.

The law places the unused lands of the railroad companies on the list of taxation, as all property is taxed under the general law. The railroad companies assert that they are exempted by the granting act of 1861, and if not by that, by the law requiring them to pay a gross earnings tax, and if not by these, by virtue of Senator Day's vote for the act, which, they claim, was illegal, because at the time he was lieutenant governor and not a state senator.

The state has held in answer to these arguments that the Anderson law takes precedence of prior laws, in regard to the gross earnings tax; that the granting act did not forsee nor intend that the railroad companies should escape their just share of taxation, and that the vote of Day was legal, because his office as senator had not been questioned by the legislature, which is the judge of the eligibility of its own members.

STATE HAY SALE.

St. Paul, April 2.—State Auditor Dunn has turned over to State Treasurer Koerner, $2084.64 as the proceeds of the sale of hay on state lands during 1897. All but one county auditor made returns of the amount sold. In that county the value of the hay sold is estimated at $30. The hay grown on swamp land generally belongs to the state and is sold to farmers on adjoining lands.

DURING THE WAR

County Records of That Time Contain Some Reminders of the Conflict.

BOUNTY WAS VOTED

Board Provided For Commutation Money For Citizens Who Might Be Drafted.

Among the records in the office of the auditor of this county there is a book that contains many things showing the early life in this section and the circumstances that attended the beginning of civilization at the head of the lakes. The book is known as "record book A," and it contains the proceedings of the first board of county commissioners St Louis county ever had. It was not the board of county commissioners then however, but the board of supervisors. The first entry in the book is under date of Jan. 4, 1858, and it shows the formation of the first board with E. C. Martin as chairman, and Vose Palmer, who died not many months ago, and Zach T. Brown, as the other members. At the next meeting, on the 19th, the county was divided into three commissioners' districts, and the board authorized the posting of notices that applications would be heard for licenses to sell liquor "at less measure than a quart." On the same day the petit and grand jurors were selected, and among those are the names of L. C. Palmer, George R. Stuntz, William Nettleton and H. W. Wheeler.

April 5, four townships were formed, Du Luth, Carlton, Martin and Carpenter. At a later meeting an election report shows as one of the judges of election the name of Clinton Markell. In the same year appears a successful petition for the formation of the town of Oneota, to which were appended the names of W. E. Wright, A. P. Merritt, E. H. Hall and others. In 1859 it appears that J. B. Culver was allowed $5 as expenses of getting his safe over from Superior for the use of himself as county treasurer, and Sandy Badger, Jr., as probate judge. There were as yet no members of the legal profession in the county, so in January, 1895, when a question arose over an election it was necessary to send to St. Paul and trouble the attorney general for an opinion. One of the questions sent him was indeed a poser. One of the candidates for county surveyor received enough votes in one town to elect him without regard to any of the others. Unfortunately, the returns from this town did not reach the canvassing board and the other man got the certificate. The rightful winner, however got a certificate of the returns from the missing town, and wanted to claim the office on that. What the board wanted to know was whether this certificate of returns would entitle him to the place. An interested search through the book failed to develop the attorney general's reply, and the records give no further satisfaction on the subject.

Of course there was no court house then, and the meetings were held mostly at the homes of the members of the board. Among the bills presented were some for wood for the county officials at the rate of about $15 per year. In 1859 one F. A. Buckingham asked for and was granted a license to run a ferry between Rice's and Connor's Points and his proposed rates ran from 25 cents for foot passengers up to $1 for a wagon and two horses, somewhat better rates than the Duluth-Superior Bridge company is able to command today, though it is Buckingham's direct successor.

April 12, 1864, in the darkest days of the war of the rebellion, appears an echo of the stern struggle that was then going on in the South. In the face of the present situation of the United States, with the prospect that similar things may have to be done today, this is one of the most interesting things in the book. It is the following resolution:

"Whereas, St. Louis county has furnished sixteen men, that being her full quota, to the army of the United States up to the last call of the president, without any aid from the county or any township therein; and

"Whereas, another call for 200,000 men is now pending; therefore be it

"Resolved, that $500 be appropriated as bounty for volunteers or for the payment of commutation money of any citizens who may be drafted under the call."

Sept. 6, six months later, the board met and rescinded this action, passing another resolution appropriating $1500 for the same purpose, another call for 500,000 men having been issued. These are the only mentions of the war with the exception that in this same year, 1864, the board decided to pay $5 per month for the relief of the family of a volunteer. This is the first time that anything like a pension or even care of poor appears in the county records where the latter takes up so much space nowadays.

According to the minutes of the board a "long and animated discussion" was held Jan. 10, 1866, to determine whether the county should ask the legislature to permit it to issue $50,000 in bonds to induce the Lake Superior & Mississippi railroad to build here. This action was decided upon after a long consideration of the question, in which the fear that Superior would get away from Duluth this forerunner of civilization, the ancestor of the St. Paul & Duluth.

CORAL MAY BECOME FASHIONABLE.

Queen Margherita of Italy intends to be seen a good deal this season wearing coral jewelry, in order to encourage an industry which of late years has somewhat fallen upon evil days. It would not be surprising if the fashion were to spread to London, as coral is becoming to almost any complexion, and can of course, be had in any shade, from a rose-pink so delicate as to be almost imperceptible, up to a vivid red. If a revival of the dainty old filigree setting should also set in, the outcome should mean many pretty things of a kind that would be quite a novelty to the girls of today.

Of Duluth's Neighbors

ELY EVENTS.

Ely, Minn., April 2.—(Special to The Herald.)—There is an unusual amount of excitement attending this year's election, owing to the large number of candidates running for office. The citizens' ticket, with the exception of one or two aldermen is the same as was elected last year: Mayor, Grant McMahon; city clerk, Peter Schaefer; treasurer, William T. James; municipal judge, William J. Cowling; assessor, James N. White; aldermen, Joseph Skala, George Holmes, Anton Kolchevar, Olaf Knutson and James R. Horsley. The independent candidates are: Mayor, William Scott; clerk, David Brown; assessor, E. Harri, George C. Kelly, Charles M. Leith and George Kutec; municipal judge, William Abrahamson; aldermen, Jerry Hurley, William Bateman, Samuel Oakes and A. J. Heiner.

Ely has been enjoying a March blizzard. The storm started Saturday night with rain which changed to snow and a heavy wind, which did not stop until Tuesday evening, by which time about eight inches of snow had fallen.

William Mack has returned and will resume his duties as yardmaster here. There is but one crew as yet.

Job Whitesides has broke camp at calle tex and has moved his outfit to White Iron lake, where he will put in some pine for the Knox mill.

The steam shovel has started at the Chandler mine, and from now on shipments will be rushed. There is about 40,000 tons in stockpile, and the first shipment was made Saturday.

The Chandler house, one of the early hotels of this place, is being torn down to make room for a number of new residences.

Miss Florence Cary returned from a two days' trip in Duluth Tuesday evening.

C. C. Oppel was in town Monday buying furs and transacting other business.

The Ely Stock company, supported by Ed. Le Duc and J. May Bennett and Myra Collins, gave "Our Irish-American Cousin" to good houses Friday and Saturday evenings.

A great many lumberjacks have begun to make their appearance, and money is as free as water. Three camps have broken up and two more will break up about Saturday.

Nelson P. Hulst, superintendent of the Carnegie interests, was here Monday looking over the work at "26."

Professor and Mrs. A. L. Giles entertained the married people at cards Tuesday evening. Refreshments followed and an enjoyable evening was spent.

Sam Aspergren, who has lived in Ely the past nine years, left Wednesday for Mountain Iron, where he will work the coming summer.

Capt. Frank Thomas and Francis Thomas have left for Center City, Col., where they will probably locate.

Dr. Will Ballsworthy, of Two Harbors, spent Sunday in town.

The issuing of bonds, which will be voted on at the coming city election, is creating considerable comment here. Bonds to the amount of $10,000 will be, if issued, apportioned as follows: $5000 for the erection of a new city hall, $3000 to assist in paying off the bonded indebtedness of the city and $2000 to complete the water system and erect a stand pipe in connection with the waterworks.

Mrs. Richard Whitesides leaves for her old home in Canada Monday.

Dr. Shipman has gone to Chicago, where he will probably get a steam launch.

Capt. Harry Roberts came up from Duluth Thursday evening and left next morning.

Mrs. Arvin Bagley, of West Duluth, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. L. Cowen, returned home Tuesday.

The total registration for the three wards is as follows: First ward, 210; Second, 68; Third, 110.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pike entertained at 6-handed euchre Saturday evening.

TWO HARBORS.

Just before noon Thursday N. Provost, an employe on the new dock, fell a distance of twenty-five feet and dislocated his right shoulder by striking on a timber brace, says the Iron Trade Journal. He had sufficient presence of mind to grasp the timber with his arm and thus undoubtedly saved his life. He was taken to the hospital and his wounds dressed. He will be able to be out again in a few days.

Seventeen new trains were put to work on the Duluth & Iron Range last Monday—nine work trains and eight hauling ore. This is the earliest start ever made in the way of ore shipments. It is the purpose to doubletrack from McKinley to Biwabik this spring and the work has been started. Stripping from the Sparta mine will be used for filling. One or two small cuts will be widened and this will probably be done by Contractor Runquist. When this work is completed there will be double track from McKinley to Summit, a distance of seven miles, and this entire distance will comprise the Biwabik yard limits.

The ladies of the Catholic church organized a Catholic league with the following officers: President, Mrs. Kinsella; vice president, Mrs. Cooper; secretary, Mrs. McGreevy; treasurer Mrs. Holliday.

The council on Monday evening appointed A. Dahlgren street commissioner for the ensuing year and he has taken up his new duties.

An employe of Vandegrift & Jacobs was killed in his bunk at camp about 6 o'clock Saturday evening. A blast of dynamite threw up a large stone which fell through the roof of the sleeping camp, with the result above stated. Another man sleeping in the same bunk was uninjured.

A. D. Holliday, one of the village trustees, has been in the Twin Cities and Chicago during the past two weeks investigating the cost of an electric lighting plant and the terms that can be obtained on same. He found that such a plant as the village would want would cost put in about $7500 or $8000. This would consist of a steam engine and combination dynamo capable of lighting thirty are lights and 1500 incandescents. It is figured that ten or eleven street lights would be sufficient for some time to come.

Tom Quinn, an engineer on one of Vandegrift & Jacobs' dinkies was severely scalded by the blowing out of a pipe in the boiler. He went to the Virginia hospital. His right eye was burned, but it is thought that he will not lose it.

The St. Paul district conference of the Swedish M. E. church, which commenced here Monday, ended yesterday. Those present and taking part in the program are Revs. Carl A. Youngberg, Lindstrom, Minn.; Aug. Nordin, Trade Lake, Wis.; A. G. Hultgreen, Duluth; C. C. Nelson, St. Paul, and A. G. Olson, Virginia. There were also present Revs. Forsman, Beck and Farrell, of Afton, Minn., Cumberland, Wis., and St. Paul, respectively.

Rev. Arpiker was on the street Wednesday for the first time since his recent illness. His hosts of friends were pleased to have the opportunity to greet him again.

Mrs. A. J. McGee returned home Wednesday after a visit with her parents at Garden, Mich. Mr. McGee went down to Duluth to meet her.

SPIRIT LAKE AND VICINITY.

Smithville, April 2.—(Special to The Herald.)—Miss Kittie Sullivan, of Ashland, is spending a few days at her home in Ironton.

Miss Mary Nacey visited friends in West Duluth Wednesday evening.

Word was received here Thursday that P. F. Nacey, who left this place but a few weeks ago to accept a position on one of the railroads at St. Joseph, Mo., had one of his feet so badly injured Wednesday that amputation was necessary. He is at present in the Sisters' hospital at St. Joseph. Mr. Nacey is a prominent member of the We-Ki-Ma-Wup tribe of Redmen, No. 17, of Duluth, and also a member of prominent standing in both the Workmen and Degree of Honor at West Duluth. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nacey, the parents of the young man, left Thursday night to visit their son.

A very pleasant surprise party was tendered Willie J. Sullivan Thursday evening by about twenty of his young friends. The evening was spent in playing parlor games. Refreshments were served at 11 o'clock. The young people all enjoyed themselves very much and were well pleased with the evening's entertainment. Those who were invited were: Misses Lillian Stearns, Dorothy Dash, Agnes Nacey, Grace Segl, Nettie Amundson, Rosa Sullivan and Flossie Brink; Edward Payne, Irving Stearns, James Dunn, Walter Dash, John Boyd, Joseph Nacey, Parnell Ralph and Robert Dunn.

Albert Swenson returned this week from Seattle, where he went three weeks ago for the purpose of introducing a patent pack sack that he is interested in. Mr. Swenson intends to leave next week for Toronto.

The boys' baseball team is making elaborate preparations for an entertainment which will be given some time during April, and promises to be a very creditable affair to the boys.

Miss Rosa Sullivan returned home this week from Harris, Minn., where she has completed a successful term of school.

A. J. Johnson, Aaron Lindstrom, Edward Johnson and G. A. Johnson have taken a contract to furnish stone for Contractor Patrick McDonnell. They will open a quarry above Smithville, and expect to be able to take stone out in a few days.

Miss Benstrom visited friends in Duluth Friday.

E. D. Payne, of Ironton, who has been very ill, is very much improved.

Mrs A. A. Douglass visited at the Ironton hotel Monday.

Miss Ida Boyd, of Duluth, is spending a few days in Smithville.

Miss Julia Enright, of West Duluth, visited the Misses Nacey Friday.

Miss May Ralph, of Duluth, spent Wednesday in Ironton and Spirit Lake.

Wolf Segl was a visitor in West Superior Thursday.

TOWER TOPICS.

Tower, April 2.—(Special to The Herald.)—Sam F. Fullerton, state game and fish warden, arrived in the city Tuesday evening on a business trip for a few days.

J. A. Osborne, editor of the Rainy Lake Herald, arrived in the city Tuesday evening and spent several days making many new acquaintances, leaving in company with John Berg Friday morning for home.

M. J. Burns, collector of customs at Harding, is in the city for a few days on business.

Lee Claska arrived in the city from Duluth Monday on his way to the Foley mine at Seine river.

Mrs. Laforce, of Republic, Mich., arrived in the city Saturday evening, having been called to the sick bed of her daughter, Mrs. Fred La Rue, of Tower.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Wedlake and family, formerly of Tower, arrived from Lodgeville, Wis., Thursday evening and will again make Tower their home.

T. J. Walsh left Monday for a few days' business in the Zenith city.

W. A. Eaton returned Tuesday evening from his business trip in Duluth.

Charles C. Oppel returned from his business trip in Ely Tuesday evening.

George Moulton left Monday for Mine Center, Ont.

Miss Small left Monday morning for Duluth.

William Jackson returned Monday with a heavy load of supplies for his stopping place on Crane Lake portage.

A party of German settlers arrived in the city Saturday and left Monday morning for the Rainy River country, where they intend taking up farm lands.

John Owens, clerk of the district court, returned to Duluth Monday from his trip to his farm at Little Fork.

Mrs. G. L. Ryan returned from her Duluth visit Monday evening.

Miss Elsie Congdon departed Saturday for an extended visit with relatives at Duluth.

Seven loads of freight left the city Tuesday morning for the gold fields.

August Colberg and Miss Edith Nottell were married on Saturday evening at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. James Chilow in the presence of a large number of relatives. Miss Cora Eddy acted as bridesmaid and William Nottell, brother of the bride, as best man. They will reside in the city.

Hank Smith and James McLaren returned Monday from their trip at the head of the lake.

W. E. Williams arrived in the city Monday evening from West Superior and will visit with his family for a few days.

George Wikeley returned Tuesday with a load of supplies for his home at the head of Lake Vermilion.

M. H. McMahon, of Duluth, arrived in the city Monday evening for a few days' business in the municipal court.

Mrs. D. Wittenberg, Jr., and Mrs. W. Allen left Monday evening to visit for a few days at the camps of the Tower Logging company.

William Allen, general manager of the Tower Logging company, spent Sunday in the city with his family.

The members of the Sunday Parish band gave a dance in the City Opera house Saturday evening. About forty-five couple were in attendance.

Louis Banel, merchant at Mine Center, spent Sunday in the city, leaving Monday for Duluth to purchase a stock of goods.

Mrs. Kennedy returned this week after an absence of three weeks at Chicago.

H. B. Hedard and J. P. Edwon, of Eveleth, and J. W. McDonald, of Duluth, spent Sunday in the city.

Rev. John Wilson, of Duluth, held services at the Presbyterian church both morning and evening last Sunday.

Mrs. Samuel McQuade, of Duluth, is visiting in the city with her son William H.

John Hawkinson, foreman of the county roads, arrived in the city Monday evening on official business.

Miss Annie Thon as left Monday for Duluth to spend the week visiting among relatives.

The city and Sondan schools will open again on Monday after the spring vacation of one week.

Charles Kearns, a former Towerite, was in the city Tuesday on business.

The local freight which leaves Ender depot for Tower Junction daily, has changed its run, going through to Ely, going in effect last Monday.

The members of the M. E. church will hold a fancy bazar and oyster supper on Good Friday night at the Brierton hall. Supper 25 cents each.

Mrs. James Tonkin and two children went to Ely Wednesday evening to visit a week with relatives.

Thomas F. McCready, of West Superior, arrived in the city Tuesday evening for several days on business.

Professor McLeod returned from his visit in Duluth Tuesday evening.

George Weise, of Ottawa, arrived in the city Tuesday on business for a few days.

Mayor J. D. Murphy returned Tuesday evening from his trip to Fergus Falls.

Capt. Dan Ackley returned Tuesday evening from an extended visit among friends in the Zenith city.

Archie Philip returned Wednesday from his trip to Twin Lakes, north of Ely.

A trunk containing nine dozen partridges, shipped from Tower, has been seized by the game officials at St. Paul.

M. E. Bohrer, general manager, and James Kenny, special agent of the Standard Oil company, were in the city Thursday looking after the interest of their company.

F. W Kehl returned Thursday evening from his business trip in Duluth.

Amos Shepard, of Duluth, arrived in the city Thursday evening for a few days' visit with relatives.

Rev. Kyle, of Crookston, was in the city Thursday, the guest of the Rev. Corbyn.

Mrs. McCarthy, who has been visiting with her daughter for the past three months at Duluth, returned Thursday evening.

William Gheen, of Elbow Falls, arrived in the city Thursday afternoon to purchase supplies for his store at that point.

Rev. Father Buh returned from his trip at Two Harbors Thursday evening.

J. Hetzelbegger, of Duluth, who has been visiting with his sister, Mrs. Matt Spreitzer, returned to his home Thursday morning.

The members of the Soudan Dancing club held their seventh dance of the series last evening at the Brierton hall, about twenty-five couples being present.

John C. Brown returned Wednesday night from St. Paul, where he has been for the past week as a delegate to the grand lodge of the A. O. U. W.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Grand Rapids, Minn., April 2.—(Special to The Herald.)—The abandonment of Winnibigoshish dam, which has been decided upon by the United States engineering corps, is not looked upon with disfavor by the lumbermen, and the settlers of the Upper Mississippi valley will welcome the announcement as the entering wedge toward ultimately doing away with the entire government "reservoir system." The overflows caused by the conservation of such large bodies of water near the head of the Mississippi has destroyed hundreds of thousands of acres of fine hay meadows annually, and the withdrawal of the valley lands for "flowage purposes" has diminished, or rather prevented, their settlement and development. The overflows, spreading over large areas through this artificial effort, destroyed vegetation and vast quantities of timber and carried the immense logs into the woods where, naturally, they would ride down stream in the current. These are only some of the counts of the indictments against the dams. When they were established eighteen years ago it was promised, with considerable assurance, that they would be of direct benefit to the water power of St. Anthony falls and to navigation on the middle stretch of the river, but these promises have petered out and it is hard to find a Minneapolis man today who will espouse their cause and argue successfully in favor of the great and costly experiment of the "Upper Mississippi reservoirs."

A committee of business men has been appointed to give attention to the proposition to establish a pulp mill here. Its members met this week and gave due consideration to the matter and will report their conclusions to the municipal council at its next meeting.

W. R. Baumbach retired from the trusteeship of the Itasca Mercantile company yesterday. He has placed its affairs in splendid condition and he will remain with the concern for a short time until its president, Hulett C. Merritt, arrives to take hold, about April 15. Mr. Baumbach will return to his home at Waldem, Minn. He has made many friends here and all admire his sterling qualities. Fred T. Buenaman, who has been secretary of the concern for years, will be Mr. Merritt's right-hand man and it is now understood that the various departments will be continued under those who at present have charge of them.

A zonophone entertainment will be given at village hall on Friday evening next, April 8, for the benefit of the Women's Literary club, who will apply the proceeds towards the purchase of a stereopticon for Central school. Charles Dickinson, pharmacist, of the Itasca Mercantile company, has donated the use of the zonophone for the occasion and, together with the assistance of local musicians the audience is promised a treat that is well worth the admission fee of 25 cents each.

The weather continues frosty, but pleasant, and some of the lumbermen are still gathering up logs.

The social of the Epworth league at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Betts Tuesday evening was enjoyable.

Mrs. George Lothrop has gone to Princeton, Minn., to visit relatives and friends for a couple of weeks.

The schools are having a vacation for a week before entering upon the regular spring term.

The ladies of the Catholic union gave a pleasant party at Village hall Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Martha Youmans, of Trenton, Wis., who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hugh Lane, returned homeward Monday, accompanied by Miss Grace Lane, who will make her home in Minneapolis.

The invitations to the Arbutus Rebekah ball to be given on Easter Monday are being generally accepted and the affair promises to be successful in every way.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid society held an ice cream social in the church parlors on Wednesday evening.

EVELETH.

The passenger train on the Duluth & Iron Range from Eveleth to Allen Junction, discovered on its route Wednesday morning a dead body lying face upward, a short distance from the junction and close to the track, says the Star. When discovered, he had a deep gash in the left side of the head just above the ear. It is presumed that he had been struck late Thursday night by a passing freight. He was brought on the noon train to Deputy Coroner Poole's morgue. The unfortunate victim is supposed to be Patrick Harrington, known on the ranges as Copper Harrington.

A letter from Frank Myers, who left for Mexico with a colony from the range last December, states that things are better than at first anticipated. He says the boys are all doing well.

Rev. C. F. Kite, of Crookston, Minn., was here the fore part of the week holding services in the city hall. He is endeavoring to establish an Episcopal mission in Eveleth.

Eddie Helps returned from his Canadian trip on Monday night. Eddie was absent about three weeks visiting his aged parents, his father being quite ill during his stay.

R. C. Channing, superintendent of the Genoa, returned last week from his New York trip, looking active and energetic.

Miss Nora Miller, of Biwabik, was a guest of Mrs. James Robb on Tuesday.

Ole Halvorsen, who left here last summer with James W. Falk, for his old home in Norway, returned last week and is again saying "howdy" to the boys. He brought a wife with him.

Miss Nettie Griffin, of Duluth, has accepted a position in the dry goods and millinery department of Talboys & Campbell's store.

S. H. Higgins is home for a few days' recuperative visit from his labors at West Superior.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia, Minn., April 2.—W. B. Pratt spent Sunday with friends in Duluth.

J. Turnquist did business in Biwabik Friday.

H. Kampke, of McKinley, was in the city Monday.

A. E. Dunsmore returned from Minneapolis Saturday.

Mrs. Garland and daughter of Stanwy, Mich., arrived last Friday to spend a few days with Mrs. M. L. Fay.

M. H. Martin did business in Duluth Monday.

Dr. Z. K. Brown was called to Biwabik Monday.

Mrs. M. L. Fay, who has been confined to her bed for some weeks, was taken to St. Mary's hospital at Duluth Tuesday. She was accompanied by Mr. Fay, Dr. Brown and her daughter Clara. Miss Fay will remain with her during her stay at the hospital.

Things are being rushed at the Franklin mine. About eighty men are now employed, and more will be added as soon as the water is out. It is stated that there will be no less than 700 men at work there in a very short time. Work is also being pushed at the Norman and Commodore mines. Men are being added as fast as room can be made for them. Virginia has good prospects for a boom this summer.

C. Sattler was a Hibbing visitor Tuesday.

Ed Burk looked after his hotel in Hibbing Monday.

John Cusin spent Sunday with friends in Biwabik.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will give a pie social at the home of Mrs. Robert McCuler next Wednesday evening.

Frank Orr, of Chicago, is in the city this week.

HIBBING.

Hibbing, Minn., April 1.—(Special to The Herald.)—President Sicard last Tuesday evening appointed Walter J. Power, village attorney for the term of one year. The appointment was immediately confirmed by the village council.

The public school closed yesterday for a week's Easter vacation.

A. M. Chisholm was a Duluth passenger on the Missabe train Thursday.

E. J. Longyear and family expect to leave next week for a six weeks' visit in Michigan. They will go first to Pequskey to visit Mrs. Longyear's mother who is in poor health.

W. J. Olcott, of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron mines, has been here several days this week making a careful examination and inventory of the Sellers mine here. Negotiations for the transfer of this mine have been in progress for some time, and it is thought to be practically certain that the deal will be completed very soon. The Sellers was one of the first shippers of this end of the range, and is the only mine except the Mahoning and Penobscot, outside of the Consolidated, that has ever done any shipping from here, and though it was idle all last season, and will probably be worked this year if controlled by the Consolidated, people here regard it as unfortunate that it is not to be continued as an independent property. Each new acquisition of independent property by the Consolidated removes one step farther away the probability of an independent railroad, and brings one step nearer the time when the Rockefeller interests will be without competition, either in mining or freight rates. To those who regard the ultimate control of all great industries and enterprises under one management as the one thing needful for the fullest development of all our resources and the welfare of all our people, this will come as an indication that they are not to be disappointed. Those who believe that the greatest good to the greatest number can only be secured by preserving to all men as equally as possible the common heritage, or in other words, preserving as nearly as possible the social and political and business equality of every citizen, may find in this comparatively small matter the subject of the most serious and profound consideration. As one of our citizens was heard to remark today: "It looks like the beginning of the end."

Rev. Dr. Forbes held quarterly meeting services in the M. E. church here on Thursday afternoon last, and delivered his lecture, "Abraham Lincoln," at the Opera house in the evening to a large and appreciative audience.

People here who are in a position to know say that there is no foundation in fact for the report published in the Washington dispatches recently that a new postoffice is to be established at the Mahoning location. No one need be surprised, however, if the report proves to be true.

NEW DULUTH DOINGS.

New Duluth, April 2.—(Special to The Herald)—The social meetings which have been in progress for the past two weeks closed Wednesday evening. Monday evening Rev. B. R. Patrick, of the First Baptist Church, Duluth, and Tuesday evening Rev. T. H. Cleland of the First Presbyterian church, Duluth, preached.

Philip Jordan had the bad luck to have one of his fingers badly cut at Fred Hermann's shingle mill this week. This is the third accident Mr. Jordan has had during the past few months.

The Ladies Aid society of the Presbyterian church, met with Mrs. Everett Thursday afternoon. Plans were made to have an ice cream social at the Stewart block Friday evening, April 8.

The program for the Fin de Siecle C. L. S. C. for Monday evening is as follows: Roll call, quotations from Othello; lesson, "Roman and Medieval Art," chaps. 1 and 2, led by Miss Peterson; lesson, "Medieval Europe," chapters 14 and 15, led by Dr. Thomas.

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PROCTORKNOTT.

Proctorknott, Minn., April 2.—(Special to The Herald.)—G. G. Davis and Harry Nethecott are confined to their beds with severe illness.

L. J. Dousseron has just recovered after a severe illness.

A daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dousseron last Monday.

Train men are now arriving from all parts of the country, and some of the old faces are to be recognized among them.

The entertainment given for the benefit of the M. E. church last Saturday evening was a great success.

A show was given Tuesday by H. Haskins and was well enjoyed.

A social was given Wednesday evening for the benefit of the Catholic church. Ice cream was served, and they also had a fish pond which pleased the children. Everybody went away well pleased.

Mrs. T. H. Jamison visited Mrs. J. D. Dillan at Duluth last week.

C. B. Gilbert has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for the benefit of his health.

New houses are being built and houses are now in demand, as all are occupied.

James Page returned from Kelsey Tuesday.

Tom Fisher and wife returned a few days ago.

Walter Jamison and John Jollymore attended the show at the Lyceum Monday evening.

Mrs. M. Jollymore has received a letter from her sister in Wisconsin, stating that her brother is not expected to live and to be ready to come at any time.

McKINLEY.

McKinley, Minn., April 2.—(Special to The Herald.)—M. H. Martin, of Virginia, was a McKinley visitor Thursday.

Mr. Murphy, a pioneer hardware merchant of Biwabik, died at that place Wednesday of consumption. His remains will be shipped to Iron Mountain, Mich., for burial.

A. McBean was in town the fore part of this week. He bought some of the machinery in the McKinley mill and shipped it to Port Wing, Wis.

George Graton went to Eveleth Thursday.

Mrs. Price Nelson, who has been visiting her son, H. H. Salmon, returned to Virginia Thursday.

H. H. Salmon will shortly erect a fine residence here. He has not lost faith in McKinley yet.

William Dundas attended the Murphy funeral at Biwabik Friday.

Tom Thompson has accepted a position as clerk for Mr. Mandle, the dry goods merchant of Biwabik.

Frank Klink, of Sparta, was in town Friday.

Miss Harrie Salmon visited with friends in Biwabik Friday.

John Runquist, the railroad contractor, transacted business in Two Harbors Friday.

Israel Havella is on the sick list, but is somewhat improved.

Capt. M. McCarthy of the Elba was a Sparta visitor Thursday.

Ed Jennings, of Two Harbors, was in town Thursday.

The man who was injured at the Elba last week and was reported dead by a McKinley correspondent, seems to have been resurrected as he walked through town Thursday.

Miss Josie Horrigan, of Eveleth, was a McKinley visitor Thursday.

N. B. Shank went to Biwabik Thursday evening.

William Cayon went to Eveleth Wednesday.

Clyde Bender, of Sparta, was in town Friday.

E. S. Smith, of Virginia, secured the contract of putting in the foundations for the buildings at the Elba mine.

Colvin & Robb have broken up camp here and shipped their outfit to Biwabik.

McKinley is in need of a barber shop.

J. Peterson, of Virginia, transacted business here Thursday.

SPARTA.

Sparta, Minn., April 2.—(Special to The Herald.)—Miss Sadie McNeel went to Duluth Friday.

M. Mainz has started a confectionery store in the building on Genoa avenue, until recently occupied by John Mainz as a meat market.

Gus Johnson transacted business at Duluth Thursday.

E. G. St. Clair transacted business at Duluth Tuesday.

It is rumored that a shaft will soon be sunk on the Ronchleau property adjoining the Sparta mine on the east side.

Fred Penrod and C. W. Pickett, of Biwabik, were in town Monday.

J. Sullivan and Lawyer Fuller, of Eveleth, were in town Friday evening.

Sparta mine now has a switch engine spotting cars for the shovel and another train hauling away the stripping.

Joseph Heisler, of Duluth, came up Wednesday evening and is now working as day operator for the Duluth & Iron Range here.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wallace of the Genoa location, Tuesday, a daughter.

H. A. Powell has sold his property here and will move his family to Idaho soon.

Frank Klink left for Morris, Minn., Friday morning to purchase a car of live stock.

It is reported that the Genoa will commence shipping ore soon.

Robert Jennings, of Duluth, was in town Wednesday.

Joseph Gilach has moved his family to Biwabik, where he expects to go to work for the Biwabik mine.

Louis Kahlo transacted business at Eveleth Wednesday.

John Budrizzi, who with Joseph Prentari, has been running a saloon here the past few months, moved his family to Biwabik Friday, where he expects to secure work.

A petition is being circulated with the object of getting mail here and forwarding via the Duluth & Iron Range road, the mail at present being handled via the Missabe road only.

ST. PAUL GAME SEIZURE.

Trunk of Partridges Gobbled at the Union Depot.

St. Paul, April 2.—Executive Agent Fullerton of the state game and fish commission received the following telegram yesterday from State Game Warden Phillips, of Tower, St. Louis county:

"Watch Burns, customs officer from Harding. Went to St. Paul Wednesday with trunk of partridges."

Deputy Warden Farnham, of St. Paul, was set to watch Burns, and yesterday afternoon he seized at the Union depot a trunk full of partridges that are supposed to be the birds indicated in the message from Phillips. There are six dozen partridges in the trunk, making the shipper of the birds liable to a fine of $720.

Mr. Fullerton reported the matter to Customs Officer Peterson for the district of Minnesota, who has promised to make an investigation.

GOLD SEEKERS' PERILS.

Four Men Perish In a Stampede From Dawson.

Seattle, Wash., April 2.—Ex-Mayor Wood has arrived here from the lower Yukon river, having made a trip of over 1200 miles over ice and snow with a dog team. Nov. 17 Mr. Wood, accompanied by H. W. Carr, started up the Yukon river from the mouth of the Tanana river. They stopped at Fort Yukon and Circle City several days and arrived at Dawson, Feb. 12. On Feb. 24 they started from Dawson to this city. Everything was quiet at Dawson. Mr. Wood estimated the spring clean-up in the Klondike district will run between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000.

The greatest sensation of the winter at Dawson has been the discovery of coarse gold on the hillsides between Bonanza and Eldorado and between the Big and Little Skookum gulches.

The latest stampede from Dawson was the one that occurred Feb. 16 to Swede creek, six miles above Dawson. Four men, whose names are unknown, perished in the stampede.

A PEACE ADVOCATE.

Chicago, April 2.—Mrs. Hanna G. Bailey, of Maine, superintendent of the department of peace and arbitration for the world's and National Woman's Christian unions, has sent to President McKinley, on behalf of a half million women, a letter commending the action of the administration in the present crisis, and urging that peace be maintained. This action it is said will be specially followed by practical relief work for Cuba on the part of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional remedy on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The perfection of hat making—The Gordon.

OVER HALF A CENTURY
The Family Friend.
THE FRIEND OF { CHILDREN / PARENTS / GRANDPARENTS
MOTHER'S FRIEND.

PEOPLE'S EXTRACT
FOR ALL PAIN.

The Genuine never fails.
It can always be relied on.
Used Internally and Externally.

For superior to any imitation or substitute. It costs more to make, it costs more to buy, but is cheaper because stronger, better and purer than anything else.

Note our Name on Label and Wrapper

[illegible] Extract Co., New York [illegible]

SMOKE THE LIBERTY CAP CIGAR.

TOM DINHAM.

THE LIBERTY CAP CIGAR.

Is manufactured from the choicest tobacco grown. It is the best 5-cent cigar ever offered the public. It contains the greatest value for 5 cents ever put in the market. This cigar is strictly union-made. It is put up by Skilled workmen in a clean and wholesome shop. The fact that it is made by union labor should recommend it to the public. It is a good, honest piece of goods.

DINHAM CIGAR CO., Manufacturer, Duluth, Minn.

Very important for convalescents to know, that one Malt Extract, at least, while containing highest percentage of nourishment, is a Non-Intoxicant. Malt-Vivine earns that distinction in the fullest measure. No matter how weak you are, or how low your vitality, Blatz Malt Vivine will always benefit and never harm. All Druggists.

Val Blatz Brewing Co.
Duluth Branch. Tel. 62.

FREE TRIAL TO ANY RELIABLE MAN

Weak Men Restored, or No Expense for Treatment.

A Course of Remedies—the marvel of medical science—and Apparatus indorsed by physicians will be sent ON TRIAL, WITHOUT ADVANCE PAYMENT. If not all we claim, return them at our expense.

MEN WHO ARE WEAK, BROKEN DOWN, DISCOURAGED. Men who suffer from the effects of disease, over-work, worry, from the follies of youth or the excesses of manhood, from unnatural drains, weakness or lack of development of any organ, failure of vital forces, unfitness for marriage—all such men should "come to the fountain head" for a scientific method of marvelous power to vitalize, develop, restore and sustain. On request we will send description and particulars, with testimonials, in plain sealed envelope. (No C. O. D. imposition or other deception.) Cut out this offer or mention paper. Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Among the Sports

The outlook for amateur sports at the head of the lake is opening up rapidly, and inside of a few weeks Duluth should be able to know all that the managers to be going forth. It has not yet been definitely settled whether there is to be a regular baseball league or not. There are some who favor it, and so far as it appears at this time there will be quite enough material to make many interesting games. The interest will begin to center around the baseball field, and if a paid admission is required the game should be a good attraction.

* * *

The boxing season of a good many years has been in progress in Duluth during the winter months, and Billy Whitesides certainly has a few pupils who have developed into clever boxers. The fact is, however, that there has been no boxing contest of any importance pulled off in the city for a long time. Perhaps the principal reason for this is that there has not been a man developed who could look good for him to say to McGovern or Corbett that they should right somebody else before meeting him. In the history of the ring champions never had that. To satisfy the sporting public of this country, however, Fitzsimmons will have to meet Corbett again before he can hang on to the championship. That fight at Carson City did not settle the matter in the minds of the people. When I say this, too, I give all credit to Fitz for he fought a wonderful fight. I do not believe that Corbett gave a good account of himself, either, as he had more in his corner who looked confident to defeat him—all working at cross purposes. I don't say that Corbett will whip Fitzsimmons, but I do say that the latter ought to be able to give a return match because the public demands it. And certainly the public demands it. And certainly the public demands it. And certainly

ELLEN OSBORN'S FASHION LETTER

Discussion of the Passing of the High Collar and the Advent of the "Three-Decker" Wrap.

THE BLUE BELL FABRICS

Latest Bicycle Costumes Are Made Up in Plaids and White—Ties Are Two Yards in Length.

Copyright, 1898, by the International Literary and News Service.

New York, April 1.—One of the joys of Easter is the relaxation of the high collar. When we pass our friends in the streets in future we hope to know them. For the rest the dim, religious tones of Lenten frocks give place to blues, greens and scarlets that are the world, the flesh and the (stage) devil.

The newest golf costume has a red coat, a red waistcoat with brass buttons, a reversible skirt dark blue on one side and a brilliant plaid on the other. Plaid stockings and Tam O'Shanter.

The newst bicycle dress is in plaids. Dark red corded with white, dark blue and green are the usual variations.

Last summer's fawns and tans have almost disappeared.

The newest tailor gown for a young girl is of ox blood red cloth with steel belt and steel buttons. Vivid cardinal and coppery flame red brighten the town.

The newest blue is "bluebell" color. The newest greys have a pink tinge or are shot with the coloring of a rock pigeon; emerald green, bright violet or deep orange is used in contrast.

The newest spring wrap is the triple cape called a "three-decker;" short, made of pale grey cloth, lined with white moire and braided with a contrasting color just at the edge and around the turn-down collar.

New pique gowns come in especial dyes of strawgerry color, peacock blue, amethyst, and beautiful tones of old rose, as well as in the navy blue, and cern of last season. They are made with the deep French flounce and are braided or trimmed with white bands.

New toques have an Oriental look, with their wonderful combinations of gay and vivid straws. They are small but wide and exist for the sake of carrying many flowers swathed in chiffon.

New white ties to wear with the spring coat are two yards long and are made of sprigged net edged with lace. The coat itself is sacque shaped, loose and straight behind, half fitting in front. It reaches but a little way below the waist.

"What is safe in skirts?" I asked the little dressmaker yesterday.

"Nothing," she answered, "nothing at all." Every skirt is tight about the hips; below it may be narrow or wide. Any variety, though designed only yesterday, may be bought ready made.

The moment's whim in jewelry is gun metal, just as last autumn Rheindoke yellow was the color which flashions manage always to reflect the time. Gun metal is used for belts, bangles and throat latches; it is inlaid with pearls or diamonds.

Here are half a dozen hints from the unfinished trousseau of an Easter bride. A high necked dinner dress of pale yellow mousseline de soie is draped over old gold satin. It is cut on lines adapted for a slender figure. The bodice has a yoke covered with puffs of embroidered chiffon. The skirt is finished with three chiffon flounces, headed by grouped puffs of chiffon, all dipping in front. There is a narrow belt of folded yellow velvet.

A reception dress of a soft blue grey silk combines dignity and daintiness in its sweeping lines and lace decorations. It is cut after a princess model, the skirt crossing right over left. A deep flounce of lace, that seems a continuation of the bodice revers, starts at the waist and falls to the ground, following around the skirt and finally losing itself in front under the crossing. The bodice opens in a deep point over a vest of lisse and insertion. The sleeve is peculiar; a small puff of silk at the shoulder sets into a deep band of insertion from which emerges a long plain sleeve. The neck is finished with a chiffon puff, without collar.

An evening dress of the new spider-web tulle looks as if spun from cobwebs, though the dressmaker says that the material is more robust than the classic tulle of one evening's wear, and does not tear to tatters. The draperies of shifting grey clouded with pink are treated with elaborate appliques of white chantilly. The low bodice is edged with a fluffy border of mignonette and Neapolitan violets buried in pale green gauze. The sash is of green velvet with long ribbon ends. Grey satin slippers, grey gloves and a grey feather fan, hanging from green ribbon loops, are provided.

The traveling dress is of Venetian cloth in that vague tint called "champagne." The upper part of the bodice and the sleeves throughout their length are laid in flat tucks running round and round. Irish guipure is used for the pretty finish of cuffs and collar. A hat of satin straw is tinted to match the dress and trimmed with pink roses and foliage swathed in green chiffon.

A tailor dress of a deep blue and white checked material is carried out in a coat and skirt design with a much-tucked vest of white lisse, strapped with blue velvet. The skirt has a flounce which starts from the knees in front, rising almost to the waist behind, and which is outlined with velvet ribbon. The coat has small hip pockets and small revers. The waist belt comes through the seams at the sides.

There is a tea gown in this outfit which strikes the keynote of fashion in that it has a tight back and tight sleeves. The material is a soft pink brocade cut with redingote fronts edged with ivory lace. The underdress has a pointed apron in front of kilted mousseline de sole. Lace and mousseline adorn the bodice and flowing mousseline draperies veil the tight sleeves.

Easter models exhibited in the shops this week include a cloth gown of pavement grey, the skirt of which is literally folded about the figure and is, as far as the eye can see, guiltless of fastening. The front is worked in a grey cicorille. The bodice is tight fitting with a little chemisette of spotted red.

A pretty waist model is of mignonette green silk crossed lattice fashion with black and green velvet ribbon. Velvet bows dot the left side. A pink silk waist is laid in fine tucks across front and back and finished with lace bretelles over the shoulders. "Taffeta silk waists in plain shades and elaborately tucked are immensely popular.

The tilt of the hat counts more than the hat itself at present. Every elaborate piece of millinery is meant to be worn in a peculiar way and it is seldom that a woman gets anything like the intended effect without competent instruction. Be sure you know how or else stick to the pretty, straightbrimmed shapes trimmed with ribbon

NEW MILLINERY CONCEPTIONS.

and clusters of flowers.

Russian caps are worn for the theater. They are very small and very brilliant. One of silver straw is covered with puffs of gauze and studded with pearls and rhinestones.

To vary the millinery chiffons and tulles, lace scarfs are draped about hat brims; some of them of great value. All millinery seeks a cloudy effect, following up misty trimmings with veils two yards in length and a crush of soft white under the chin.

Ruffled and flounced hats were inevitable; they are made of soft straw frills and trimmed with ribbons.

The new sailor hats have low crowns and narrow brims. They are smarter and saucier than last season's and look, by contrast with soft and crushable hats, peculiarly aggressive. Roman silks are used for trimming.

New bicycle hats have high straw crowns and rolling brims. The shapes are pretty and becoming, but the trimmings of the shop models are unsuitable. Chiffon is never worse placed than on headgear to be worn awheel.

Traveling hats for April come in pale green straws of medium size, trimmed with thick wreaths of foliage. A Toreador hat for general utility is of pink straw, trimed with eight small grey tips and a swathing of grey chiffon. A turquoise blue straw capote has the brim covered with blue tulle edged with a black tulle frill.

By way of preparation for the new hats the hair is worn flat on top or with a low pompadour and very much pulled out at the sides.

ELLEN OSBORN.

THE EARLY OPENINGS.

Imported French Models Show Some Pretty Novelties.

All doubts as to the fashions are being settled very rapidly now that the imported French models are permitted to reveal their fascinating charms to the waiting public. Unusually pretty novelties are shown at the early openings and all the visible manifestations of the mode lead to the conclusion that this is to be a go-as-you-please sort of season, says the New York Sun.

The diversity in every department of dress certainly furnishes a rich field for choice and literally everything that can be applied to sartorial effects is to be worn providing the sleeves are small and the skirt scant around the hips. The secret of successful dressing, then, is in the choice, which should be determined by the style that best suits the figure. To choose a color or a model because it looks pretty on some other woman, with less to be desired in figure and complexion, is an error of judgment as well as taste; so it is necessary to discriminate more carefully than ever in this new medley of fashion.

When every woman wore a plain skirt she had no occasion to give any thought to that portion of her gown, but now, with the various and fanciful skirt models, there is a wide difference in becoming effects evolved in the selection. All the early tendencies in regard to the clinging skirt with flaring fullness at the bottom have materialized very effectively in the new importations. The flare is accomplished in various ways, one of which is to set a circular portion in at the side, like a circular flounce, except that it begins on either side of a narrow front breadth and seven each side of the back breadths. It is quite a little wider in back than in front, where it is not more than twelve inches. This is decidedly a new model and one which no doubt will be very popular, as the tendency of fashion is toward less fulness. The almost straight narrow front and straight back breadths are a special feature of this skirt.

THE CIRCULAR FLOUNCE.

The circular flounce, whether there is one or more, is evidently to be the prevailing mode of ruffling our skirts, except where not or very rich materials are employed. Another form of skirt which is new, or rather a recent revival of a fashion worn thirty years ago, is the overskirt in tunic shape, which opens either in the front, on the side or at the back, to show the underskirt, which is of contrasting color and material. Other skirts are left open in the seams in front about twelve inches, where the spaces are filled in with a plaited fan of silk, and again at either side of the back. These openings are becoming, extending nearly to the waist, and all the edges are finished around with folds of the material. One novel idea among the new cloth gowns with tunic skirts is the use of man's vesting for the underskirts, which are trimmed with plaited flounces.

Two or three circular flounces cut open in front, with rounded corners, are a very stylish way of making a foulard gown. Little frills of lace or ribbon or folds of the silk are used to trim the edges. Three or four shaped flounces, cut wide enough to cover the skirt from the hem nearly to the waist and pointing down a little in front, are also in evidence among the new gowns. One model, noted in foulard, patterned with waved bayadere stripes of pale blue and white, is made with four flounces cut on the edge in line with the stripes, which form a scallop; and cream lace a little more than an inch wide, with two rows of narrow black lace sewn on above, is the trimming. Still another form of trimming is to cut the skirt in squares all around the bottom. Frills of mousseline de soie, silk or nun's veiling fall underneath this battlement-shaped finish, so all the gown the skirt is cut with a short train and the silk foundation skirt is finished separate from the outer skirt, with the knife plaiting set in the edge.

The principal charm about the new spring models is the dainty finish. Handwork in the finest tucks, cords, embroidery and open-work stitches is certainly a prevailing element in the art of dressing this season, while all the newest materials are sheer and fine in texture, adding another feature to the scheme for delicate, dainty effect. Apparently the rage for tucks in every possible width has no subsided at all, but honors are divided somewhat, with the later fancy for shirring on the cords in clusters running across or up and down the bodice. In fact, any way in which needlework can be applied as a means of decoration seems to be approved by fashion. There seems to be no doubt about the continued popularity of tiny frills of ribbon and puffings of all sorts and kinds. Bands of ribbon covered with lace insertion are also very much employed. Narrow double frills of chiffon gathered so that they have a puffed effect are used as a skirt trimming set in on the lower edge of a narrow bias band of satin. One or two bands, minus the chiffon, are added above, and they, while by very effective on sheer nun's veiling.

AN IMPORTED MODEL.

One unique combination of materials is seen in an imported model of navy blue and white patterned foulard silk. The sleeves and skirt are of the silk, and the bodice is of gray-blue linen, covered with alternate bands of plain white linen, and rather wide insertions of open-work embroidery striping it up and down. This is made separately and joined with the linen only at the seams. The shape of the bodice is a short, close-cut effect, reaching to the waist line and rolled back in front with small revers, over a narrow white vest. The whole effect is very stylish, and it is certainly a useful idea for refreshing an old gown.

Exquisite taste is displayed in the majority of French gowns, while others show more striking combinations of color in the finish, such as a deep yellow with bluette blue. All the purple, lavender and turquoise tints of blue are very much in evidence for the accessories of dress, and the delicate shades of grey and tawn, which is almost white, are the most fashionable colors for the spring gown. One fawn gown of thin faced cloth is braided in a deep pattern all around the skirt with braid which exactly matches the cloth in color. The open, short and tight-fitting coat is lined with taffeta and the revers are of crosswise tucked white satin. The latest novelty in these French cloth gowns is this little tight-fitting jacket or coat bodice, falling only about two inches below the waist line and turning back in wide revers covered with white satin.

The sleeves of all gowns are very small, but in all dressy costumes they are elaborately trimmed with tucks, insertions, cords and shirrings, as they have been all winter. They are long, too, in most cases, with the flaring cuff or a frill falling over the hand. The bodice with the blouse front is still with us, and altogether too pretty and becoming in the thin materials to be discarded without protest. Very pretty odd waists are made of white taffeta silk, either corded or tucked around the sleeves and neck to form a yoke, and covered below this with handsome heavy cream lace, quite loose and full in front. It may be cut out around the yoke in any fanciful design and edged with a row of gathered black velvet baby ribbon and one row of plain ribbon just above. This is a very effective finish, as well as inexpensive.

Black and white effects and black and white gowns are to be very much worn. Black and white checked silks are made in into stylish costumes with black velvet ribbon edging the flounces. One of the prettiest silks for a dressy summer costume is white taffeta, patterned rather gingerly with black polka dots about as large as a small pea. Shirt waists of black and white brocaded silk and also of black and white striped taffeta are also very fashionable. A pretty model is of white taffeta spotted with black, made with two circular flounces edged with one gathered and two plain rows of black velvet ribbon, the gathered one being on the edge. A narrow frill of cream lace may be added below to make the gown more dressy. The sleeves and yoke are shirred around in the cords in groups of three and the bodice is partially covered with handsome, rather heavy lace in black pattern. This blouses a little in front, and is cut out in deep loops front and back where the edges are finished with the velvet ribbon, one gathered and one plain row.

A NEW NUN'S VEILING.

A gaining nun's veiling in pale fawn color over yellow silk shows one of the new skirt models, with the circular flounces set in at the sides, and finished around with two cords run in the material. The bodice is corded in groups up and down, and finished around the guimpe neck and down the front with square pieces of deep yellow silk, striped closely with gold braid. The small yoke and the collar band are of tucked bluette silk. Lavender nun's veiling of a pinkish tinge forms the next costume, and a puff of lavender chiffon with lace and satin trims the skirt, which opens in front over a panel of the veiling. Lavender and white changeable silk forms the bodice, which is hand embroidered in front around the small chemisette of tucked white lawn.

Another model for a silk gown shows one variety of apron skirt, and this portion, which does not extend around the back, is usually of silk in some contrasting color covered with lace. In this instance it is white corded with tiny frills of fine printed white embroidery. The bodice matches the apron, and tucked fan shaped pieces of the silk, left plain about two inches at the top to form a little ruffle, are arranged below the bust, three in front and two at the back, while the sleeves match the lower part of the skirt.

A pretty bodice in pale yellow silk is really a work of art as regards the fanciness of the tucks, which cover it entirely, sleeves and all, in groups of five. An open neck shield in blue silk joins the groups in the sleeves, and plain bands of silk joined in the same manner form a little bolero at the top to form a little ruffle. Where the yoke meets the vest of tucked silk which fills the bosom are caught under in a loop and finished with a small steel button. A new costume of navy blue cloth shows again the narrow front breadth, with circular flounces at the side, edged with rows of stitching, and also one of the latest coats, lined with white satin and worn with a vest of white moire poplin, covered with braided lace. Another cloth gown, of violet tint, is trimmed with bands of black satin, and under revers, cuffs and collar are of tan cloth edged with gold braid.

THE NEW MILLINERY.

Millinery is literally blossoming out like a veritable flower garden, and guessing the names which will decorate the headgear which at present adorns the milliner shops. The reigning feature of this bewildering array of flowers is the immense and exquisite coloring. Hyacinths, orchids, nasturtiums, camellias, and foxgloves in various tints, and the new heliotrope to the list, which includes every leaves blossom in the most natural colors and other colors quite unknown to horticulture.

Huge bouquets of flowers are arranged at one side of some of the hats, partially covering the crown; others are trimmed around the back both above and under the brim with large roses, possibly mixed with violets. The fancy for veiling the blossoms above the brim with chiffon, net or lace seems to be one of the prevailing fads of the season. The milliner tells you it is a good style, is excellent fast, and is pretty; but it seems like a ridiculously transparent and anything but desirable to the unaccustomed eye. Veiling the beauty of flowers can hardly add to their charm. Flowers thus treated are put on rather compact, and usually without any foliage.

Most of the toques are trimmed high on one side with bows and flowing of straw, which also form the shape, giving the effect of tiers of straw. As usual, the mountained hat and toque will be the prevailing styles; but there are larger hats and bonnets as well.

Some of the brims are as straight as a sailor, but trimming underneath at the sides and sides changes the effect. Other brims curve in on one or both sides. Another shape turns up high on one side, and then there is the English walking hat of straws of all colors, trimmed high in front, with a long steel buckle, from which, loops of black velvet ribbon fall to a level two points of silk variegated with the other side giving a very broad effect. Turquoise blue wings on a black hat are very stylish. Wings and quills of all sorts are a conspicuous feature of the new millinery, and are sometimes arranged to sweep wide directly at the back.

The special novelty in hat brims is the one which droops all around and is bent close to the hair on one side toward the back.

SOME DREAMY PARASOLS.

Fancy parasols are drapes of gauzy frills and shirrings of chiffon, but there is every sort and kind between plain silk and this extravagant confection of lace and elaborate finish. Parasols are tucked, ruffled and trimmed with narrow frills of satin ribbon to match the gowns. Crossstriped silks, plaids and checks are also in evidence in this department, together with every col orwhich fashion favors. Short and thick handles vie with the long, or ones for favor, and the pagoda top is here again.

Dainty ribbons with gauze bead to come in all pretty colors.

A novelty in dress trimmings is a band, fawn colored batiste embroidered all over in a minute design of chenille. This is used for cuffs, collars and revers on silk waists. Oriental embroidered insertions set in between gremes of tucks form another mode of trimming. Waists of plain silk in medium and light colors are striped up and down and diagonally across the sleeves with velvet ribbon of a darker shade.

Stylish street dresses are made of black and white checked tweed, with a green glace silk blouse vest, for a note of color and an inner vest of white corduroy peeping on either side.

Silk shirt waists are completed with a stock and bow tie of the same silk.

A novelty is a long watch chains is made of black sewing silk, with either gold, coral, turquoise or some other varied of fancy bead at short intervals the entire length.

Neckties of white chiffon trimmed across the ends with gathered narrow white satin ribbon are the latest fad.

Plaited ruffles of fine white lawn, bound on the edge with black gauze, are a novel finish around a yoke of Russian embroidery, which is the special feature of a light wool gown.

Flowered organdie dresses are trimmed very effectively with heavy embroidery this season, and it is used for entire sleeves and apron yoke around the hips, to which the organdie skirt is attached. Quite the latest thing in muslin gowns are the plain colors, decorated with tucks and frills of narrow ribbon. Plain pink blue and white are combined in some of the Parisian models.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Duluth Drug company.

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Between Duluth and the Twin Cities? If so, have you ever patronized the steam-heated, gas-lighted, palatial train over "The Northwestern Line?" A solid, through train running every night in the year between Duluth and St. Paul and Minneapolis, without change, over a heavy steel rail track, smooth road-bed, stone culverts and iron bridges.

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MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of the sum of two thousand one hundred and thirty and 25-100 dollars ($2130.25) which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice, on a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Arthur Marshall and Mary Marshall, his wife of the county of St. Louis, state of Minnesota, mortgagors, to John S. Stewart, of Bradford County, Pennsylvania, mortgagee, bearing date the 12th day of May, A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1882, at 9 o'clock and 20 minutes a. m., in Book 101 of mortgages on page 98, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered six (6), West Second street, Duluth Proper, First Division, and lot numbered six (6), in block thirty-six, Duluth Proper, Third Division, according to the recorded plats thereof on file and of record in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on Wednesday, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1898, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of $2130.25 and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five dollars ($75) attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 14th, A. D. 1898.

JOHN S. STEWART,
Mortgagee.

OSCAR MITCHELL,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
602 Torrey Building,
Duluth, Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald, March-19-26-April-2-9-16-23.

NOTICE TO BUILD SIDEWALKS.—In accordance with a resolution of the common council of the city of Duluth passed March 21, 1898, notice is hereby given to all owners and occupants of any and all lots or parcels of land adjoining the southerly side of Tenth street between Sixth avenue east and Seventh avenue east, to construct a sidewalk in said street adjoining their several lots at their own proper expense and charge before April 21, 1898. Said walk to be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the board of public works, and to be built to the established line and grade, or to a temporary line and grade to be given by the city engineer.

If the said owners or occupants fail to construct said walk before April 21, 1898, or if any such work, or part thereof, is not done in the manner prescribed by said plans and specifications, or if said walk is not built to the line and grade prescribed then the board of public works of the city of Duluth will cause the same to be done, and the full cost and expense thereof, together with ten (10) per cent additional for cost of surveys, plans and superintendence will be assessed against said lots.

Duluth, Minn., March 25, 1898.

W. H. SMITH,
President Board of Public Works.

Official:
(Seal.)
R. MURCHISON
Clerk Board of Public Works.
Duluth Evening Herald, March-28-April-2-6

PUBLIC LAND SALE.—United States Land office, Duluth, Minn., March 14th, 1898. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the commissioner of the general land office under authority vested in him by section 2455, U. S. Rev. Stats., as amended by the act of congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale on the 18th day of April, 1898, next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at this office, the following tract of land, to-wit: The lot 3, section 22, Twp. 53 N., R. 12 W.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

WM. E. CULKIN,
Register.
F. L. RYAN,
Receiver

Dated Feb. 25, 1898.
SKUSE & NICHOLS,
Attorneys.
Duluth Evening Herald, Feb-26-Mch-5-12-19-26-Apr-2-9-16-23-30.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Angus R. Macfarlane [illegible] Macfarlane, his wife, mortgagors, to the Commercial Bank of Duluth, Minnesota, mortgagee, dated August 15th, 1895, recorded in the Register of Deeds office St. Louis County, Minnesota, on August 16th, 1895, at 9:00 o'clock a. m. in Book 106 of mortgages on page 97, and assigned by the said mortgagee to [illegible] by assignment dated the 1st day of [illegible] 1895, and recorded in the [illegible] on the 2nd day of December, 1895, at 9:00 o'clock a. m. in Book 107 of mortgages on page 97, which became due and payable according to the terms thereof on the 15th day of August, 1897, for the sum of Seven Thousand Dollars, principal and interest, and which said mortgage has elected to declare due and payable, and it does hereby declare due and payable which principal sum secured by said mortgage with all accrued interest thereon, to be now due and payable; and

WHEREAS, there is the sum claimed to be due and there is actually due on said mortgage debt at the date of this notice the sum of Two Thousand Six Hundred fifty-three and 84-100 ($2653.84) dollars, principal and interest and no suit or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described therein, situate in St. Louis County, Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7) and eight (8), in Block numbered seven (7), in Macfarlane's Grassy Point Addition to Duluth according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for St. Louis County, Minnesota, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Duluth, in said County and State, on Saturday, the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. at Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five dollars ($75.00) dollars Attorney's fee as stipulated for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 25th, 1898.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF DULUTH, MINNESOTA.
Mortgagee.

TOWNE & MERCHANT,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.
13-16 Duluth Trust Co. Bldg.,
Duluth, Minnesota.
Duluth Evening Herald, Mar-26-April-2-9-16-23-30-May-7.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE UNDER JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE.—State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis ss.—

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Homestead Building and Loan Association, Plaintiff,

vs.

Robert Rankin, Viletta L. Rankin, Duluth Heights Land Company and Highland Improvement Company, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that, under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 20th day of February, 1898, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said St. Louis County, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Tuesday, the 12th day of April, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22), in block numbered twenty-two (22), Duluth Heights, Fifth Division, according to the recorded plat thereof, together with all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Dated February 25th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. SARGENT,
Sheriff of St. Louis County.

HENRY S. MAHON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Duluth Evening Herald, Feb-26-Mch-5-12-19-26-Apr-2.

THE WOMAN'S EDITION

The following articles prepared for the Woman's Edition were crowded out of section 3 of this issue:

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

Their Possibilities For the Youth and Club Women.

We are living in an age when things move rapidly. The thought of yesterday takes possession of our minds and we find ourselves today speaking and acting as though it had been the thought of ages. The traveling library comes to some of us as the newest and most convincing thought of the time. It carries all its arguments on its face. It is the logical and legitimate outcome of all that we have been striving for and long towards. We club women have so recently found ourselves, have so recently entered into the joy of mutual helpfulness that we can extend our reach with the enthusiasm of new converts. Those of us who have felt the power of travel upon mind to uplift and inspire believe that we should do all in our power and pass that knowledge on. The latent possibility of mind can only be aroused by contact with other minds. What more effective means of bringing mind to bear upon mind than by sending the best thoughts of the world stored up in our treasury of books to the people? What we call the new movement among women is, in fact, an old movement a part of the movement which began when the first man became self conscious and began his slow upward ascent from the brute, one long crusade against ignorance, a long travail to know.

The spread of this movement among women beginning in and near the great centers of thought, and extending into the remote hamlets and carrying with it always a plea for more light, for more books, has been the prime factor in establishing libraries over the country. When the intellectual development of America in the nineteenth century is written, one of the phenomena noted will be that the librarian will dwell with the children of the woman's club to the dawning of knowledge. A woman lives more vividly, more intensely in her time than man. At the same time she takes more care for the future. The children crossing in a flash her line of vision arouse her instinct for the new—the newest and the best—her maternal heart opens at contact of that best into the future, and so she builds wisely and well, looking always to the essential things to be gained and losing no time in the study of misspent mudsills. The individualist and socialist alike acknowledge the danger to our civilization which lies in the ignorance of our people. Already we have given the franchise to those in whose hands a bad use of the elements of danger might be loaded gun would have in the hands of a child. Our safety lies in its hanging the until the child learns to use it. It seems probable from the pressure brought to bear from all sides that this franchise will be extended still further and women will come to wield the power in the state which they already do in the home and society. The children of these men and women are growing up into the responsibilities of citizenship, for the most part untrained and unfit.

Henry George, who saw so clearly into the causes of our turbulent social life, predicted that "the Huns and Vandals who would destroy our civilization were being bred, not in the wilds of Asia, but in the slums of our cities. To think this danger to the cities is too ingrown, to ignore and close our doors to taught in country and city alike. To recognize these facts and to bring education to bear as quickly and effectively as possible upon all the people in our common wealth, seems only the part of wisdom. Does not this seem the noblest work for women, who as mothers are responsible for the future of the race? We cannot go into the kind of education need d and the method of imparting it, but I am sure we would all agree that only that education is worth while which develops the intelligence, which forms sound judgment and leads to right conduct. In the power of great ideas and of great ideals which are the outcome of great ideas, I am sure we all believe. We believe in the power of pure and lofty ideals to make childhood blossom into noble manhood and womanhood. Of all in the power of good books to convey these ideas our interest in this movement attests. If nothing else spoke to justify the woman's club, such a movement as this would. What is more natural than that we should seek to bring into the lives of others what we have found helpful? It is a part of that missionary spirit which is a sign of real growth.

What a library can do for club women: The gain to women's clubs from a library is so obvious that I scarcely know how to further emphasize its importance. Here it is difficult to distinguish between cause and effect. Many clubs arise inevitably because of the library. Clubs already formed demand an extension of the system. The thought at the basis of all clubs is the desire to exchange ideas with others, personally through the impersonal medium of a book. It is only after long club training when we know and trust the women we work with, that we can turn to each other and say: "This is what life means to me. Tell me how it speaks to you." Our talks over books lifts us out of the lower round of life into a more impersonal view of things. Later we come to see life as a whole, nothing low or high, but all good in its place. The library with its new books brimming in new ideas, the life blood of the intellectual world, keeps the club woman in the current which sweeps forward. The distinction between city and country, cosmopolitan and provincial is swept away. The club woman in the villages on the prairies of the West is thinking the same thoughts as the woman in London, Boston, New York, New Orleans or San Francisco. Libraries are the great levelers in a community. They give to all classes unity of thought and purpose. The possibility of federation among women's clubs has come largely through the unity of interest produced by the study of certain authors. The Browning student, the sociological student, the student of political economy, all meet on the common basis of sympathy and intelligent comprehension. The up-to-date library brings to us the best on all lines and eccentricity in taste and mere dilettantism is being weeded out as an unfavorable variation. The position of the library in a community is unique in its action on the people. It is less the expression of the intelligence of the people than the daily press. It has a constant tendency to draw the people up to its level. No healthy mind will long delight in unwholesome literature when good is offered. The purpose which brings a woman's club together leads it to seek the best to fulfill its ideal. This seems to me the close relation between the club woman and the library.

Mr. Ruskin speaking of what books can bring to children uttered a command, very apropos of what we are trying to do today: "Make your children happy in their youth, let distinction come to them if it will, after well-spent years, let them now break and eat the bread of heaven with gladness and singleness of heart—and send portions to them for whom nothing is prepared." Whatever may be said of the gain to the various social groups from the traveling library, I am sure we would all lay the emphasis on the gain to the children. Tacitly, at least, the state considers every child its ward. Our public school system, from the kindergarten to the state university, recognizes this. Our public school has been a tremendous factor in producing out of a heterogeneous mass of people from all the races and nations of the earth a comparatively homogeneous people. Our safety lies in our power to keep pace with the growing needs of the people and to give direction and outlet to the energies awakened by our system of education. Our own state and the adjacent states have an especial need for some further means of education. We have a population of foreigners scattered over a large area, coming little into contact with the American population, and so being assimilated slowly. It would seem the part of wisdom to bring to these people the best we can offer them from our storehouse of literature. A knowledge of our history, our laws, our aims as a people seems due to these strangers within our gates. We have long boasted of our farming population being the backbone of our country. Can we do so any longer when our farms are being forsaken by English, Scotch and Irish farmers and their places filled by the Scandinavian, German and Slav? To face this problem and provide for it wisely is not to take a pessimistic view of our future. I have gathered what information I could about the reading habits of our foreign population in Minnesota. So far as I can judge, there is almost no reading among the country people. It is probably true that the mature men and women could only gain through the interest of their children in the world of ideas. The experience of other states, notably Wisconsin, would indicate that there is a great desire on the part of the younger members for books. Whole neighborhoods have been changed in character with the advent of the free traveling library. Much of the roughness and rudeness of country life is due to the lack of proper interest and excitement in life. It is the exceptional country boy or girl who does not sink lower than nature meant him or her to sink. These exceptional boys and girls are those who have come in contact with the world of ideas through some rare, good books, some inspiring personality, or the good fortune of belonging to a refined and ambitious home circle such as are found in all parts of our country.

The fact that such great men, strong, individual, clear-thinking men, have come from our country districts, proves that other things and essential things being equal, it is the ideal life to produce character and intelligence. But the intelligence awakened by elementary education, the vision of the possibilities of life, too often closes before the youth has caught its meaning. There are those who never come within sight of such a vision, and life passes away in the dull, unrelieved toil only a degree removed from that of the animals. To bring these people within the current of active intellectual life, to enable the boys and girls in our villages and on our farms to think the thoughts of our greatest and best thinkers, seems to me the noblest work we can do. I believe that free access to a library in which there is practically an unlimited number of books written expressly for boys and girls, and so written down to them, is as dangerous as free access to a candy or pastry shop would be for a sane boy or girl. Weak, flabby minds and bodies, with a loss of taste and power for strenuous work, is sure to result. This is the problem for those to solve who have access to libraries. The privilege of avoiding such mistakes lies with those who are pioneers in this new movement. Enough of fiction to stimulate and rest the mind, to cultivate and satisfy the imagination, should certainly find a place in the traveling library. We read with gratification that this has been provided for. In the list of books sent out from the Wisconsin library we find history, biography, science, travel, mechanics, poetry, fairy stories, domestic and political economy, fiction and music mingled in wise proportion. The proposition now comes to join a traveling art gallery to the library, and so bring the best of the world's intellectual riches to the most remote and least favored of our people. Surely such an opportunity to form and elevate the public taste has seldom come to any nation.

Let this simple machinery once be put in motion, and an influence will arise which will check the dangerous tendency which has grown so rapidly of late years—the massing of the people into the great cities. Among the favorite books read in the farm house, we are told that Jacob Riis' "How the Other Half Lives" and "The Children of the Poor" rank high. This knowledge of the darker side of city life will do much to put farm life in a better light, and have a far-reaching influence from an economic point of view. The boy and girl who finds the monotony of farm and country life unbearable will think twice before sacrificing freedom to the slavery of the competitive struggle of the city. The glamor will fade from the eyes of the country girl when she learns how easy it is to lose the position which affords only starvation wages, and be pushed out of the list of workers into the sisterhood of the unfortunate. Mr. Carlyle says that "the true university is a collection of books." Granting this, can we hesitate to aid a movement which brings a university education within the reach of every boy and girl in our state?

There are so many arguments in favor of such a movement that we can only touch lightly upon a few, but I must close my paper with the summing up given in the February Review of Reviews, the result of the experience of two years of the work in the backwoods of Wisconsin.

To sum up briefly: The traveling library gives an abundant supply of wholesome literature to the people of small communities at a slight cost, and not only excites their interest in such literature, but confines their reading to it until their tastes are formed. It is a free day and night school which does not close on Saturdays or Sundays or for long vacations. It instructs, inspires and amuses the old as well as the young, and its curriculum is so broad that it helps the housewife in the kitchen, the husbandman in the field, the mechanic in his shop, the teacher in the school, the invalid in the sick room, the boy in his play and the citizen in his civic duties. It leaves no room for bad literature and keeps it from circulating without resort to threats, by the most natural and wholesome methods.

MARIE HEYBURN MARSHALL.

EATING BEFORE SLEEPING.

The idea that eating just before retiring is conducive to good sleep is a great mistake. One cannot digest food and sleep well at the same time. He should go to bed with an empty stomach. If your stomach "gnaws so that you cannot sleep," it is because the food is fermenting in it, or because it is in such a weakened state that the grinding of the walls together produces irritation. It should have a chance to rest, and not keep loading it up every time it tells you it is tired out. The practice of eating before retiring is almost a certain means of producing bad dreams, and sometimes nightmare in adults or "terrors" in children.

WHAT TRAINING SHOULD A MOTHER HAVE?

When a man wishes to become a physician, a lawyer, or to enter any profession he instinctively feels that he is fitted for such a vocation, but he knows he cannot make a success without insight, without special training in the work he wishes to do. So with motherhood, the holiest of holy professions! With every little child that is born there comes to the mother certain instincts which help her to care for that child. But she needs more than that instinct. She must have insight or she cannot help him to grow and develop naturally, and as it is meant that he should grow. What would we say to the musician and to the artist who having been born with genius, assumed to say that they did not need training? We know they could not succeed. A man to make our parks and gardens who was not a professional gardener? Who had not made a study of plants and their environment? No, indeed! Can parents and teachers take care of the little human plants given to their charge without studying about them? Without knowing the general laws and principles which govern the growth and development of the child's mind, body and soul, and how to adapt these to each child according to his individual needs?

Just as all vegetable life needs the same food, that is sunshine and rain, some more, some less, given in different ways so all child life needs the same laws and principles, but applied to suit each child as an individual. The child, as well as the seed, has his individuality, and when it is attempted to treat all children by the same methods you are trying to do something impossible, as when you try to make a rose into a lily.

Mothers, do you know what the study of the kindergarten can do for us? It is our training for the profession of motherhood. It is the right into the study of child nature, the study of the developing soul. It is the knowledge of the laws of life, in developing the child. We recognized "that in every child is the possibility of a perfect man." And as a seed must be richly cared for in order to have the plant reach perfection so the little child must be given the right environment in order to help him reach the fullness of his life. We did not wish children to be forced into premature growth, but that they should linger in the enchanted realms of childhood, till the time came when they should naturally and sweetly glide into the wonderland of youth.

It is not possible, now, for all mothers to study from the beginning in the Kindergarten, but we can all search after the general laws which govern life; we can seek for the knowledge we need to understand our children, and the young women of today, are being given, in their education, some ideas of methods pertaining to the opening mind. We should embrace an opportunity now to place our little children in a kindergarten, when the time comes, when they need to be transplanted as I never did, but to have another prepare them for the school of life to follow, just as the school prepares them to take their places in the world, when they reach manhood. To be sure we see to it, that it is a good kindergarten just as it is our duty to see that the school and the college are good, and how are we to know? We know almost nothing about the work? Would we think of putting a child in a school we know nothing about, and if we did would we have a right to criticise before we studied and looked into its methods? A poor kindergartner, just as a poor physician does more harm than she does good. The kindergarten merely prepares the child's mind to receive knowledge. It does not teach him, so that he is conscious of learning. Too many have a mistaken idea about this. They consider it just from the intellectual standpoint, when that is only one-third. The child must be, and is, in the kindergarten, consciously as a whole mentally, physically, morally. All the games, songs and plays—things for these are really what the so-called gifts and occupations were for—just what the child needs, to make him happy, because they satisfy his whole nature.

It is not claimed that the kindergarten trained child is brighter intellectually than any other child. We would not have it so, for he would not be a normal child, but it is true that he has had opportunities to become more evenly developed, his character more perfectly rounded and so that he is better prepared to fight his first real battles of life, which come to him when he enters school and is launched out into the world. The mother cannot educate her child alone, but she needs the help of any teachers, and they need her intelligent co-operation in the work they are trying to do for her child. How can she give that help, if she does not study the development of child nature? Love alone will not guide her rightly, she must have wisdom with the love, is the unfolding of a human plant so simple that a mother does not need to prepare herself to care for it? Knowing as well as we do that the development of the child's mind and body certainly obeys fixed laws, let us strive with earnestness to learn what these laws are and how to apply them to each individual child.

HANNAH BROWN BISHOP.

Educative Influences of Art.

The novelty of the new idea of art study, is that it brings the scientific spirit and the usual scientific criteria to bear upon a subject hitherto left outside the range of science. It regards art as being the same sort of human product as language, or as political institutions, and it studies the art of a nation in the same scientific spirit in which philology or history is now studied. Art has been called the autobiography of man and in it we may read his history. History cannot be separated from art, and for centuries art was but the handmaid of religion, so that, in studying Gothic cathedrals, Greek temples or Turkish mosques, we must know something of the people whom they represent, and the faiths out of which they spring. The most superficial study of art gives one a new interest in the world, so vast are its sympathies, so genial its influence. Past times and distant countries are by its help made visible to us, and literature itself takes on an added charm. Do you read Browning? He is art's historian.

Would you delight in the poetry of William Morris or of Keats? Then must you be imbued with the spirit of Greek art. Great art makes the same demands as noble thinking and acting, and bestows pleasure just in proportion as people are capable of buying that pleasure at the price of attention, intelligence and reverent sympathy. Nothing is more feeble, and in the way of our advancement more obstructive, than narrowness of sympathy. There is the conscious artist who creates; there is the unconscious artist who merely enjoys. This is a practical age, and we are all inclined to take off our hats and hurrah when success in her gilded coach rides by. Art comes to our aid in a contest with this money-worshipping spirit, and awakens a sense of the worth of things that cannot be bought or sold. We lose ourselves for the time in the thoughts and views of others, who see farther and stronger than we do, and who from behind the outer show of things bring forth to our view something nobler and more beautiful than we have ever seen or imagined. Without such aid the world is only what we see from our own windows. Art is the true leveler of all ranks; "it has introduced peasants into drawing rooms, and Dutch boors, with their humble pleasures of pipe and pot into the most exclusive houses. If there were a personal, conscious muse of art, she would smile in quiet self-congratulation at these victories over human apathy and pride. She would chickle to think that Jean Francois Millet, of Barbizon, had made somebody pay six thousand guineas to see how the two ignorant French peasants could say their evening prayer in a potato field." In one of his poems Mr. Browning says:

"We love first when we see them painted things we have passed
Perhaps a hundred times, nor cared to see.
Art was given for that—
God uses us to help each other so,
Lending our mind out."

And thus it tends to unite the sympathies of men, and to awaken interest for everything human.

The study of art assists in all other branches of knowledge. It is the Ariadne clue which leads by many winding ways through a labyrinth of history poetry and romance, while the astronomer, the geographer, the mechanic, the civil engineer, the geologist may each accept its aid. Like poetry and like acting, the enjoyment of art lies far more than we suspect in the exercise it gives our imagination. The true lover of art does not ask for perfection; he asks for suggestion that will set the fancy roving, and lift him from the dull realities of this work-a-day world into the life of the spirit; in which alone, as philosophers and mystics have rightly understood, there is solace for the worst miseries and room for the most complete happiness.

All around us is the inheritance of the ages; all around us, too, is the movement of new things to come. Greece and Rome, the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, the wonders of Eastern design and color are our possessions. For creeds decay, and scholarship grows musty and the wisdom of one century is the foolishness of the next; but beauty endures forever.

MRS. ROBERT MORRIS SEYMOUR.

EASTER COSTUMES.

Features of Fashion For the Coming Season.

Easter bells bring the characteristic features of fashion for the coming season. The conflicting rumors which serve to excite interest and curiosity as to the coming styles are then promptly met with a fairly settled authority.

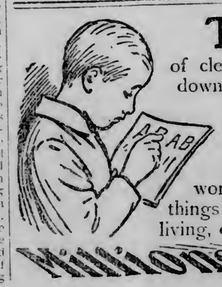
The skirt which has so long been kept in the background now appears on the point of monopolizing as much attention as the bodice itself. That the reign of the flounce is to begin is one of the declarations from the hub of all things fashionable. So the summer gowns may be flounced and ruffled from waist to head, or from the hem to any intermediate point that may suit the figure or fancy, with all the necessary confidence in the result. There will be pinked ruffles, ruffles trimmed with graduated rows of velvet ribbon with lace or passementerie, ruffles edged with rows of baby ribbon and tiny ruches of chiffon and ruffles with plain hems, according to the material employed; but the flounce in some form is inevitable. Bodices are now declined to receive fresh attention, as the convenient blouses so long hidden under jackets and coats must give way to complete toilettes, as bodices will be taken for outdoor wear merely with the addition of a fur collar or shoulder cape.

A new declaration comes, that the blouse has had its day and all gowns are to be tight fitting, with the possible exception of a little redeeming fullness in front. The latest and most fashionably cut and fitted bodices clearly define the figure at the back and under the arms. The sleeves of day toilettes now incline toward rich ornamentation and are ruffled and tucked both lengthwise and crosswise. Sashes have also again appeared. They are variously made of ribbon, chiffon, silk mousseline, with hemstitched ends and crepe de chine. The new spring jackets in light shades have still the high collar and beautiful braided designs. The silk or satin lining is either made of cream silk or of some bright contrasting color. The sleeves show no difference in the cut, but are still slightly puffed at the shoulder as before. Few of the new jackets are tight fitting, having generally half-loose fronts or being made entirely in sack form. Black taffeta will be very popular for spring gowns, with elaborate trimmings of lace and velvet ribbon. The new novelties in summer dresses are pretty organdies and batistes trimmed with ruffles of embroidery and lace insertions. Heliotrope in all its shades imaginable is in evidence among the new colors. The new materials for spring wear will be broadcloths, nun's veilings, drap d'etes, poplins and velours in all the modified shades of violet, peach, prune, turquoise and corn flower blues. Also greens, browns and grays in beautiful novelty suitings.

The black satin blouse heads the list of stylish and useful waists. It is tucked up and down or all around, according to the figure it adorns, and with a satin belt embroidered with jewels the effect is charming. Satin antique is another popular silk. It is often used in some pretty color combined with white bengaline for the trimming on a cloth gown. "Microbe" net, with an irregular oblong-shaped mesh, is one of the varieties much used for gowns or fancy waists. Materials employed for shirt waists are cheviots, colored piques, checked ginghams, white linens, percales, cambrics, Madras and canvas cloth. The sleeves are smaller than those of last year and the cuffs in most cases are attached. The new ribbons are all plaids and stripes.

Hats with willow brims and white satin crowns are promised as a coming fashion. White violets are used a great deal for trimming and all the new millinery shows a tendency toward the use of white as the prevailing color.

ELITE.



The "A, B, Ab,"

of cleanliness:—Use Pearline, upstairs, downstairs, inside, outside, everywhere. Cleanness with Pearline is easier than with soap. Then, if a woman uses Pearline, isn't everything likely to be kept cleaner? "Hard work" is the reason for leaving many things dirty. Pearline leads to better living, comfort, health, economy. 567

NOW USE Pearline

KINDLINESS.

How much of all that is true and noble in humanity is contained in that one simple word! It is the kindly spirit that checks the thoughtless tongue and presses the finger of mercy upon the lips of injustice. It is the same blessed spirit that preached the sermon on the mount and uttered the Christ-like mandate: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." To the children of men has this spirit descended, nor has its beauty dimmed since the great Teacher walked by Galilee, and taught the simple fisherfolk the beautiful doctrine of love toward all men, and that there existed a higher and nobler law than that of the old Jewish code which demanded an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

But, alas, how often do we find this quality so buried beneath an exterior of self-seeking that it requires some great disaster or heartrending trouble to resurrect it. And then some forgiving soul says remorsefully: "Dear me, I feel quite guilty when I think how often I have accused him or her (as the case may be) of having no heart, and yet see how unjust I was." But the fact of the matter is that when the milk of human kindness is so thin that it requires an earthquake or a Havana explosion to churn it into action, it is of very little account as a general utility article.

In spite of the fact that history is made up of great events, it is nevertheless true that they play a very small part in conducing to the happiness of humanity in general. He who gives a little commendation, a smile of appreciation and leaves unsaid the unnecessary word of censure which would wound the tender sensitive spirit, he it is, and others like him, who contribute most to the sunshine of life.

How often do we who profess to follow in the footsteps of Christ really take his life as an example for our own? Far oftener we allow the petty meannesses of our own characters to betray themselves and envy, spite or the mere desire to appear to know all about something which may after all concern us not in the least to cause us to make the unkind jest, or tell (in confidence, of course,) the story which had better never been told, and which grows so sadly in the telling, until from the recital of a simple thoughtless act it develops into a tale of human depravity over which the ghouls of society gloat in unwholesome ecstacy.

To be sure it does not always end in the self destruction of the unfortunate victim as in a case which lately came under my notice.

But how many hours of mental agony may be caused by a few careless words, God only can tell. The poet Carleton spoke truly when he wrote:

"Boys flying kites haul in their white-winged birds.
But you can't do that way when you are flying words.
Thoughts unexpressed may sometimes fall back dead.
But God himself can't kill them when they are said."

It is fashionable at present to form the children into bands of mercy with the object of preventing cruelty to animals. But in the name of humanity would it not be better to form our children into bands of mercy and kindliness toward their fellow creatures first?

For to every one child who will deliberately hurt a dumb animal there are two who, putting I suppose by the example of their elders, will appall us by their capacity for merciless criticism and unkind action toward those of their own kind. Let us bridle our own tongues, brothers and sisters, and establish a band of mercy in every house till the Christ-like spirit of kindliness shall abide within us and the poisoned darts of an evil or heedless mind be banished forever into the bottomless pit where they belong.

JEAN MORRIS ELLIS.

The Queen's Jubilee.

The event celebrated in England last June has no precedent in the annals of history. No other monarch in any land has reigned so long as has Queen Victoria. Sixty years she has ruled England, and so well that her subjects love and reverence her still. And to think that the staid majesty of London should be so upset by a diamond jubilee. The capital of the world hardly knew herself. Her smoke begrimed house-fronts, which resembled venerable castles, were painted a glaring yellow. Her public statues were scrubbed indecently clean. Buildings were torn down and replaced by tiers of pine seats. The National gallery was disguised by an immense grand stand, and old landmarks gradually disappeared. Seats in these stands and windows in houses along the line of procession were sold weeks before at exorbitant prices.

But not all of London forgot their devotion and loyalty in the soulful desire for the mighty dollar. Intricate illuminations and decorations were displayed from every house and shop. The route over which the queen was to drive, made beautiful by the display of such loyal good feeling, and so admirably guarded, held in its six miles more places of historical value to the English speaking race than perhaps any other six miles that could be selected on a map of the world. Each step was a lesson in English history. As Queen Victoria was leaving Buckingham palace, her royal residence, that bright morning, June 22, 1857, she pressed an electric button—a signal that her message should be sent to forty different stations in her empire. It read: "From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them!" Victoria, R. I.

Attended by 3,000,000 of loyal subjects and crown princes of foreign and barbarous courts, ambassadors and Christian archbishops, field marshals and colonial premiers, the procession made three halts. At the entrance to the city in the Strand, where Temple Bar once stood, the lord mayor presented her majesty with the freedom of the city, and tendered her the great 2-handed sword as a symbol of allegiance. At St. Paul's cathedral a simple but impressive religious ceremony was held. The "Te Deum," "The National Anthem" and "The Doxology" were sung as never before.

There was probably never before such a moment, in which so many races of people, of so many castes, and of such different values to this world, sang praises to God at one time, and in one place and with one heart. And when the cannon were booming across the water front, the archbishop of Canterbury waved his arms and shouted, "Three cheers for the queen!" to which all heartily responded.

Ethics of the Sense of Taste.

It is the abuse of a natural function to eat things simply because we like them and for the enjoyment of the sense of taste. We have no right to divorce utility from enjoyment in the sense of taste which was given us for the relish of food. If a friend comes in it is considered inhospitable not to offer him something to eat. This is thought to be a very important part of our duty in entertaining friends, but is really a gross thing. Why not give our callers something to smell? It would be a great deal better, for odors pass away with no after effects, but if we give them something to tickle the palate, the stomach has to work, perhaps all night, to dispose of the consequences of indulging in a momentary pleasure.

It would be more aesthetic if we were to prepare a repast of odors. If we would offer our friends something that was mere taste, and nothing back of it, that would be far better, but giving them refreshments with a pang of dyspepsia behind is not real kindness.

The fundamental principle upon which this misuse of taste is based is all wrong. A child should be taught that it is not proper to use the sense of taste merely for gratification.

The foundation of all great nations was laid in simplicity. The Greeks, Macedonians and Persians, when they were growing and developing, were exceedingly simple in all their habits of life. Cyrus, the king of Persia, was brought up on barley cakes and other simple food. When these nations became rich and luxurious, when they began to prepare great feasts which lasted for days and nights together, they began to degenerate. This perversion of the sense of taste and gratification of appetite often leads children to a great love of grossness of various kinds. Highly seasoned, stimulating food often leads to drunkenness and to the taking of tobacco and opium and a great variety of other intoxicants.

We ought to eat to live and not live to eat, and children should be taught this from infancy. Mothers should prepare good food and set it before their children with the expectation that they will eat and be satisfied; but instead of that, steps toward a wrong education are taken by continually asking children "what would you like?" Really good, nourishing food, when well prepared, ought to be relished by both children and grown people. The taste for condiments, spices and pickles is an acquired one, just as the taste for tobacco is acquired. We can acquire a taste for things absolutely repulsive, or we can retain our normal taste for things which are bland and wholesome.

BICYCLE AS AID TO HEALTH.

As an exercise machine the bicycle holds first rank because of its ability to secure to every part of the body a proportion of exercise. The abstraction from all morbid and depressing influences and circumstances, and complete absorption in the pure physical delight of rapid movement accompanied by comparatively small exertion, and affording an opportunity for short intervals of rest, without interrupting the progression, is one of the secrets of the great good derived and derivable from bicycle riding. The bicycle is a mind cure doctor of the first order, and can boast more cures through its influence upon the mind and nerves than can the most famous metaphysical healers or Christian scientists. It so absorbs the interest of the rider that the backaches, sideaches, home cares, business worries, everything morbid and everything depressing is for the moment forgotten.

CARE OF TEETH.

In order for the breath to be kept sweet and the stomach in a healthy condition, the teeth must be kept clean.

They should be cleansed the first thing upon rising in the morning and the last thing at night, as well as before and after meals. It is very important that the teeth be brushed the first thing in the morning, as then the mouth is full of germs, which have accumulated over night, and unless they are removed from the mouth they are sure to be taken to the stomach with the food at breakfast, and cause trouble in one way or another. Foul breath is always caused by germs, and the remedy is to keep the mouth clean. An excellent disinfectant for this purpose is cinnamon water.

KEEP YOUNG.

Judicious mental work may help to keep one out of the ruts of premature old age. Read and think of what you read. Don't use your mind as if it were a sieve and you were trying to see how much you could pour through it. There is a belief extant that knowledge, if gained at all, must be acquired in youth. Fallacious theory. Galileo at three score and ten pursued his studies with unflagging zeal. Cato began Greek when advanced in years. Milly commenced classical study when past 50. Gladstone is as much of a student today as when the bloom of youth mantled his cheek. Be kind to the feelings and fancies of youth. If they prove perennial, so much the better. Don't forbid yourself glad recreative thought and action. Smile without affectation; be pleasant without being silly. In short, be young as long as you can.

A Woman's Burden.

This is a story of a woman addressed to women. It is a plain statement of facts too strong in themselves to require embellishment, too true to be doubted, too instructive to be passed over by any woman who appreciates the value of good health.

The women of to-day are not as strong as their grandmothers.

They are bearing a burden in silence that grows heavier day by day; that is sapping their vitality, clouding their happiness, weighing them down with the woe of ill health.

Mrs. Alexander B. Clark, of 417 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, is a typical woman of to-day. A wife with such ambition as only a loving wife can have. But the joys of her life were marred by the existence of disease.

Suffering as thousands of her sisters have suffered, she almost despaired of life and yet she was cured.

To-day she is well!

She wants others to profit by her experience; to grow well; to enjoy health; to be as happy as she is.

"For five years I suffered with ovarian trouble," is Mrs. Clark's own version of the story. "I was not free one single day from headache and intense twitching pains in my neck and shoulders.

"For months at a time I would be confined to my bed.

"At times black spots would appear before my eyes and I would become blind. My nerves were in such a state that a step on the floor unsettled me.

"Eminent doctors, skillful nurses, the best food and medicine all failed. Then I consented to an operation. That, too, failed and they said another one was necessary. After the second I was worse than ever and the world was darker than before.

"It was then I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I heard that they had cured cases like mine and I tried them.

"They cured me! They brought sunshine to my life and filled my cup with happiness.

"The headache is gone; the twitching is gone; the nervousness is gone; the trembling has ceased, and I have gained twenty-six pounds.

"Health and strength is mine and I am thankful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for the blessing."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved a boon to womankind. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, they restore the requisite vitality to all parts of the body, creating functional regularity and perfect harmony throughout the nervous system.

The pallor of the cheeks is changed to the delicate blush of health; the eyes brighten; the muscles grow elastic, ambition is created and good health returns.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, who universally consider them the most important remedial agent they have to dispense.

Discovered By a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." This writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at Duluth Drug company's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed.

Duluth Trust Co.

FIRE INSURANCE, SURETY BONDS.

FRANKLIN J. PULFORD, President.
EDWARD P. TOWNE, Vice President.
CALVIN F. HOW, Secretary.
H. C. McMARTIN, Assistant Secretary.

Beware of Imitations

LEA & PERRINS' The Original & Genuine Worcestershire SAUCE

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW YORK.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—

Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Angus Gibson and Mary S. Gibson, his wife, mortgagors, to Angus R. Macfarlane, mortgagee, dated July 1st, 1891, recorded in the Register of Deeds' Office, St. Louis County, Minnesota, August 22nd, 1891, as four (4) P. M. in Book fifty-four (54) of mortgages on page thirty-six (36); which mortgage and the debt thereby secured were assigned by said Angus R. Macfarlane to Henry Hurdon by instrument in writing dated September 12th, 1891, recorded in said Register of Deeds' Office November 16th, 1891, at one fifteen (1:15) P. M. in Book seventy-three (73) of mortgages on page five hundred ninety-six (596).

There is claimed to be due and is due upon said mortgage debt at the date of this notice the sum of Sixteen Hundred and Fifteen 86-100 ($1615.86) Dollars, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described situate in St. Louis County, Minnesota, and described in said mortgage as all of lots numbered sixteen (16) and seventeen (17), in Block numbered ten (10), Woodland Park First Division, according to the recorded plat thereof on file of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the said St. Louis County, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said St. Louis County at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Duluth, in said County and State, on May 2nd, 1898, at ten (10) o'clock A. M., at Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt, Fifty ($50) Dollars Attorneys' fees stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law.

Dated March 19th, 1898.

HENRY HURDON,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

TOWNE & MERCHANT,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgagee.
105-106 Duluth Trust Co. Bldg.,
Duluth, Minnesota.
Duluth Evening Herald, March-12-20-April-2-9-16-23.

DR. DEPEW TALKS OF HIS BOYHOOD

He Advises the Rising Generation to Keep Out of Politics as the Rewards Rarely Go to Persons Who Most Deserve Them.

INTERVIEWED BY THE BOY REPORTER.

(Copyright, 1898, by the International Literary and News Service.)

I have often wondered about the boyhood of Chauncey M. Depew. His career as statesman, lawyer, and railroad president has been of the kind that always inspires the liveliest interest in the minds of boys; and, being a boy, I have wondered what his training was and how he started out. He must have started in some way, was his start like mine, and like any other boy's? Thinking, and reasoning and wondering, I determined to go and ask him. I knew he must be pleasant, or he wouldn't be so popular, and though I was by no means sure that he was fond of boys, I thought I could soon find out. So I went one day to the Grand Central station, and hunted until I found the president's office. Waiting in, I found myself in an ante-room.

A negro was seated at a desk, and I asked him if Mr. Depew was in. He looked at me in a funny way, and said he was not in. "When will he be back?" I said. "Can't tell, sah, when he'll be back; some time this afternoon, I spose." This was not encouraging, and I started away. Just as I was going down the broad stairway I met someone coming up. This someone had side-whiskers, a kind face, and a tall hat, and looked altogether very much like the pictures of Mr. Depew. "Are you Mr. Depew?" I asked. "Yes, sir, I'm Mr. Depew. What can I do for you?" he said. I was somewhat embarrassed at this, because I hardly thought I should be so fortunate as to meet him on the stairs, but I brought all my nerve together and they say I have a good deal) and said: "I would like to have a talk with you, Mr. Depew. Can I come up to your office?"

"Certainly, come right along," was the genial rejoinder, and I felt at home from that time on. His office was not a particularly elegant one, but for comfort and convenience it is unsurpassed. It seems to have a home-like air, which is quite in harmony with the manner of its occupant.

"Sit down," said Mr. Depew, "and as soon as I have looked over these letters I will talk to you." I seated myself, and in a few minutes he was ready to talk.

"Now, what can I say for you," he began, and I told him I was most anxious

DR. DEPEW GIVING ADVICE TO BOYS.

to know something about his boyhood and early experiences. "American boys will be interested in knowing about them," I said, "and I think the grown people will find some pleasure in reading them."

"Well, well, now, what can I tell you that will be interesting. I suppose I had better begin at the beginning, and tell them that I was born in the little village of Peekskill. It was at that time a sleepy little Dutch village on the Hudson, a regular farming place, in fact." "How long ago was that, Mr. Depew?" I interrupted him to ask. "Oh, I was born in 1834," he laughingly replied. "Then you're nearly 64 years old, aren't you?" I said in triumph, for I had often wondered how old he was.

"I played around home, just like all boys, until I was about 11 years old. My parents educated me until I was ready to enter the Peekskill academy, and I used to have some good times at home, there, I can tell you. I never used to play like other boys, indeed, I took no interest whatever in games of any sort, but always put in my spare time reading. I used to be teased sometimes by those interested in athletics, but I always refused to take any part."

"And still you're alive and healthy," I said. "Yes, sir; I'm still alive and as healthy as can be; I don't believe in too much athletics."

This statement was a welcome one to me, because I myself had never cared for games, but, like Mr. Depew, had rather read any day. And I am sure that there are lots of other boys that feel that same way.

"I read every book in the academy library," continued Mr. Depew, "and when I had finished that, I read all there were in the village library. All my life I have done a great deal of general reading, and I cannot begin to tell the benefit that reading has been to me in every way. All along it has been of the utmost service to me, especially at times when I was called upon to make a speech or write an article without sufficient time in which to look up my material. Whenever that has happened I have had this great storehouse of knowledge to fall back upon, and it has never failed me."

"There you would advise young people to do a great deal of reading," I remarked.

"Yes, indeed, they cannot do too much of it," was the emphatic reply.

"My thirst for reading matter was so great," he continued, "that when my uncle was postmaster at Peekskill I used to go into the postoffice, take the magazines from their covers, read them, and put them carefully back again, so that no one was ever the wiser," and Dr. Depew lay back in his chair and laughed at the reminiscence. "In this way," he said, "I used to keep up with the current literature of the day."

"How old were you when you left the academy, Mr. Depew?" I asked anxious to follow up the story of his start.

"I was just 18, and as soon as I was out of it I entered Yale college, where I remained for four years."

"Then you believe in a college education for boys?" I said.

"Yes, indeed, nothing better," he answered. "Every boy ought to have at least two years in college, even if he cannot take the four years' course."

"And what did you do after leaving college, Mr. Depew?"

"Well, you know I was taking the law course, and while there I made a pretty fair reputation as a speaker. So as soon as I was out of college, that very year, in fact, I stumped the state of Vermont for the coming presidential election. It was my first vote, too, and I worked hard that year."

"And did you have a good time in school and college?" I continued.

"Yes, indeed," was the warm reply. "I was just as fond of girls and society then as now—even a little more, if possible," and again Depew laughed heartily. This was a rather startling statement, and at first I was undecided about how to take it, but the humor of the one who made it soon set my mind at rest.

"You certainly began your career early," I said.

"Yes, rather early. At 27 I was secretary of state of New York, and I barely left that office when another was thrust upon me without my knowledge. President Johnson appointed me minister to Japan, and the appointment was sent to the senate and confirmed before I knew anything about it. I had been in office four weeks, though I had not yet left for Japan, when something occurred to make me refuse the position.

"I was approached by Commodore Vanderbilt and requested to take a position as chief counsel for the Harlem railroad, which was then only 128 miles long. I was only 31 years old, but I accepted the place at once."

"And that was your real start in the business you are in now?" I asked.

"Yes, that was my start. I have been with the Vanderbilts ever since. As they gradually acquired greater interests all over the country, I continued to be general counsel for them, and when at last they owned the New York Central I was made vice president, and finally president."

"And how long have you been president, Mr. Depew?"

"Eleven years," he replied.

He did not say much about his political career at any time during the interview, and I was wondering why, until at last the reason came out. I had expressed my desire to be a politician some day, and had said what a fine thing it must be. Then he spoke.

"Steer clear from politics, my boy," he said. "You had much better expend your energies on something else that will do you more good in the long run. You may waste your whole life in working for some one party, and then when the time comes for your reward, you see it given to some one else who has not worked half as hard as you. It doesn't pay, my boy."

Such advice, from such a person, surely must be worth following.

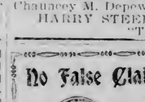
"And finally, what message would you send to American boys?"

"Tell them that the secret of all success is enterprise and perseverance."

Thanking him for the interview so kindly given, I took my departure, very much impressed with the personality of Chauncey M. Depew.

HARRY STEELE MORRISON,
"The Boy Reporter."

No False Claims are made for



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Gossip of The Stage

The death at an advanced age last week in New York of Marietta Zanfretta brought to light a singular and interesting story of the stage and the circus arena. Beginning early in life as an acrobat in a circus, she went to Belgium and there married a wealthy marquis and temporarily deserted the public. Tiring of the inaction of a life of ease, she went upon the stage, and was in rapid succession a dancer, a pantomimist and rope walker, becoming so expert on the rope that she once challenged Blondin to a test of skill. In the meanwhile the marquis died and Zanfretta married an acrobat named Siegrist, with whom she came to this country, and it was in New York that Blanche Siegrist was born and grew up to be a famous singer. Marie Vanoni, a sister of Zanfretta, was a well-known singer in Europe, and Mlle. Fougere, made famous in this country by being the subject of Vance Gulbert's song, "Jusquela" was her cousin. The Fougere verse of "Jusque-la" was like this:

Mlle Fougere, she tres vulgare
When she walk comme ca:
She kick so high that she reach
the sky,
When she dance comme ca.

Beth Franklin, who will be remembered as a particularly captivating duchess in Charles N. Hopper's production of "Chimmie Fadden," is now a member of a Baltimore stock company. Hopper's father, a Standard Oil company millionaire, died recently and the public is furnished the unusual spectacle of a singing Irish comedian retiring from the stage to manage property that can only be described by the word vast. There are a lot of other comedians of the same variety whom we could better spare under the circumstances, but the fact that Hopper is a pleasant and unaffected young man justifies the hope that his new responsibilities will not make any great change in him. Hopper had the distinction of furnishing real champagne for Mr. Faw when he was playing "Chimmie Fadden."

The report comes from England that Florence St. John is dying. Miss St. John is best known in America by reason of her insistence upon "Sin Jin" as the proper pronunciation of her name, as her singing and acting as Marguerite in "Faust up to Date" on her only tour of this country were hardly of a character to arouse the enthusiasm which always attended her appearance in London. It must be remembered, however, that once an actor or a singer achieves a genuine success in London, he or she is assured of a continuance in the favor of the public regardless of deterioration on account of age.

Now that the question as to the ownership of "Hazel Kirke" has been finally passed upon by the courts it may be interesting to recall something about the early vicissitudes of the play and the names of some of the people who have played in it. When originally presented Steele Mackaye considered the character of Dunstan Kirke the most important, and the play was named "The Iron Will." This failed to make the kind of impression upon the public it was desired to, and the result was a failure. When it was rechristened "Hazel Kirke" and put on at the Madison Square theater success was immediate enough to prove that Shakespeare was not altogether correct in his contempt for names. Effie Ellsler and C. W. Couldock are the two people whose names are most closely identified with "Hazel Kirke," but De Wolfe Hopper once played Pittacus Green. Ada Gilman was one of the earliest, if not the first, to play "dear, delightful" Dolly Dutton and Annie Russell once lent her admirable ingenuousness to the part of Hazel.

In the new sketch which serves John C. Rice and Sallie Cohen in their return to vaudeville there is no dancing for Rice, so he displays his agility in another manner. He has stolen away from his wife to attend a prize fight and in a mixup attendant upon a decision by the referee that the audience didn't like, Rice had argued forcefully with a policeman, so he returned soiled as to clothing and discolored as to eyes, but still astir with the excitement of the fracas. In mentally going over the bout he worked himself up to a description of it in words and to acting it out. Thus he told of uppercuts, jabs and smashes, and swung his arms wildly, skipping about in the liveliest way the while, as if he were opposed by a nimble boxer. At the end of a round he strode to a sofa with the walk and carriage of a tough citizen, and lay there for a moment as if receiving the ministrations of seconds. On resuming operations there were swings, ducks, and counters to be described and gone through, all with the agility that years ago made this actor a favored dancer of the variety shows. At the end of the counterfeit pugilistic a knockout found the invisible other fellow on the floor, Rice over him counting the fateful ten seconds, and finally swaggering away a victor.

When David Warfield started on his recent trip to Europe it was understood that he went in search of a play in which he might go a-starring. Now he has returned, and the patrons of Weber & Field's music hall are to have the benefit of whatever novelty he has succeeded in devising for his Hebraic specialty. Thus Weber & Field's music hall is at present about the most popular place of light amusement in New York. They have lately produced a travesty on Paul M. Potter's "The Conquerors," called "The Con-Curers," and it is said to be cleverer than the original. Last week ex-President Cleveland occupied a box, and was moved to the display of exceeding great joy, if the chroniclers may be believed.

Adele Ritchie, who has been singing to London audiences this season, and Signor Perugini, the latest of the exhusbands of Lillian Russell, have been engaged for the presentation of a short operetta adapted from the French and called "An Bain." The translation of the French title in full would be "Suzanne in the Bath" and it is said that on presentation there can be no doubt of its origin.

The London morning Leader has been interviewing James Doel, the oldest actor on the stage—he is 94—in the true American style and the result is an interesting story of the days of old on the English stage. Mr. Doel went upon the stage seventy-eight years ago and tells of his first experiences as an actor and afterwards as a manager, when Maria Foote, who became Marchioness of Huntingdon, was his leading lady, and Sheridan Knowles, Mme. Vestris, Charles Matthews and Balfe and his wife appeared under his management. He describes the "Flying Ballet," recently produced as a novelty, as given over sixty years ago and discounted Fregoli's performance by showing a program of a farce called "A Day After the Fair," wherein he impersonated a servant, a drunken cobbler, an itinerant ballad singer, a drummer, a French songstress and a raving maniac. It takes the old people of the stage to keep us from thinking too well of modern achievements and this old actor seems to think things were done pretty well almost eighty years ago.

It is good to hear of the old time minstrel once in awhile. Milt G. Barlow is now playing Uncle Tom and is said to play it well.

How all we girls laughed into our violet bouquets with Annie Russell said "damn," declared the matinee girl. It was the hit of the play.

She is sitting on the floor simulating intoxication. Her dance gazes upon her in horrified astonishment. College men on the stage are easily horrified—in real life nothing phazes them. I've met a few of them.

"Come and sit on the—floor—Jack," says Madge: "there is more room."

"I don't care to sit on the floor," answers the young man very haughtily.

"Oh, you're too damn particular!" Madge says—just like that.

Which, as I say, made a distinct hit. Some critics say it is the way Miss Russell says it, but it seemed to me that it was because the author has made the young man of the piece, too —well—just what she said, you know.

George C. Boniface, Jr., of the "What Happened to Jones" company, owns a bridale bull terrier named Keno. Cecil Kingstone, an English actor with the company, who plays the part of the Indian, is something of a poet, and on every available opportunity runs off a verse about the dog, to which he is very much attached. In Logansport the other night he wrote the following: "When Keno got to Logansport He said: 'This town is good for sport. I'll get a nice fat cat at least, Or off another dog make feast.' But when he'd been there half a day He'd very different things to say. He said: 'They call this Logansport— It's not the sort of Sport I thot.'"

The Chicago Evening Post is perfectly right when it says that the vast army of out-of-town visitors is to blame for many of the coarse and silly performances that find favor in New York. "It is certain," says the Post, "that the stranger in New York is willing to accept a much broader style of entertainment than he is when at home, with family and friends to tab his movements."

Ada Lewis made a pretty denial of the report that she is engaged to marry T. D. Frawley. "Just say it isn't true and that I wish Mr. Frawley better luck," was her neat and modest answer.

The Boston Post is authority for the statement that Nordica's indisposition, which caused her to lose two performances in the opera season, is interesting rather than serious, and that there may be occasion for congratulations.

"Faithless," the play produced at a New York German theater recently is to be used next season by Julia Arthur. A jealous, but inexpressive husband has a charming, flirtatious wife, who is anxious to amuse herself in her own way, but loves her husband and intends him no ill. For the sport of it, with perhaps a desire to irritate her husband to a purifying expression of his dumb suspicions, and to take down a forward lover, she agrees to meet the latter in his rooms, to give him a fair chance to seduce her, as she says, but warns him that that is a difficult undertaking. * * * She calls her husband in, who naturally suspects that she is guiltier than she is, but turns is off hapoily by announcing to the lover that he had an appointment with his wife in those rooms.

"The Ladder of Life" was produced the other day in Paris. It was in three episodes, showed the greed of the French for money, and their willingness to acept it at any cost of self respect. In the first episode a ruined banker accepted the money which his wife had of her lover; in the second a couple conceal their money rather than pay their debts, while in the last a girl goes into the streets in order to gain money for her family. The drama, which is by Van Zype, a Belgian, received the national prize as the best work of dramatic art produced last year in that country.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

John A. Stevens has revived "The Unknown."

Coquelin may play Jean Valjean in Hugo's "Les Miserables" in Paris next fall.

"Rob Roy" will be sung by the Bostonians next season.

"The King's Sweet Heart," a new comic opera, has been disclosed in London.

Ellen Terry has been on the stage forty-six years.

"Max," an opera by a woman, was recently sung at Florence, Italy.

It is said that Madame Patti's fortune will now go to her kinsman, Alfredo Barilli, a musician of Atlanta, Ga., who is the son of her half-brother.

There are tragedies that are not on the stage. Ada Rehan is growing old. Deep lines are in her face and silver is in her hair, though not in the ratio of 16 to 1. Years are remorseless robbers of women to whom youth (and the comeliness thereof) means fortune, peace of mind, most things that make life a joy.—Detroit Free Press.

Bernhardt is a fair shot.

Personal appearance, says Hillary Bell, has nothing to do with the fortune of these musical foreigners. Rubinstein was a miracle of homeliness, yet he created a furor among our women. Paderewski was not a beauty, and Josef Hofmann has few pretensions of good looks. Sarasate, who was an Apollo and a violinist of celebrity, failed in America, whereas Wienniawski, as homely a creature as ever rosined catgut, threw our women into enthusiasm.

Josef Hofmann receives $700 a night.

Julia Arthur, says the Chicago News, used to play all day in museums where the lions roared through her best scenes and the monkeys shrieked with joy at her Juliet and Parthenia.

Mrs. Fiske once played Ralph Rackstraw in "Pinafore."

Beerbohm Tree is to be seen next year in "The Three Musketeers."

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Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief, and it is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky." Sold by Duluth Drug company, druggist.

Evening Herald's Business Directory.

(Cut this out and use for ready reference)

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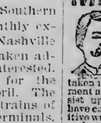

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SECTION THREE

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1898.

THE WOMAN'S EDITION

ISSUED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE LAKESIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

HOW ROME WAS SAVED.

An Easter Story

BY ELSIE J. FRENCH

I had gone down to Pokeberryville for a few days to see if I could have my old summer quarters with Mrs. Simpkins, my hostess for many seasons past. I found her sewing carpet rags and winding them into great oblong balls, but at last the work flagged, her hands lay idle in her lap and her eyes wandered from the balls to me, and back to the balls again, as she heaved a melancholy sigh. Evidently something about her work reminded her of a trouble that might be eased if shared with an old friend, so I put on my most sympathetic expression. The neighbors had already informed me of the cloud that had arisen between Delight Simpkins, daughter of my hostess, and Sam Ketchum, but I had no idea of the serious nature of their quarrel until I found Sam had started for the Klondike. What made it worse, a new figure—the villain, I considered him, had entered into the little drama, threatening to overthrow early friendship and engulf boy-and-girl love in a whirlpool of despair.

"Yes, they've played together, and squabbled when they was little, and they've kept it up pretty well ever since," said Mrs. Simpkins, winding her ball into an elongated goose egg. "I blame Delight some, but there's no denyin' that Sam Ketchum is a heady fellow, and if they must quarrel, the Yukon's none too far off to suit us. Praps they're happier so, than most of us married folks," and the mother wiped a tear or two off her nose.

"Oh, I think Sam will come back and they'll make it all up," said I encouragingly. "He seemed to think everything of her last summer." "That's so," responded Mrs. Simpkins, "but I guess he's madded for good this time. He said he wouldn't come back never unless twilight begged him on her bended knees, and you know she ain't likely to do that. She says, if 'twas to do over again, she wouldn't do a thing different, says that if a girl gives in about little things, she ain't going to have much peace as a wife and I guess that's meant so. Still, they did play so pretty together when they was little tads, and I feel just as if 'twas my own boy off there in the Chilled Coot pass. I tell Delight it's easy to tell how it got its name—the coots just got chilled through and through when they go that far."

"But, as I was saying," continued my hostess, "they was like brother and sister always when they was children together. You know, Miss Vale, that we've kept geese ever since we set up housekeeping. Much as most men hate 'em, Mr. Simpkins, long as he lived, always indulged me in geese. Yes, he was a good husband when you come to consider geese. It seems as if the farm wouldn't look natural to me now without I could look yonder and see a few of them grey and white birds feedin' on the big meadow. In those days I'd raise 200 or 300, keep 'em a year or two for the feathers and then fatten them to sell about Thanksgiving."

"Sam and Delight used to speak a dialogue like you read in "Colborn's Arithmetic," only, maybe, they didn't get it exact. 'Twas something like this: 'Good morning, neighbor, with your hundred geese,' Sam would say in his little, thin, piping voice. Then Delight would answer up her part real pert and sassy: 'I have not 100, but if I had as many more, and half as many more, and a quarter as many more, and a goose an da half and three goslings, I should have a hundred.' Then, like as not, the two would go off and hunt pollywogs, or build dams, or dig fish worms till the dinner bell rung. Delight says that's what makes her so healthy, an' maybe she's right, for she certainly got more outdoor exercise than dish-washing in those days."

"But there's no girl can cook better than she can," said I, in defense of my favorite.

"Oh, yes, she learned it all last year, though when she and Sam expected to go to housekeeping," returned my hostess, winding very fast on her parti-colored rags.

"What were you going to tell me about keeping so many geese?" I asked, seeing that Mrs. Simpkins' retrospect was in danger of ending.

"Oh, yes," she continued, "I was telling you that we used to raise them for the feathers. We didn't mind the work, and it was real profitable then, before folks had got to sleeping on wire mattresses and bare boards, and on one thing and another. I used to get $1 a pound for all I could spare, and the girls would come from far and near to get their settin'-out feathers. I guess I've sold as high as four weddin' outfits in a year—good, thick ticks that would hold forty or fifty pounds and the pillows to match. A girl didn't think much of herself to start in housekeeping without plenty nice hand-made linen and good, live geese-feather bedding. But dear me, folks now days would rather have ostridge feathers to tie around their necks or stick up their in bunnies. Most of 'em would rather have steam renovated or chicken feathers and such to lay their heads upon what little time they waste sleepin'.

"But I keep wanderin' off from my story as bad as the geese used to do sometimes. Sam liked no better fun than chasing the goslings, and it's many a time I've had to leave my bread sponge a runnin' over to put a stop to his pranks. But you couldn't scold a boy that would look so pretty, and laugh and say he was only trainin' 'em to swim, so the turtles couldn't catch 'em. And he saved a half-grown gosling once, right out of the jaws of a snapping turtle. The turtles would catch the little paddlers and hold 'em under water till they'd drown, and we lost a good many that way.

"Sam loved to tole Delight off to the big field in March to hunt for the first geese eggs. The snow wouldn't hardly be off the ground before them two children would start out a lookin' for Easter eggs, knowing they could have all they found to color, and boil, and make doll's heads of. Sam, though, dearly loved a fried goose egg. Many's the time I've fixed him one just as he liked it. Poor Sam. I doubt if he gets any kind of eggs in the Klondike unless it is pen guinea's eggs. They say pen guins are found up there along the salt water. But it was as good as a picture to see Sam and Delight starting off on a bright March day, with a basket apiece, hoping to find great nest full. You see, the geese would fix up their nests in the fence corners where the fodder had been piled, and generally a goose will cover up her eggs so carefully that no one but a child would ever dream of finding them. Off they'd go and turn over every little bit of corn stalk or straw or dead leaves, and poke under every old rail and into every hollow stump. No matter how often they were disappointed, through starting too early or because the crows got the start of them, they would be just as anxious to go the next time, and every year, along about Easter, them children was about as happy as anybody ever gets.

"Sometimes the geese would lay their eggs under the stable floor, where there was just comfortable walking room for a not overly tall goose, so you can imagine what a tight squeeze it was for either of the children to get at them. I can hear Delight say: 'Now, Sammie, you can have all you find if you'll crawl under.' 'No-sirree,' he'd answer, 'you don't get me wedged in under there. You go under and I'll keep guard.' So, although the sitting geese hissed fearfully around her, and the horses stamped close over her head, Delight would crawl in and ride the nests, while Sam, with stick in hand, kept the savage ganders at bay outside. 'Hurry up, Delight,' he'd shout, 'or I'll have to let 'em bite you,' and out she'd scramble, her hair full of straw and her apron bulging out with the spoils.

"Geese-picking time Sam was pretty good help, driving the flock into the stable and then catching them for us as we picked. Oh, you city folks never know what 'live' geese feathers cost, till you've heard the poor things squawking every time a feather is pulled out. I s'pose it hurts most as much as mulling folks' hair, but we was generally careful to let the feathers get good and ripe. Then they'd come out easy and the geese wouldn't squawk, except when we pulled their wing feathers out to keep 'em from flying.

"The children used to think it was lots of fun to have picking time come. Why, when Delight wasn't more than 14 or 15, she could pluck her thirty geese in a day, and carry on with Sam besides, till I declare, I thought they'd spill every feather. You'd have laughed to see us in our outlandish rigs, sitting in the stable, each with a goose on our laps, picking away for dear life. We always put on our oldest cotton dresses, and had to tie our heads up in pillow cases, so the feathers wouldn't stick. Then we had a couple of tin boilers to pick it to, and the fun would begin. Sam and Delight would corner the geese, she catching one for herself, and he getting one for me to pick—and such squawking, and flapping, and raising of dust you never did see. Then Delight would slip an old stocking over her bird's head, leaving a hole for it to breathe through, but not large enough to allow it to bite. Then she'd tuck its wings and feet over its back, turn it breast-upward on her lap, and begin to pick. My, how the feathers would fly. I used to have to work lively to keep up with her, and then that Sam would sit there and laugh.

"Sometimes the ganders would bite right through the stockings, and then that would make Sam so mad that he'd tell Delight to wring their necks. But all she would do was to laugh, and make Sam hold her bird's head, to keep it from biting her again. Well I remember how mortified he was one time, when they took the stocking off an old gander and found it stone dead. He'd held it so tight it had suffocated. Delight pooh-poohed she thought he did it on purpose, and wouldn't let him come near her all day.

"And since then, they've had squabble after squabble, generally about as silly things as that dead gander, but they've always made up, and liked each other better, seemingly, till this last trouble. But if Sam Ketchum don't come back pretty quick, I doubt if he finds Delight single, for she ain't a girl to wear the willow long, for anybody. I s'pose I must leave it in the hands of Providence, and trust that it will all be for the best. It will be kind of tough on Sam, but—"

"Mrs. Simpkins," I broke in, "if it's the Lord's will that those two children that have been like brother and sister all their lives, should drift apart now, and make room for that old imposter between them, why, I'm disappointed in the workings of Providence."

"You've never seen Mr. Plympton at his best," said Mrs. Simpkins. "He's coming to dinner tomorrow, and—"

"Yes, I've been told that he's at his best when he has a knife and fork in his hand," I retorted, "and it's enough for me to know that his wife's been under the sod barely five months. I don't care what Sam Ketchum may have done, but if Delight Simpkins goes and marries a man old enough to be her father, purely from spite, I shall want to put her in an asylum."

"Who's going to put me in an asylum?" laughed a red-cheeked girl, coming into the room, her sleeves rolled up and her baking apron dusted with flour, "—because I can't go until I've finished this angel food for tomorrow's dessert. Mother, what in the world can I do for some more eggs—it takes eleven, and I can only muster five. The grocer is out, and I've tried to borrow in three other places. I've a good mind to try a couple of goose eggs—do you suppose they would do?"

"A goose egg is the very thing," said I, sarcastically. "It's the most appropriate diet that could be suggested. I don't doubt that the first Mrs. Plympton needn't have thought she ever cared for me."

"But she did, and she does, still," I protested. "All you need to do is to drop in to dinner tomorrow as if nothing had happened, and see for yourself if she has forgotten you. Besides, we're going to have angel food, with pineapple ice, so you'd better come."

"Well, I will," he promised, "but I'd rather go over the Chilcoot again than go where I'm not wanted. Besides, I told Delight that I'd never—"

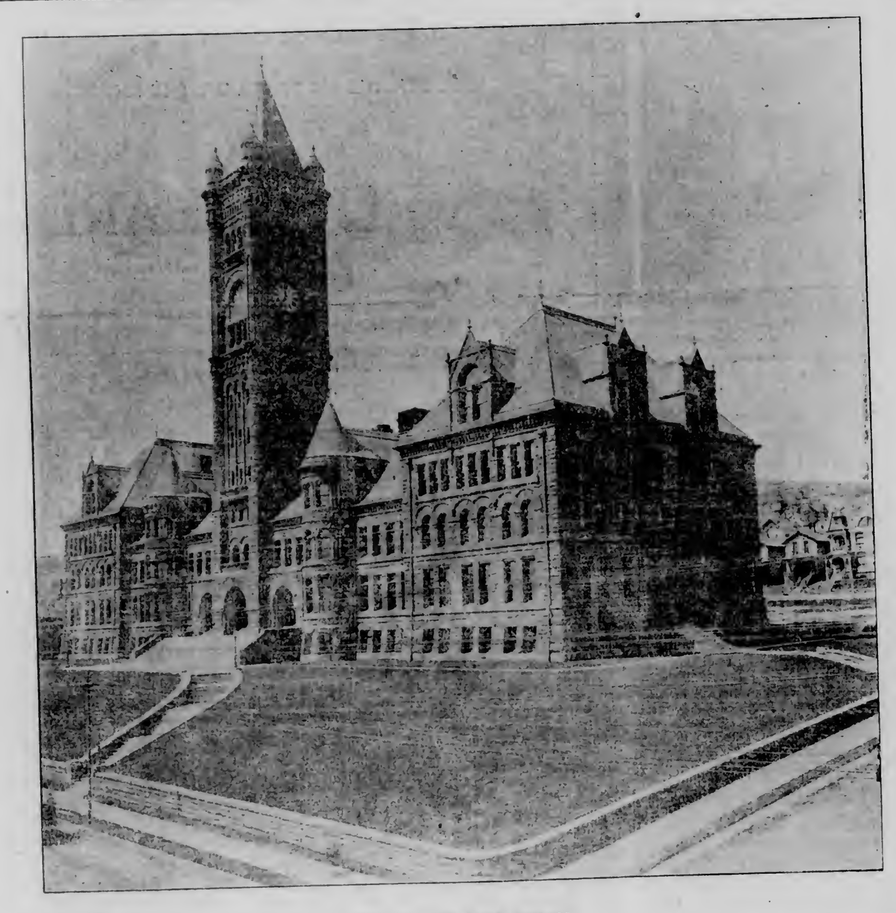
"You foolish boy," I said; "don't you know what Meredith says about knowing the proper time to come back and be forgiven? This is the time."

"Well, you are awfully kind. Miss Vale, and if Delight freezes me out I'm used to it."

"Yes, I think you'll be very foolish and very sorry if you don't come," said I, turning toward the house.

"All right, put on an extra plate," called he, as I went down the lane.

I must say I was pretty nervous the next few hours. All the morning I was so worried thinking he might not come, after all, that I could not settle down to anything. Delight worked hard getting a nice dinner ready, and soon after 11 I had the felicity of meeting "Mr. Ezra Plympton." Had I made his acquaintance at an earlier day it would have saved me a good deal of unnecessary vexation on account of Delight. But who can tell what girls mean by such actions? Here I had known Delight for years, and yet I could believe her capable of throwing herself away on this excuse for a man. But the clock pointed to 12, and our country dinner was on the table. Just as we were drawing up our chairs in walked Sam. Mrs. Simpkins got up and took him around the neck and kissed him in a motherly way, and I tried to be very much surprised at his arrival.



THE DULUTH HIGH SCHOOL.

Then Delight shook hands, although her cheeks were very red, and we all sat down and ate our dinner as if his coming was nothing at all unusual. Only when Delight brought on the dessert—her angel food, white and flaky as Alaskan snow—Sam said: "No, thanks, no kickshaws for me. But there's one thing I would like, and that's a fried goose egg. We don't know how fresh eggs taste up yonder."

"He's the same old Sam," laughed Mrs. Simpkins, "and he shall have what he likes if it's to be had."

"Well, it isn't," retorted Delight, reddening, "for I used it to make the—"

"Oh, well," said Sam, coming to her relief, "you know where there are more of 'em, and we'll go out and hunt eggs when Mr. Plympton has finished his angel food."

Not even this proposition could deter the ancient suitor from completing a substantial repast, but soon after he took the hint and departed.

Then two grown-up children might have been seen walking hand-in-hand to the goose lot, where, in the forgiving light of an April afternoon, they found what they expected to find.

—all that they expected to find.

The Difference.

There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise;
He layored the Woman's Edition,
And did literally advertise.
Now his business is sure to boom,
And his cycles he all too few;
They won't this nice man he so glad
That he did as he did do.

There was a man in another town
Who thought himself just as wise;
But he slighted the Woman's Edition
And refused to advertise.
So soon he'll sit by his gas fire,
And warm himself all day,
Thinking of closing out in the spring
Because business didn't pay.

—A. G. S.

IN MEMORIAM.

BY LOUISE KING NOYES.

We have already learned of Tennyson, the man and author. We have discussed his writings in general, but we have yet to consider his noblest poem. We take a kindly interest in any man's best work, but we regard the crowning effort of a great man's life with a feeling akin to reverence, for his achievement is due not to those powers common to the race, but rather to those qualities in which he is likest God, to the heavenly flame of genius, that "light that never was on sea and land." Moreover his masterpiece is the epitome of the man. It is the dream of life in one act—struggle, failure, sorrow, growth, success and joy. It depicts nothing baser than his knowledge of his, nothing nobler than his ideal, for the present climbs out of the past to no greater height than hope points out in the future. This is pre-eminently true of Tennyson's "In Memoriam," for it is an expression of the principles at the foundation of his faith. While it has never been, in the widest sense of the word, a popular poem, warm welcome from a wide circle of cultivated minds greeted its publication. It is called the most influential poem of the century because it best reflects its current moods of thought and feeling.

This influence was largely due to the fact that the popular mind was then ripe for the reception of its ideas. It was an age of great theological ferment, when devout minds were eagerly striving to express in clearer and more accurate terms the deathless deas of God and truth. This inquiry after "whatsoever things are true" was in its beginning in 1850, and "In Memoriam" gave form and impulse to many vague ideas and became the mould in which the religious thought of the time was shaped. It made clear with precision and beauty of expression what others had dimly felt, and it has been ever since the treasure house whence reverent souls have drawn their happiest phrasing of truths not easily crystallized in words. A poem with a soul must be the expression of the writer's own experience and thought, the record of his spirit's growth. Tennyson says: "For I myself with this have grown to something greater than before." But growth requires time, so that we are not surprised when we find that this song was seventeen years in reaching completion. The music of "In Memoriam" is quieter, more natural than in most of the author's other poems. He has emphasized the thought more than the sound and has trusted his thought to find for itself a fitting home. The result is more artistic verse and purer melody than we find elsewhere, except in his other poems of doubt and faith. The form of the stanza, the same in all the lyrics, is the transposed quatrain, which consists of four lines, the first rhyming with the fourth, while the second and third form another couplet. This heightens the effect both as a whole and in parts, for it strikes the keynote of the elegiac mood, and the constant repetition of the form preserves the unity through its many sections on varying subjects. The philosophical thought of the poem flows more easily into this form than into any other English measure. Tennyson, in its verse, showed characteristic judgment in choosing with perfect instinct the best meter.

In its title "In Memoriam" claims to be only a tribute to Tennyson's intimate friend and college companion, Arthur Henry Hallam, who died suddenly in 1833. Though they had known each other out five years, their love was like that of David and Jonathan," surpassing the love of women." Tennyson speaks of his friend as "My Arthur, dear as the mother to the son, more than my brothers are to me," and in defining their affection he uses the terms of the closest human relations. His own life "is henceforth a widow's race." He is like the bird whose "brood is stolen away," the maid waiting vainly for her dead lover's return, or the mother whose sailor son is drowned. Hallam's living companionship had been a joy and stimulus to the poet's early career, his own love for this spirit friend was the inspiration of all his later work. As an elegy this poem provokes comparison with Milton's "Lycidas" and Shelley's "Adonais." The subject of each of these funeral hymns is the death of a young man snatched away at the outset of a promising career. Each recalls the joys of past companionship and the noble qualities of the lost friend, dwells upon the gloom of bereavement and insists that love shall survive death. "Lycidas" is a pastoral in which a shepherd laments his lost companion; "Adonais" is a picture poem, filled with the airy forms and fanciful scenery which Shelley's genius delighted in creating. Both are purely artistic artifical in form, while "In Memoriam" is intensely human, expressing a real grief in ordinary language and striving to solve universal problems. "Lycidas" and "Adonais" are but dirges, this is a collection of lyrics, voicing the thoughts aroused by death, the thought compeller. "Lycidas" and "Adonais" delight our senses with their perfect art, their witchery of color, but "In Memoriam" stirs our deepest emotions, while it images as in a pool the life of mind and heart in the valley of the shadow of bereavement, and voices grief in the storms of passion and the calm of despair. Some poems act a part, some express the poet's overmastering mood, but in this, apparently dominated by a tempest of sorrow, the poet's mind, like the rudder of the storm-tossed boat, steers to the desired port. As a memorial of friendship this song has a parallel in those of shakespeare's sonnets which celebrate the love of one man for another, for both speak of the gloomy aspect of nature to the bereaved, of the sacred office of song and of the lasting character of love. But Shakespeare writes of an earthly love, touched by sin and shame; Tennyson of an idealized love hallowed by death. The sonnets know only this world. "In Memoriam" carries love into the unseen world, to the very bosom of the heavenly Father.

But that which more than anything else distinguishes this from these other poems is its treatment of death. In them it is the groundwork of the whole song, while "In Memoriam" makes it but the starting point from which to investigate the mystery of death and the future life. While as an elegy it nobly perpetuates the name and fame of Arthur Hallam, its main purpose is the search for reality, the effort to interpret the religious depths of love. Its chief characteristics are this earnest inquiry into the mystery beyond us, the idealizing of love and the clear view of the world's future gathered from the life and character of its time.

The poem consists of 131 songs, seeming to the casual reader to have little connection with one another. Tennyson himself calls them "short swallow flights of song that dip their wings in tears and skim away." Careful study (with the aid of a friendly commentary) reveals a unity in the whole which is the key unlocking its beauty and meaning. The lyrics may be arranged in four sets, an introduction and three groups representing the three years immediately following the poet's loss. These are preceded by a prologue which, though it logically comes first, really sums up the thought of the whole. It is an invocation to the "Strong Son of God, Immortal Love," and in this title the author expressed his belief that immortal love is the "Strong Son of God Himself," and is to be adored and worshipped in Him alone. But this love is also human, for he continues "thou seemest both human and divine, the highest, holiest manhood, Thou." Because He is divine mortals can apprehend Him by faith alone, because as the highest, hollest man He stands at the head of humanity, faith requires obedience to Him. "Our wills are ours to make them His." Then, forced from the heart by the contrast between divine strength and human weakness follows the petition for help, forgiveness and wisdom, the universal needs. Following this is a chorus poem, similar to others scattered through the song at points where transitions of thoughts occur. These differ from the other lyrics in that they express the poet's mood rather than his thought, as he explains, "And if the song were full of care He breathed the spirit of the song." They nearly all speak of practical use of verse and show the gradual change in the writer's feeling as time goes on, while they also explain or suggest the thought of the other poems as the chorus of the Greek drama explains the dialogue. The introduction depicts the despair and desolation, the questioning, the ebb and flow of grief with a fidelity which every storm-tossed soul must recognize. We know the shock "that stunned me from my power to think, and all my knowledge of myself." We, too, have "let love clasp grief lest both be drowned." We have felt attempts at comfort to be but "vacant chaff well meant for grain." We have vainly asked why and where and how? Yet out of this whirlpool of feeling gradually emerges a calmer mood when the author lives over again the years of happy companionship and realizes that love was the spring of past joy. This is followed by the resolve to cherish his love forever, since love is essential to highest manhood.

Thus far the poem has voiced the love and sorrow of the individual sufferer, but the next division, often called "The Cycle of the Past," since it dwells upon a love begun in the past and recalled by memory, carries the thought to the perfected life of him who has passed on, and to the fact that his love, sharing the development of his whole nature, is as undying as that of his desolate friend. This belief is not the result of observation or experience. It is an act of pure faith, suggested at the Christmastide by the thought of Him who came to bring life and immortality to light. Because love is still so powerful an influence in his own life he believes that the memory of friendship brings pleasure to his friend even in the spirit world. Hear him sing, "they do not die nor lose their mortal sympathy, nor change to us, although they change." But there was many a conflict of emotions, many a struggle with doubt before the poet consciously entered the realm of faith. He reaches the conclusion that love is immortal, not by the force of logic, but by appeal to intuition. Our own lives teach that we shall live forevermore, for all the beauty and value of our present existence depend upon our consciousness of its continuance. Although death contradicts this message of life and nature says: "I bring to life, I bring to death; the spirit does but mean the breath." Love cries, "I cannot die; my symbol in language is—forever," and faith unable to explain can only say, "Behind the veil! Behind the veil!" These intuitions are confirmed by God's revelation of truth and by the resurrection of the Word made flesh. From this time on Tennyson is the apostle of faith, his is the creed of the higher emotions. He next considers progress in the heavenly life and wonders whether his friend from his ever-advancing height of attainment and of bliss recalls their friendship and whether such a memory brings joy to his spirit. Since the simpler love of earth does not lessen the purer one of heaven, as men of high position on earth often think with special tenderness of the humble homes and friends from which they sprung, so, he concludes, the friend in heaven thinks "love to precious to be lost" and cherishes its remembrance. Although the poet's mind is greatly comforted by this confidence in his friend's continuous love, he is still disturbed by the seeming injustice of death in taking away that friend before he had completed his work or won his fame. Then he argues that the immortal soul has wider opportunities for all its expanding powers in the other life, and its achievements there are enduring, not sharing the frailty of all human things.

The poems of the second year are called the "Cycle of the Present," because they treat of the present aspect of the relation between the human and the immortal friend. In this is pictured his longing for some stronger bond of union than mere memory. He craves some present communion of spirit in which he may feel his friend's presence. But true communion with an immortal can come only to him who lives in obedience to the spirit and example of that immortal one. His knowledge of his friend's feeling and action when on earth teach the poet that he is disobeying that example in cherishing this one friendship to the exclusion of all others. He imagines the spirit voice saying: "Arise, and get thee forth and seek another friendship for the years to come," and he answers "My pulses therefore beat again for other friends that once I met." Yet he tells the man whose love he craves, "I could not, if I would, transfer the whole I felt for him to you," for "first love, first friendship, equal powers, are they that hold apart the promise of the golden hours." The author's good sense is shown in those poems, which treat of spirit communion, a subject beset with grotesque abuses. He does not ask for vision or sound of his loved one. No rapping or writing would satisfy his longing. He craves spiritual perception to apprehend a spirit and cultivates in himself those qualities he imputes to a heavenly guest—purity of heart, holiness, peace and soundness of intellect.

Although he seems to be granted an hour of mystic communion with the dead, he makes no attempt to explain it, saying only "the living soul on mine was flashed and mine in his was wound;" then "my trance was stricken through with doubt." Then follows the famous lyric on the mission of doubt in which his words concerning one "perplext in faith, but pure in deeds, who beat at last his music out," are supposed to refer to Arthur Hallam.

The third group of lyrics forms the "Cycle of the Future," because it does not sing an individual friendship, past or present, but foretells that love shall bless the whole future race. First comes the longing for "the Christ that is to be," the Christ like humanity. The next songs pain the character of his honored friend, the typical man of this coming race, strong of intellect and will, sweet of temper, genuine, humble, sincere, "who bore without abuse the grand old name of gentleman." He endows this friend with such qualities of mind and heart, such charm of person and manner that we can scarcely believe him a mortal man. Either a god dwelt on earth in human shape as in the classic days, or death brought the lens that magnified a man.

But testimony to his intellectual power and nobility of character pours in on all sides and we are compelled to believe him worthy of this tribute of love. The later lyrics record the author's determination to make every hour of life contribute to his own development and that of the race, and so to the blessedness of the happy reunion to which he looks forward. He exhorts all men to subdue the lower and cultivate the higher nature that they may hasten the coming of the happier day. At the close we find a retrospect, summing up the three cycles, and noting that love sanctifies the past, glorifies the present, gives hope for the future. "Love is and was my Lord and King." The lyrics end with an invocation, in which the idea of love reaches its highest point; it has before been recognized as the sanctifying power within the human soul, as the very essence of the being of the Lord above, now it becomes incarnate in manhood. Arthur Hallam says: "When, by affection toward Christ we have become blended with His being, the beams of eternal love will include us in Him, and so we shal be one with Christ and through Christ with God." In accordance with this thought the poet invokes first his immortal friend, and then the divine love, 'Lord of our wills." The whole poem is completed by an epilogue, a wedding song, celebrating the marriage of the poet's sister to one who is probably the friend he welcomed in place of the deceased and whom he calls "true in word and true in deed, liberal-minded, great, wearing all that weight of learning lightly, like a flower." The addition of a joyous love song to a sadly solemn poem has seemed to many critics incongruous, but when we consider that the poem records a continuous progress under the

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Call and see us when we get located.

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guidance of faith from the depths of despairing grief to the plains of calm and thence to the mountains of hope and joy, it seems fitting that the last words should be the glad shout of victory over death. The author himself says: "The song begins with a funeral, ends with a marriage, begins with death, ends with the promise of a new life—it is a sort of divine comedy, cheerful at the close." Moreover, this very song repeats and summarizes the story of the whole and so corresponds to the prologue. Love outlives death and regret. "Regret is dead, but love is more," grows greater and calmer, and kindles a desire to quicken the steps of that coming future, foretold in the last verses when man shall be "no longer akin to brute." The final thought, like the first, is of "that God, which ever lives and loves, one God, one law, one element."

"In Memoriam," noble in conception, true to the nature of man and his highest ideals and to the revelation of God—truly the poet's masterpiece.

I know not howsoe'er it be
To thee,
Yet this it surely seems to me,
That he who knows and loves this song,
Has learned how he may well be strong,
When death has stolen from his side
And borne far o'er the rushing tide,
To realms above,
His own heart's love.

LOUISE KING NOYES.

"SHUT-IN-WORK."

Our Motto:
Help the Helpless.

I find that there are very few people who understand what we mean when we speak of "Shut-In-Work." I will try to explain it a little. There are in the U. S. hundreds of women, children and men who are "shut-in," that is, they are confined to the house, in many cases to one room and in many more to the bed, most of them are poor, very, very poor, unable to pay for medical attendance or to obtain medicines, unable to get anything with which to soothe their hour of pain, no recreation, no reading, not even money for stationery or postage and they would so enjoy receiving and writing letters—letters would bring them into companionship with others—a privilege that they could not otherwise enjoy, being debarred from going out and mingling with their fellow beings. It is not with those who have comfortable homes—and friends, that we deal—but those whose friends and relatives are as poor as they themselves are, and whose neighbors are no better off. The wealthy people do not bother themselves with trifles (?) of this kind, they are too busy endowing already wealthy colleges or something else; one-tenth of these sums, spent where they are not really needed, if they were used in shut-in work would in many cases restore health and in all cases would give comfort and ease to those whose lives are passed in poverty and suffering. Even those who have the necessities of life and some comforts find the days long and the hours lonely—and to do what we could for these a few ladies have banded together and formed what we call the Home Sunshine Reading club; we collect reading, pieces of patchwork, yarn for knitting or crocheting, scraps for fancy work, anything and everything that busy fingers can convert into trifles to sell or give to friends; one feels the suffering so much less when the mind is occupied with work or reading. Any contributions to this work will be gratefully received and promptly distributed.

Yours for the bright hours we can send into many sick rooms.

E. A. WAYLAND, Pres.
Lakeview,
Minn.

(Reference, Mrs. S. A. Hudson, editor "Home Sunshine," 73 West One Hundred Thirty-first street, New York city.)

Zweifel photos are the best.

Good work done at the Acme laundry.

MADAM TASSAUD'S WAXWORK.

"The most famous modern waxwork exhibition is that of Madam Tassaud, in London. Madam Tassaud was born in 1760, learned the art of modelling in Paris. For a time she was engaged in giving lessons in modelling to Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI, and in this way she became acquainted with the leading personages at court. She was imprisoned for three months during the revolution. In 1802 she located in London, where she died in April, 1850. Her grandson now controls the exhibition. The collection of upwards of 300 portrait figures with the chamber of horrors is one of the sights of London." I had been reading the above from a visitors' guide to London. That settled it. That was the place of all places to visit on a damp, foggy morning, so I hastened to find my aunt and try to persuade her to accompany me. I found her with a slight headache. She informed me that all those wax people, with their idiotic expressions, would simply finish her up. But just then a friend of hers came in and kindly offered to take me.

As we approached, it struck me from the outside as oddly imposing—Madam Tassaud's—partly, I suppose, because it is always more or less treated jocosely, partly because of the homely little familiar name, and partly because a person's expectations of a waxwork show are naturally not very lofty. I was looking for anything but a swelling dome, and a flag, and the high, brick walls of an institution. There seemed a grotesqueness of dignity about it which was emphasized by the solemn man at the turnstile, who took in the shillings and let us in, and by the spaciousness inside, emphasized so much that the grotesqueness disappeared, so to speak, and I found myself taking the place quite seriously. The gentleman in tin on the charger in the main hall below, and the wide, marble stairs, and the urns in the corners, and the oil paintings on the landings, and everything, I began asking Mr. Mayton questions immediately, quite in the subdued voice people use under impressive circumstances, but he wasn't certain who the architect was and couldn't say where the marble came from, and really didn't know what the gross receipts were per annum. (By the way, Mr. Mayton was a Londoner, born and bred). The only thing he could tell me definitely was that Madam Tassaud was dead, and I already knew that. "Upon my word, you know," said he, "I haven't been here since I was put in knickers." The moment we were inside the main hall, where the orchestra was playing, before I had time to more than say, "How very interesting? Who is that? Why, was he famous?" Mr. Mayton bought one of the red and gilt and green catalogues from the young woman at the door, and put it in my hands impulsively: "I fancy they're very complete and reliable," he said. "You—you really must not depend on me." By this time I realized I was in the immediate society of all the remarkable old kings and queens of England, and the emotions they inspired standing around in that promiscuous, touchable way, with their crowns on, occupied me so fully that for at least ten minutes I found it quite interesting enough to look at them in silence. So I sat down on one of the seats in the middle of the hall and gave myself up to the curious captivation of the impression. "It's not bad," said Mr. Mayton, reflectively, a little way off. "No," I said; "it's beautiful," but I think he meant the music, and I meant the kings and queens, to whom he was not paying the slightest attention. But I did not blame him for that, as he had been brought up amongst these things. He was used to crowns and scepters. He could not possibly have the same feelings as a person born in Michigan and reared upon republican principles. But to me those quaint groups of royalties, in their robes and jewels of other times, and arrayed just as much in their characters as in their clothes—the characters everybody knows them by—were a source of pure, and, while I sat there, increasing delight. I don't mind confessing that I like the kings and queens at Madam Tassaud's better than anything else I saw in England, at the risk of being considered a person of low intelligence. I could not think of them as wax, and it never occurred to me that the crowns were brass and jewels glass. Even now I find that an unpleasant reflection.

English history, with its moated castles and knights in armor and tyrant kings had always seemed more or less a fairy tale, and there about me was the fairy tale realized. All those curious old people, who died of a surfeit of lampreys, or of a bad temper, or of decapitation, or in other ways which would seem eccentric now, in all their clear old folds and fashions, red and blue, and gold and ermine, with their crowns on. "This is No. I, I think," said I, as we stopped before William the Conqueror, asking Matilda of Flanders to sit down. "It may be a little like William the Conqueror's clothes," said Mr. Mayton. "Oh, don't say that. I am sure he looks every inch a William the Conqueror. See how polite he is to his wife, too. Do you notice how he wears his crown all tipped to one side? He reminds one just a little, Mr. Mayton, with that type of face, enterprising, you know, and hair that length, only it ought to be dark, and if the crown were only a wide brimmed, soft, felt hat, he reminds me very much of those ranchers and miners Bret Harte writes about." "Do you mean cowboys?" asked Mr. Mayton, in a tone of voice anything but reassuring. "Y-e-s, that kind of person. I think William would make a beautiful cowboy, a regular terror of the canyon." "Can't say as I see it," said he, as he fixed his eyes upon the bass cello at the other end of the room. "It isn't in that direction," I said, and Mr. Mayton turned red. Then it occurred to me that I had been pert, and I tried to make up for it. "A very nice face, isn't it? What is he particularly noted for besides the curfew, and the doomsday book, and introducing old families into England?" He put his lip and referred me to the catalogue. "How this brings it all back," I said, as we looked at William II, in blue and yellow, with a plain front; "the works in history at school. His dead body, with an arrow sticking in it, was found by Purkiss, a charcoal burner, and carried in a cart to Winchester, where it was buried in the cathedral. I remember I used to wonder if they pulled the arrow out, because it didn't tell in the history. When we got as far as Henry II, whom Madam Tassaud describes as a wise and good king, and who certainly had an amiable and open face, I noticed that all the crowns were different. I asked Mr. Mayton about it, whether at that time every king had his crown made to order, and trimmed according to his own ideas, or had to take whatever crown was going, and whether it was his to do with as he liked, or went with the throne? But he did not give me an answer that I feel I could rely upon sufficiently to repeat.

Then we passed that brave, crusading Richard I, surnamed "Coeur de Lion," in some domestic argument, with his sweet Berengaria, and Mr. Mayton, in speaking of her, called her "the fair flower of Navarre, but at that time he was carrying the catalogue. King John I thought delightful. I did not believe it possible to put such a bad temper in wax. The worst king that ever sat on an English throne, I quoted from Madam Tassaud. That's saying a great deal, I thought, but wisely refrained from expressing my thoughts, and we walked on past swarthy little sad Charles II, in armor and lace, who looked as though he were always thinking of what happened to his sire. I should like to write a whole book about Henry VIII, as he looked that day, though I presume it was quite an habitual expression by that time. He was standing in the midst of a group of ladies including a few of his wives, stepping forward in an impulsive, emotional way, listening with grief in both his eyes to the orchestra's rendition of "Bury, bury, let the grave close on," as if deeply deprecating the painful necessity of again becoming a widower. It was beautiful to see the way the music worked upon his feelings. Then there was the Black Prince in mail, and Catharine of Arragon embracing her monkey, and Cardinal Wolsey in red, and Caxton in black, and Chaucer in pod's gray. Personally I felt sorry for them all. They must have had, as a rule, such a very good time while it lasted. Then there was Voltaire and others modelled by Madam Tassaud herself from life. Farther on little Napoleon II lying in his cradle. "Isn't he adarling," I couldn't help but exclaim, but a preoccupied look on my companion's face told me he was no better posted on this subject than on the others. Here is a French lady asleep before her execution. She is a perfect dream of loveliness. As I watch I can see the slow, peaceful breathing. Heavens! it is more than I can stand. Surely they will spare the slender, white throat. There is a catch in my side. I turn sharply away and see a little farther on Charlotte Corday, standing, dagger in hand, over the prostrate form of Marat. A jealous feeling comes over me that here in America we have no Charlotte Cordays and Joans of Arc. I feel my courage rise as I look.

My catalogue is grasped tighter, and I am sure that nothing short of a very vicious cow or cranky mouse could turn me from the path of duty, but I find it gradually oozing from my finger tips as I pass on into the chamber of horrors and view the rack, the stocks, and the murderous instruments of torture. The original guillotine, which played such havoc in the revolution, is there. This is too much. I have seen enough for one day. I catch a glimpse of some of our presidents, with black ties, in another room as I pass by, but do not stop to interview them, and as I think of them now they were certainly not to be compared to those courtly, bejeweled Plantagenets. With a creepy, crawly sensation in the region of my spine I take a last fleeting view of Lady Jane Grey and Marie Antionette, and, turning to Mr. Mayton and telling him, in as composed and calm a tone as possible, that I am afraid he has enough, we wend our way homeward. That night I dream I am one of the prince in the tower, and Richard III, in the form of Mr. Mayton, is standing over me ready to annihilate me with a red and green and gold catalogue, rolled to form a dagger.

ADAH C. R.

THE STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY.

There are fashions in thought as well as in dress. There are times when an unusual strength of mind is necessary to prevent even an honest person from professing an interest that is not felt. But making all due allowance for merely contagious and unmeaning enthusiasm, there can be no doubt of the genuineness of a wide-spread interest in sociological studies. The place now given to sociology in college courses indicates the importance of the subject in the opinion of eminent educators; a glance at a leading publisher's list, or at the table of contents of a current magazine, is sufficient to convince us that successful publishers, who are first and foremost good business men, have discovered a demand for some form of sociological discussion; while the increasing number of classes formed for the study of sociology gives evidence that the interest felt in the subject is something more than a vague and general one.

The question naturally arises, if sociology is as important a study as the present concentration of attention upon it would seem to prove, why has the interest in it been so long deferred? An adequate answer to that question would fill a volume, but two very obvious points at once suggest themselves. In the first place, sociology is not a simple science, but the co-ordination of a number of sciences—the attempt to focus the results of scientific investigation in widely different fields. In the second place, while sociology is a new science, it is not a new study. On the contrary it is as old as human thought. And yet as a science it is still in its infancy, still dependent, for its growth toward exactness, upon the continued investigations of the biologist, the anthropologist, the psychologist, the philologist, the economist.

The more backward a science is the more diligently must the specialist work in his chosen department, the more carefully must he train a band of students to continue his investigations. But to the average man or woman, who has neither time nor training for special work, what value is there in the study of an incomplete science which is based upon uncertain foundations? The figure in the preceding sentence is misleading, for science, like every product of human thought, is not built up mechanically, but grows from a beginning in which only a germ of truth is to be found amidst a mass of false conceptions. The outworn theories of science would make up an amusing collection of human relics, and yet they are the "stepping-stones" upon which science has risen "to higher things." To postpone our study of every vital subject until the final word has been said is simply to miss our opportunity for genuine education. The very attempt to separate the true from the false in any set of theories is a valuable discipline, if only we refrain from regarding as conclusive our crude experiments in criticism.

But sociology is not entirely, nor even largely, made up of unsolved problems, or of uncertain theories. It is because of the very light thrown by sociological investigations upon many puzzling phases of human history and life that the undispelled darkness of certain other phases of life seems doubly dark. It is (unfortunately) easier to solve the problems of the past than of the present. Some of our problems are indeed as old as the human race, but others are peculiar to ourselves, and we cannot detach ourselves from our surroundings so entirely as to see them in their true perspective.

Among the many causes that have led to the present prominence of sociology, perhaps none has been more efficient than the steadily growing sense of the value of the individual, of man simply as man. That cause is in itself an effect, but it is necessary, for our present purpose, to go behind it. When we come to study the individual, not through the distorted lenses of some theory of an abstract "natural man," but at first hand, and face to face, we find that from the beginning to the end of his life he is dependent on others; dependent for his very existence, dependent for the care that will enable him to live till he can care for himself, dependent for the opportunity of mental and moral development. No matter what the latent possibilities of a man's nature may be, some form of society is an essential condition of their realization. It is impossible to conceive of character except in relations. The word kindness, for instance, would not have even an intellectual meaning for us if we had never seen it manifested; it has no vital meaning for us until we have felt it in our own experience, until some one has been kind to us, and we in turn have been kind to some one else. Our interest in the individual, then, is, and always must be, whether we are conscious of it or not, an interest in him as related to other individuals—as a member of society.

The higher our ideal of the individual the deeper will be our sense of the ties that bind him to other individuals. The higher our ideal of the individual, the sooner will be our regret that so large a proportion of humanity must fall immeasurably below that ideal. The more clearly we see the importance to the individual of right social relations, the more intensely will we desire that the crooked may be made straight, and the rough ways smooth, until the lowest and weakest member of society has a chance to do his best, untrammeled by conditions that even the strong could not overcome. The two fundamental questions of sociology are, what are the conditions most favorable to the best development of the individual? and how may these conditions be most widely extended? Life is a failure unless it makes character; society is a failure—no matter how smoothly adjusted and materially comfortable it may be—unless it makes men.

The work of the sociologist is not to be done in a day, or even in a decade, but its influence begins when the work begins. Though we gain nothing else, we shall still have gained much from our study of sociology if it gives us a deeper sense of the infinite complexity of human life, of the interdependence of human destinies, of the responsibility of each individual in his position as the center of a radiating network of relationships. The result of all this is apt to be a tonic feeling of humility; a decreased tendency to say: "I have a little pattern on my nail, and I will make the world new after it;" an increased respect for those whose political ideas have not simply "come by nature" (like those of all "good Americans"), but are the result of careful training, wide knowledge and painstaking investigation of facts as well as of theories.

We turn to everyday life from our study of sociology with a new interest in what lies around us, with a new sense of its meaning. We turn to literature, that priceless store-house of the world's deepest life, and its pages live for us as they never lived before. We have been studying the laws underlying human life, but in the world around us, and in the corresponding world of vital literature we find life itself. Hints of a curious misconception occasionally float through the air, vague rumors that sociology is regarded as in some way a substitute for religion. Sociology is no more a substitute for religion than a windmill is a substitute for wind. It introduces no new force into human life, but simply aims at making the most efficient use of the forces already in existence.

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WHAT KNOWLEDGE IS OF THE MOST WORTH?

Paper Read Before the Unity Club By Mrs. J. L. Washburn.

The following paper was read before the Unity club on March 21, 1898, by Mrs. J. L. Washburn:

What shall we study and how shall we study it? Or, rather, what shall we have our children study? for that is the more important consideration. Most of us here this evening are occupying the positions in life which we seem required to fill, whether well or ill depends much on the wisdom of those who directed our education, and the circumstances which seemed at times to force us into the particular course which we took. True, we may do much even now to better fit ourselves for our position, to bring ourselves and our environment into more perfect harmony; but the important problem is, How shall we, by the light of our own experience and the experience and wisdom of those who have made a careful study of the subject, so guide our children's education that the knowledge which they obtain shall be of "most worth?"

And how lightly we throw off this responsibility for our children's education! How readily we turn them over to the care of their teachers—to the care of the state, which has so kindly shouldered this burden for us. Is it because the state has assumed the responsibility that we so easily and with conscience undisturbed allow it to slip entirely from our own shoulders?

Whatever may be the cause, certain it is that the responsibility for our children's education rests far too lightly on many of us. We visit the schools occasionally, to be sure, but is not the most of our visiting confined to "show days" when all "fond parents" go to hear their young orators "speak pieces?"

A son decides that he wants to go to college, because—why—because he wants to go to college. When he is about to enter the high school we, his parents, look over the curriculum, rather superficially, I am afraid, but not intentionally so. We simply do not know which of these courses contains the greater proportion of the knowledge which will be of most worth to the boy. We finally select the classical course, as it seems to be the one which will come the nearest to fitting him for college. Now, we are not necessarily thoughtless or careless parents. We are not intentionally making college the end and aim of the boy's life. We certainly have ourselves looked beyond his college days and seriously asked the question, "What next?" But we are ignorant. In humility we confess it. We have the desire to act aright, but not the knowledge how to do so. We have not ourselves received that education which fits us to fulfill properly all of our duties as parents.

But how shall we find out what knowledge is of the most worth? What shall be a criterion?

For what purpose or purposes is knowledge necessary? An answer to this question may throw some light on the former. We need knowledge in order to know how to live, not merely to exist, but to live completely, the full life. In this would be included knowledge of our relation to nature and her laws and of our relation to other individuals. This knowledge is valuable in two ways, as a guide to conduct and as mental discipline.

Man, in his earliest consciousness, finds himself in a world of which he as yet knows nothing. He sees strange things all about him, which he immediately begins to investigate. He has no means of finding out whence he cometh nor whither he goeth. His problem is this world and his relation to it. He soon finds that in the phenomena about him there are certain laws which at first do not seem to him kindly laws. The little man in his high chair, grasping with clumsy, uncertain fingers his ball, is inclined to resent the fact that it should fall to the floor out of his reach, when the little hand can no longer hold it. It is not pleasant to have his investigation of the pretty brightness of the fire or the candle cut short by the pain accompanying his effort after knowledge of these objects.

And when he attempts to reach his own reflection in the water, he is again reminded of these unfriendly laws.

In fact, all of his first efforts after knowledge of the things about him are accompanied by a certain amount of disappointment or pain. Nevertheless, he is gaining in knowledge and experience.

As time passes on he learns to adapt himself to nature's plainest laws and not attempt to go counter to them. Her more complex laws he is slower to learn, and, having learned, does not always observe, as the effect of breaking them is more remote and less easily related to the cause.

He learns to work in harmony with these laws and trains them to his service. The wilderness and waste places of the earth are transformed into gardens containing plants for his sustenance. The bowels of the earth yield up their treasure for his use in manufacture and the arts. The law of gravitation is made to serve him. The force generated by the union of the two agencies, heat and water, which he once found so unfriendly, he has learned to harness and drive at his will. He has now learned enough, we will suppose, of things about him for self-preservation, directly, by not going counter to nature's laws, and indirectly, by working in harmony with these laws, to procure for himself food and clothing and all the other necessaries of life.

It has been the province of science to teach him this. To the carpenter, the surveyor, the architect, a knowledge of mathematics is indispensable. Without a knowledge of physics we could not have the steam engine, the compass, the electrotype, the telegraph or the telephone. For the worker in metals, the bleacher, the dyer, the calico printer, a knowledge of chemistry is necessary. Agriculture, to be rightly carried on, must have a like guidance. A knowledge of biology also is the natural basis of agriculture, as it must conform its methods to the phenomena of vegetable and animal life.

"The science of society, sociology," Mr. Spencer says, "also bears directly on industrial success. The manufacturer and the merchant must guide their transactions by calculations of supply and demand, based on numerous facts, and tacitly recognizing sundry principles of social action. Man, then, to succeed well in that indirect self-preservation which we call getting a good livelihood, must have a knowledge of the science or sciences involved in his particular business, not perhaps a rational knowledge, still a knowledge, though empirical. Hence a grounding in science is of great importance, both because it prepares for all this and because rational knowledge has a great superiority over empirical knowledge."

He goes on to say that "that which our school courses leave almost entirely out, we thus find that which most nearly concerns the business of life. All our industries would cease were it not for the information which men begin to acquire as best they may after their education is finished. Had there been no teaching but such as is given in our public schools, England would now be what it was in feudal times. That increasing acquaintance with the laws of phenomena which has, through successive ages, enabled us to subjugate nature to our needs, and in these days gives the common laborer comforts which a few centuries ago kings could not purchase, is scarcely in any degree owed to the appointed means of instructing our youth. The vital knowledge, that by which we have grown as a nation to what we are, and which now underlies our whole existence, is a knowledge that has got itself taught in nooks and corners; while the ordained agencies for teaching have been mumbling little else but dead formulas." This quotation from Mr. Spencer's essay on 'What Knowledge is of the Most Worth" gives us very plainly his idea of some of the defects of school curricula.

Man having knowledge for self-preservation, has he all that is necessary? Has he that which is of most worth? Let us see. Mr. Spencer's division of knowledge seems a very good and very inclusive one. He divides all education into five classes: That which prepares for direct and indirect self-preservation; that which prepares for parenthood; that which prepares for citizenship, and that which prepares for the miscellaneous refinements of life. We have considered man as having obtained but the first two. Evidently he has not yet all that is necessary. But so far as he has gone, he has that which is of most worth for the purpose desired.

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Having thus assigned to aesthetics what he considers its true position in relation to other knowledge, Spencer then proceeds to show, in a most ingenious and convincing manner, that even this class of knowledge has its foundation in science. He shows us that it is actually essential that the sculptor shall have a knowledge of anatomy and physics, that the painter in order to produce effects in nature must know how natural effects are produced, and that all artists of every kind must understand how the minds of spectators will be affected by the several peculiarities of their work, a question in psychology. But he hastens to add that science will not make the artist. Neither will intuition. Although it is true in a certain sense that the artist of every type is born not made. "Only of every type is born not made. "Only when genius is married to science," he adds, "can the highest results be produced."

Considering knowledge, then, as a guide to conduct, in all man's different relations, that knowledge obtained from a study of the sciences would seem to be of most worth. What shall we say of knowledge as a mental discipline?

Professor Youmans defines mental discipline as that exercise of the mental powers which is suited to raise them to their highest degree of healthful capability. It certainly would not be in harmony with the economy of nature should she compel us to study one set of facts for mental discipline and another entirely different set as a guide to conduct. It must be that in the same studies which furnish the latter we shall find the very best of mental discipline. We have heard the statement frequently made that education is not a "pouring in" process, as was formerly supposed, but rather a "drawing out," a stimulating of the mental faculties. No sensible person would question this. In fact, it has appealed to us as being so true that we sometimes seem to have accepted it too literally, and have actually seemed afraid lest something poured in should have remained in. However much the "pouring in" process may have been overdone in the past, still we must remember that there is a vast amount of knowledge necessary to the guidance of conduct, and that a stimulating of the faculties by the use of facts, which do not at the same time furnish such a guide, is not a liberal education.

As an argument in favor of the study of languages as a mental discipline, we have been told that the acquisition of words exercises the memory. We would admit the truth of this, but with Professor Youmans would ask: "How does it do so?" "Memory," he says, "is the capability of recalling past impressions, and depends chiefly upon the relations subsisting among those impressions in the mind. If they are arbitrary, the power of recall depends upon multiplicity of repetition, and involves a maximum outlay of mental force in acquisition." Do you remember how we learned geography in the good old days? The map questions were mandated without much difficulty, for the mental satisfaction afforded by looking up the answers on the map helped fix them in our mind. But that descriptive part, with its surface, climate, soil, chief productions, and exports, especially the last two. We had nothing to guide us, nothing to show us why certain things should be produced rather than any other articles. They were merely arbitrary, unrelated facts and required a maximum outlay of mental force to acquire them. "Wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, beans and hops" formed a jolt of products which I always brought forward in an emergency, that is, when my stock of known products ran short. Sometimes they fitted, and I was marked accordingly. Sometimes they did not and I was marked accordingly. But when that teacher came along who treated geography as a science, who believed that it was a systematic arrangement of related facts, and showed us how it was so, then how delightful became the study. No difficulty in telling now what productions might be expected, after learning the latitude and contour, which determined the climate and location of waterways, and also gave us a hint as to what would probably be the occupation of the people.

Which is the better memory discipline, the former or the latter? Which would better train all the mental faculties so that one might apply knowledge gained by the study of one country to the consideration of another? Which was accomplished with the minimum amount of mental power?

Of this necessity for economy of the mental powers Professor Youmans speaks very strongly. Not only must time be economized as the student is frequently told, but mental power also. Education cannot make intellectual capacity, but it controls the conditions by which the least or the most can be made of it. Old facts in new circumstances. Each step in education leading naturally up to the next. No broad breaks in the mental stairway by which the mind is abruptly shifted into new lines of effort. This is the method employed by science. There are comparatively few arbitrary facts in science, but these facts are used over and over again, with different surroundings. This is the best memory discipline and accomplished with the least expense.

One faculty of the mind whose cultivation is most essential is that of judgment. We are always needing to know what is actually true about something or other. There are conflicting opinions on nearly every subject; opinions offered to us as vital truths. How essential then the ability to judge between these opinions—to choose what doctrine we will receive in the matter of religion, for instance; to form a rational conviction as to the truth of the socialistic ideal in government; or the truth as to the individualistic ideal. Professor Youmans says that "there are but two roads by which truth can be discovered, observation and reasoning—observation, of course, including experiment."

Dr. Faraday speaks of the absolute inability of the majority of men to put aside preconceived opinions when examining any subject which may be placed before them, and judging as to its truth or falsity. He expresses his strong belief that "that point of self-education which consists in teaching the mind to resist its desires and inclinations until they are proved to be right, is the most important of all, not only in things of natural philosophy, but in every department of daily life." What is to furnish us with this culture of the judgment? Can we look to the classics to do it? Hardly! From them we learn to take things on authority, not to search out the truth. "Ipse dixit" is the final authority behind which we may not go.

No, it is again to science we must go for aid. "The physical sciences furnish the most perfect types of the art of thinking," says Professor Youmans. "Mathematics and its application to astronomy and natural philosophy, is the most complete example of the discovery of truth by reasoning; experimental science, of its discovery by observation. In all these cases we know that we can trust the operation, because the conclusions to which it has led have been found true by subsequent trial." Mr. Huxley says: "Science is teaching the world that the ultimate court of appeal is observation and experiment, not authority; she is creating a firm and living faith in the existence of immutable moral and physical laws, perfect obedience to which is the highest possible aim to an intelligent being."

I might go on and speak of other faculties of the mind, and show that all of them, like memory and judgment, receive their best discipline from scientific study, but it will not be necessary, nor have I time.

But shall we not study the languages in order that we may read from the original the product of the great minds of all nations? What proportion of the graduates of colleges do you imagine ever read foreign works in the original, after leaving college, and read them because they can get the thought of the author better in the original than from the translation? They may read them in order not to forget what they have learned of the language, but I think the proportion would be very, very small of those who read the original because they prefer it to the translation.

Like Mr. Spencer, Professor Youmans speaks very strongly of the defects of college curricula. He says: "If the student, after having faithfully mastered his collegiate tasks, finds upon entering the world of action that his acquisitions are not available, that he has to leave them behind and begin anew, then his preparation has been a bad one; time has been irretrievably lost, power irrecoverably wasted, and the chances are high that he will give the go-by to modern knowledge and thin down his intellectual life to the languid nursing of his classical memories." Isn't that original and forcible? "languid nursing of his classical memories." That would well express the intellectual life of many college graduates.

Matthew Arnold makes the objection to scientific knowledge that it is not inspiring, or, to use his own words, that it does not relate itself to our sense for conduct or our sense for beauty. He approaches the argument in this way. He says that in our culture, "the aim being to know ourselves and the world, we have as the means to this end, to know the best which has been thought and said in the world." That places him neither on one side of the question nor on the other. The best that has been thought and said in the world includes the broad field of science and philosophy as well as literature and the fine arts; otherwise would be left to the province of science only original research and discovery. In like manner scientists might claim that every laudable branch of knowledge was scientific. Science being a systematic arrangement of facts, then any subject sufficiently known to have the knowledge in regard to it classified, could be called a science. Philology, Greek and Italian antiquity, including the languages all would be sciences. But that is a mere quibble with words. If by "literature" Mr. Arnold means as he says he does, the literature of science and philosophy, as well as belles lettres, the question then would be "what branch of literature shall receive the most time and attention from the student?" Or, in other words, is of "most worth?"

And here Mr. Arnold says, he parts company with the friends of physical science with whom he has up to this point been agreeing. As regards the relative proportion of classical and scientific study, he has no fault to find with college curricula, unless, as he seems to intimate in one place he would favor the introduction of more Greek into college courses. He gives his reasons for this conclusion with the mock humility and little flings of sarcasm which made him so beloved by Americans. He says, "the smallness of my own acquaintance with the disciplines of natural science is ever before my mind and I am fearful of doing these disciplines an injustice. The ability and the pugnacity of the partisans of natural science make them formidable persons to contradict. The tone of tentative inquiry and bounded knowledge is the tone I would wish to take and not depart from." He thinks that the partisans of the physical sciences are leaving out of their account the constitution of human nature, a heavy indictment. He enumerates the powers which go to the building up of a human life as "power of conduct, power of intellect and knowledge, power of beauty and power of social life and manners." Not a very scientific classification, perhaps, but he makes no claim to that; we take the arrangement for what it is worth. Then, as if he were telling scientists something which no one else had observed, he says that these several powers are not insulated, but that in the generality of mankind there is a tendency to relate them one with another. For instance, through our instinct for intelligent and knowledge, we acquire pieces of knowledge. These fragments are of certain interest in themselves, but they do not satisfy. The mind begins to relate these fragments one with another, to classify them. A higher satisfaction is the result. But not yet does the mind rest. The desire arises to relate this knowledge to our sense for conduct and to our sense for beauty. The knowledge obtained from a study of the sciences, he contends, cannot be so related, save in the mind of the "born scientist," whose number is few. He admits that isolated facts of natural science are most interesting, that it is more interesting, for instance, to know that when a taper burns the wax is converted into carbonic acid and water, or to know the explanation of the phenomenon of dew than is the fact that certain genitive cases do not take the circumflex on the termination. And so with other pieces of natural knowledge till we come to propositions so interesting he says as Mr. Darwin's famous one that "our ancestors was a hairy quadruped with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in his habits."

Mr. Arnold seems to speak of this proposition as the highest and most inspiring which natural science could give us. And when the mind attempts to relate these pictures of knowledge, he adds, with the sense of conduct and the sense of beauty, it is balked and the demand unsatisfied. I protest against this. In the name of science, the teacher and the revealer of the very thought of the Creator, I protest that it is not true.

A lady who has made extensive researches in botany told me this, and she is not what Mr. Arnold would call a "born scientist" by any means. She said that sitting in the laboratory, working with the microscope, day after day, when she discovered some new truth of nature, revealed to her in the plant which she was studying, she felt sometimes, like the men of old, that she was on holy ground and with bowed head reverently accepted this new truth as from God. It seemed to her that a thought of God, concealed for ages in the life of the little plant which she was studying, was now being disclosed to her.

As I looked from my window one morning last month a picture was before me which it would be impossible for the brush of a painter or the verse of a poet to reproduce. The rays of the rising sun shone on the grand old pines on the hill, standing erect and unyielding like sentries on guard; the earth was covered wiht a crusted white mantle which reflected light like a mirror, the bare dead branches of the trees had concealed their nakedness with a soft covering of frost, which sparkled in the sunshine like millions of diamonds. Everything was quiet. Man's disturbing voice had not yet invaded the stillness of the morning. The whole scene filled one's soul with the beauty, the peace, the harmony of nature, and with the desire, which was a prayer, to be oneself in harmony with all this peace and beauty. Could spoken sermon or written word have moved the soul to higher emotions or better desires?

You sit on a rock down by the lake some day in summer. The sky is so blue above you, the breeze so soft on your cheek. You hear the gentle lap, lap, lap of the waves at your feet. You look way out, out on the water as far as the eye can reach—nothing but water and sky. You obtain a faint idea of the vastness of space. Is not this idea closely related to some sense, no matter what you call it, which is above and beyond mere intellect and knowledge?

Or you stand by the hour at the foot of Niagara. You listen to its thunderous voice; you watch the foaming and seething and mad battling of the waters. This exhibition of the mighty force in nature fills you with a feeling of awe and reverence. This feeling is ever present, to a greater or less extent, when you are confronted by the mighty forces, the vastness or the beauty of nature. It is the attitude of the mind in the presence of the Unknown. This is religion. If the objection be made that this is not scientific study, I would answer that the great and sublime things in nature lose nothing by a knowledge of their cause, so far as we can trace it. And when we finally reach the point beyond which neither science nor religion can go, that which Spencer calls the unknowable, the sense of awe and reverence is greater than if we had found the source knowable and could separate it into its component parts.

From our investigation of the subject, then, we seem to have found that knowledge obtained from a study of the sciences is the knowledge of most worth to man in every department of life. We have found it to be indispensable for both direct and indirect self-preservation; essential to him as a preparation for his duties as a parent, essential also to good citizenship. And even the miscellaneous refinements of life we find must have their foundation laid in a knowledge of science. As mental discipline, also, we find this scientific study unequalled by any other. Its generalizations and classifications, the carefully arranged and graded steps by which its knowledge proceeds, furnish a stimulus to the mental faculties which classical study cannot give.

We believe that what we have shown its study to be inspiring also, ministering to that part of man's nature which dwells above intellect, leading the thought naturally from the created object to its Creator.

I would not take a narrow or one-sided view of this subject. I believe in the education of every side of one's nature. If I have emphasized the importance of any one class of knowledge, it is because I recognize in my own experience and in the experience of other women the lack of that kind of training which might have fitted us so much better to meet the particular problems which we as women must meet and work out as best we may. Because I have emphasized the importance of scientific study, I would not wish to be understood as desiring to exclude classical study from college courses. By no means. Only in its due proportion, after having carefully weighed the value of each.

I recognize also the importance of inspiration in our lives, inspiration to pure motives, to right desires, to high ideals. But of what use the inspiration if we have no knowledge to direct it? We are like a rudderless boat, the wind our inspiration; and the stronger the wind the greater the danger of being dashed on the rocks and our ship wrecked.

Inspired by some no

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WOMAN'S EDITION.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

The Women's Edition makes its appearance before you and asks for your liberal patronage.

We hope it will please you. We believe it contains articles on subjects that are of interest to many. While it is under the management of the ladies of the Lakeside Presbyterian church, we intend it to be a representative paper and therefore invited many leading ladies who are connected with clubs and various organizations to contribute to its columns. They responded most willingly and cheerfully to our call, glad to be able to aid a woman's undertaking.

We wished, as the manuscripts were received, to send a personal note of thanks to each person contributing, but were unable to do so; therefore we take this opportunity for publicly acknowledging our gratitude to every lady who aided us in our undertaking, either by timely suggestions or interesting contributions.

EXTRA COPIES.

Copies of the Women's Edition may be obtained at W. S. Albertson's book store, 330 West Superior street, at 5 cents per copy—six for 25 cents. If you wish to send copies to friends, they may be had wrapped ready for mailing.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES.

We believe in being loyal to our own city of Duluth. In no way can it be benefited so easily, so efficiently, as by giving to home manufacturers, home industries of every kind—not alone those in the wholesale and manufacturing business—but merchants in the retail trade as well, our liberal patronage. It is not to be expected that men will start any new industries in this city when those we now have are languishing for want of proper support.

Just recently steps have been taken in the right direction in the formation of the "Home Consumers' league." It is thoughtlessness a great many times, but in many cases the reason people do not use the products of our city, is because they do not know about them. They need to be told what articles of food, clothing and other products are being manufactured at the head of the lakes. The purposes of this league are first, to effect a cure for this indifference on the part of some of our citizens by bringing the matter before them in its proper aspect, that they may be led to see the result of their carelessness in this direction, and to become thoroughly awakened to the seriousness of the situation. Second, to enlighten those who are committing a grave error through ignorance.

The formation of this league and the discussions following it, by its friends and promoters, has certainly "set the ball rolling," judging by the number of women who are agitating that subject In many lines of trade the women are the buyers, and if they can be thoroughly aroused on this important subject much will be accomplished. Some women say to their grocer, "send me a box of soap," no kind being mentioned Others who are well informed, and at the same time loyally inclined, order "Queen soap," a home made product which is thought by many who have tested it to be as good and as cheap as any in the market.

Why do we send to Minneapolis and Dakota for flour when we have at the head of the lakes a number of the finest mills in the world, whose flour has not only a national, but an international reputation?

One of the leading wholesale men of this city recently said that if he should move to Chicago he could send his goods back here and sell them to every merchant, while at present he has the patronage of comparatively few. People do not seem to realize that every cent paid to an outside dealer or manufacturer takes just that much money out of circulation here, while if the same money was paid in exchange for a home product it would remain and circulate here. Fifty per cent of the tailor-made clothing worn in Duluth is made in the East, so a prominent tailor recently stated.

The fact is that thousands of dollars other cities, instead of being used to build up home industries, and then people wonder why Duluth does not prosper.

THE WOMAN'S EDITION: HOW IT BEGAN.

"What you can do, or dream you can, begin it;
Boldness has genius, power and magic in it;
Only engage and then the mind grows heated;
Begin, and then the work will be completed."

Perhaps we did not have in mind this bit of advice when we thought we might edit a Woman's Edition, but we must have dreamed that we could do it in order to have the courage "to begin it." We hope our "boldness" possesses the attributes here ascribed to it. However, we have engaged in the work, and verily our minds have "grown heated." We did begin and have discovered there is a vast amount of something between the beginning and the completion. But completed at last it is, and here it is before you.

But whence did it come? Over a year ago, in our society, a little seed was sown, but it fell on stony ground, and because it had no root it withered away. However, more seed was hidden away in the store house, and the sowers resolved that it should not be wasted. The ground was made ready in due season for spring sowing, but it seemed as if there never would come the proper time to scatter the seed. In preparing the ground the first step to take was to interview the editor of The Herald and obtain permission to use his paper. His consent was given without delay, and the next step in the proceedings was to bring it before the ladies of the society, to ascertain, in proper manner, if they would undertake the work.

This was the beginning of our trials. The elements were certainly against us. On the day appointed for the first regular meeting of the society Jack Frost had been abroad in the land, telling the weather man to push the mercury down in the thermometer, just as near the bulb as he could, and hold it there until it waxed so warm with indignation that it asserted its power and arose to its proper sphere.

After such a command as that people were afraid to venture out. Only three of the bravest appeared on the scene. Nothing could be done, which meant a delay of two weeks. We tried to be consoled by the thought that "He who waits obtains what he wishes." The next time the wind god got so angry with Mother Goose that he sent down such a rushing, mighty wind that it blew the feathers all off her flock (a large flock she must have had, too) and sent them whirling violently in every direction. No one wants to go out in such a shower of feathers as that; they stick to one's garments so, therefore not one faithful member appeared at the appointed time and place. Again must two weeks intervene before another regular meeting. After a hurried consultation among a few of the ladies, it was decided that the president should call an extra meeting. But when? Something seemed to be planned for every day. Monday was finally decided upon. The elements finding we were so persevering as to be able to arise above difficulties, evidently thought we deserved to prosper, and sent us a more favorable day. Nine ladies on that day sowed the seed for the Woman's Edition, and have been vigorously cultivating it ever since, until, at the present time, we are reaping a "Golden Harvest," which we have most certainly earned "by the sweat of our brows."

Many things have happened between "seed time and harvest." First an editor-in-chief was elected, and the various other officers and committees appointed. These soon set about their respective duties, for only four weeks were left for work. We had seen other Woman's Editions. Some of them were so pretty; ours must be pretty; yes, indeed, it must. We would model its cover after one published in Detroit, which was printed on fine glazed paper, with a dozen or more splendid half tone oval cuts of beautiful ladies. Ours must have ladies' faces to beautify it, we resolved; but, alas, after the proper person was interviewed on the subject, we found such a cover would cost hundreds of dollars. Important as it seemed to us that our paper should be clothed in a becoming Easter gown, of the most approved cut and fashion, we found it necessary to forego that pleasure. Other and cheaper fabrics were priced, but we resolved that we would have the best or none at all. The Detroit ladies had their cover donated. We did not.

But to proceed. On a certain day after all was ready for the business committees to start at their labors of soliciting advertisements from our merchants, after much laboring, planning and arranging a method that should be adopted, and just what territory each person should take, early morning saw six ladies start out, two by two, full of hope for a successful day. Some came home at noon, others a little later, but all with the same cry: "Oh, we've done it all wrong; this is certainly the hardest way. Can't we call a meeting and change our plans?" Somewhat discouraged, but still in earnest, we set about arranging for a time to meet that we might again discuss ways and means. Another meeting was called, when lighter ways were devised, after which we began anew.

The first merchants we found who did not seem to appreciate our paper as an advertisement medium amazed us. We pitied them that they should throw away so lightly this chance of a lifetime. Leaving such as these, we went on to those who showed their wisdom by patronizing us.

The work was progresing fairly well when a report came to headquarters that one of "the original thirteen" could work no more, her "Johnny" had the whooping cough. Being so few in number, it was with regret we heard this, but should we stop here the half would not be told. Later reports said that Mrs. M. could render no further assistance, as her Susie was sick with measles. Reverses seemed to be coming thick and fast. Nor was this all; the next thing we knew Mrs. C. had tonsilitis, then Mrs. Y's baby had the mumps; it was enough to make one's head swim. Things kept going from bad to worse until sickness had entered the home of every worker except three.

Disheartened but not dismayed, the few who were not disabled or debarred from active service slowly carried on the work, and if it is true that "To be employed is to be happy," these few have had their share of happiness.

Our noble and generous husbands were not entirely in sympathy with the phase of work adopted by their wives. They did not seem pleased to come home with an enormous craving for food and find dinner only half prepared, or to be met with the reality that their wives had not yet returned from the city. Some of them have had this paper on their minds as much as the ladies, it would seem, and could not enjoy "tired nature's sweet restorer" undisturbed by dreams of blank pages to be filled. One lady was once awakened in the dead of night by the tossing and groaning of her husband. Startled, she ejaculated: "Whatever is the matter?" The husband answered sleepily and in a disgusted sort of tone: "Oh, I don't know; I guess I was thinking about that plagued Woman's Edition." Still he seemed restless and kept turning and sighing. The good wife was worried at his unusual behavior, but she was tired, too, and began to lose herself again in sleep, thinking: "Oh, dear, I am afraid he is going to be sick, and I don't know what I can do for him, unless I give him an 'ad.'"

These are only a few of the many eventful happenings which took place before the Woman's Edition went to press.

DULUTH.

Duluth is a city "beautiful for situation, a miracle in stone." Built upon a hill, rising gradually 600 feet above the level of Lake Superior, that great crystal inland sea, the pride not only of a city, but of a nation. The city extends for miles east and west along the shore of this magnificent sheet of water, whose ever-changing surface is always beautiful. For every part of the day it has special features. The rich rays of the morning sun reflected from the water gives a rosy greeting to the new day. The noonday sun has a brightness all its own. The sunset glow and its gleam in the starry or moonlit night, each has its peculiar or special charm. The beauty of the lake is not its only attraction. The practical man knows it is this great body of water that makes it possible for Duluth to become the great commercial center of the Northwest. At no time does the lake present a finer sight than when the elegant passenger steamers and large freighters are to be seen gliding over her surface, bringing the city into touch with the busy marts of our own and other lands, establishing a commerce that is world wide. Duluth's exceptional facilities for manufacturing purposes are greatly to her advantage and before many years shall have passed her now unused water power will be turning machinery that will supply the finished products, not only for the rapidly-increasing population in the great territory west and north of her, but for the world. With transportation by water to the Atlantic coast and elevator capacity for handling the immense grain products of the fertile fields to the west, with large mills making the best of flour from the finest of the wheat, there is no reason why with the return of financial prosperity to the whole country Duluth should not witness a great growth along all lines.

Now that the question of proper water supply for the city has been settled by the people, there is no further menace to health from that source, for as soon as the mains are connected the water will come from Lakewood, several miles down the north shore, and will be pure in quality and unlimited in quantity for all necessary purposes. Duluth's streets are well paved. Two deserve especial mention as being fine for pleasure driving.

The lake shore drive, familiarly known as London road, parallels the lake for a distance of six miles, its terminus being Lester Park, a favored resort for the people of the city, or for that matter, the twin cities at the head of the lake, where large numbers of tourists, artists, wheelmen and pleasure seekers of all sorts, find rest, amusement and recreation.

The boulevard is one of the unique things of the city, and must be traversed to be fully appreciated. Winding around the hill above the city at an elevation of from 400 to 500 feet the sightseer is afforded one of the finest views (so some travels have said) to be found on the continent. From the highest point may be seen the city far below.

A glance will reveal to the most superficial observer some of the great natural advantages of the city. The finely sheltered harbor, the docks, the vessels in the slips, are in sight, also the flour mills and sawmills, whose capacities have few equals and the yards filled with lumber ready for shipping. To the westward can be seen the largest dock in the world. Beyond is West Duluth with her car shops, machine shops and various other industries and in the dim distance the St. Louis river. To the east are the beautiful suburbs, Lakeside and Lester Park, and the vast expanse of "shining big-sea-water."

The city is justly proud of her splendid school buildings, the High School building being one of the finest in the world. The various ward structures are models of beauty and convenience. The instructors are of the highest grade. Superintendent Denfeld is an educator of national reputation and is well qualified for his position. There are two schools for ladies in the city. Maynard school at Twenty-sixth avenue east, under the management of its efficient principal, Miss Laura E. Jones, a graduate of Wellesley college, has become a successful and delightful home school for girls and young ladies. Rev. John Mason Duncan has but recently assumed control of Craggencroft in the charming suburb of Woodland. He hopes to see a flourishing school here.

The churches dotting the hillside are a prominent factor in the religious and social life of the city. Almost every distinctive creed is represented so that all may find the religions teaching most desired. The pastors are faithful, earnest, aggressive men desiring to promote the best interests of the people, thus serving the Lord. The Y. M. C. A. is actively at work, drawing into Christian fellowship a large number of young men who are working in love toward Christ, to build up strong Christian characters, living such lives as shall honor God and themselves.

The intellectual life of the city is active, as is witnessed by the numerous clubs and societies which afford opportunity for culture and study in art, science, history and philosophy. A very excellent public library furnishes valuable aid to the student, as well as recreation for those who read for pleasure only.

The business and professional life of the city is represented by men of culture and integrity. Men who take a broad and intelligent view of the city's interests. They will welcome all kinds of industry calculated to increase the commercial importance of Duluth. The shipping interests of the city are great now, but the possibilities of growth in this direction may be said to be without limit. The commerce of Duluth can scarcely be considered apart from the immense iron ore deposits of St. Louis county, the value and extent of the mines already developed is hardly to be estimated and there are many properties as yet untouched. Renewed activity in mining operations on the ranges is promised. Mines that have been closed for some time are preparing to resume work and will furnish employment for many men. The fertile lands and the development of industries in the great Mississippi valley, setting before the young and energetic the possibility of great achievements, is causing the center of population to move rapidly westward. Duluth from her geographical situation will bear an important part in all matters, commercial, political and religious, which necessarily belong to the affairs of a prosperous people. Well will it be for those who are prepared to benefit as the flood tide of opportunity sweeps onward.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

Aside from the subject of the recent discoveries in Alaska and the exodus to the Klondike gold fields which was for a time the most engrossing subject of public interest, I have been much interested in observing the action of congress with reference to our fair sister islands reposing so peacefully and majestically upon the bosom of our great western ocean. What is to be done with them?

Let us pause for a moment and reflect upon what it means for the United States to extend the protection of her flag to the inhabitants of these islands some 2000 miles removed from our nearest western port. The inhabitants of the islands numbering some over 1,000,000 persons, about one-third of whom are native Hawaiians who are generally opposed to annexation and who are struggling for self-government. A large majority of the remaining number are a hetrogeneous class, composed of various nationalities, mostly Chinese and Japanese of the lowest order, many of whom owe allegiance to other countries. Only a small proportion of the population being native Americans, or English-speaking people. Should these islands be annexed and their inhabitants become a part of our nation they would be given the franchise on an equality with our own people and would have a voice in the administration of affairs.

One of the principal arguments in favor of annexation is, that if the United States does not assume control of the islands other great powers, and especially Great Britain, are waiting to take possession. And in case the islands belonged to some other nation, in the event of war they would be a continual menace to our western coast. On the other hand were the United States to assume control of the islands, in the event of war in the East would not the islands, so far removed from our shores and so inadequately defended, be a tempting object for attack by a hostile power? And would it not require great expense to build defenses there, and to maintain a navy sufficient for their protection?

And this suggests another subject in the chain of interesting events in the world's activity—the political situation in the far East. The recent conflict between China and Japan demonstrated to the Eastern nations the inherent weakness of the former nation and at the same time inflamed the aggressive colonizing nations, England, Germany and France, and the ambitious Russia to seek to gain footholds in this empire of ancient civilization for purposes of trade commerce and manufacture. The jealousy that has arisen over these several attempts is likely to precipitate an armed conflict between two or more of these nations, the final aim being the dismemberment of the Chinese empire and the destruction of her peculiar civilization, making of her a second India. The momentous consequences of the introduction of Western ideas and improved machinery and processes of manufacture into this thickly populated country among an imitative, hardy and excessively frugal people, are not yet fully understood, but it bids fair to revolutionize the world of production, and the West will awaken to find that it cannot long compete with the East on the present economic basis of living, and the ambitious man of the Occident may ere long wish that he had allowed the man of the Orient to slumber on rather than to have aroused his latent powers in the struggle for existence, that this new movement has made inevitable. And the Eastern question thus brought will not be solved until China is opened to the world and made a field for commercial activity.

Of matters in Europe the one that has most aroused our interest and sympathy is the unfortunate fate of Capt. Dreyfus, and especially the developments which it has brought out with reference to the race question of the Jews. The progress of the trial of M. Zola, who so fearlessly protested against the almost farcical conviction of Dreyfus has aroused universal interest in this country. A trial such as resulted in the conviction of M. Zola could not have taken place in any other civilized country in the world, and the shameless interference of the army in the administration of justice would not have been tolerated in England or America. The whole episode expresses the weak and decayed condition of the social order in France and portends disaster to the republican form of government in that country in the near future.

This year has also witnessed the continuation of the Cuban struggle for liberty. A struggle in which the United States has, on account of her proximity to the seat of conflict and her commercial interests in the island, taken a deep interest. The details of this conflict for freedom, the barbarity of the Spanish warfare, the starvation of thousands of non-combatants, and the wrecking of the United States battleship Maine, are fresh in the minds of all readers. What the outcome of this rebellion will be it is difficult to determine, but from the course of past history it is safe to predict that Cuba will finally gain her own independence and begin the foundation of another republic, for the present struggle is more determined and sanguinary than any of the former insurrections on the island have been, and Spain is less able to cope with it than formerly.

E. M. K.

THANKS.

To the merchants who have given us material aid by advertising in our paper, we wish to express our thanks. We sincerely hope you will find that it pays to advertise in a woman's edition.

We would be very ungrateful if we failed to give due recognition to the courtesy we have at all times received at The Herald office from Mr. Weiss, Mr. Thompson and others. They are busy people, but they submitted most graciously to the demands made by us on their time.

We wish to acknowledge the kindness of C. E. Judd & Co. in giving us the use of their cuts.

We are sorry that the Relief society was not heard from, as well as two or three of the clubs. Other articles came too late for publication.

We hope you will read carefully every advertisement in this paper. It will pay you, it will pay the merchants, and it will please us.

Send the Women's Edition to your friends as an Easter souvenir.

Respectfully Dedicated

To the husbands of the women who edited this paper.

"Where is my wandering wife erstwhile,
The wife who did once delight
My delicate appetite to beguile
With dishes that were 'out of sight?'"

"Oh, where is my wife just now,
Ah, when shall I see her more;
If she ever returns, to her I'll vow
To be meek forever more.

"Oh, could I see you now, my sweet,
As when in the olden time
You did the chores with willing feet,
While I did in ease recline.

"Oh, could I catch but a passing glimpse
As when it olden time,
While I'm bothered to death with these pesky imps
You called them blessings—tell,

"Oh, tell me when will this thing stop,
This going, but coming never,
If it don't end soon I fear I'll slop
Right over and own forever.
Your right to 'Rule the Roost,'"
—Woman's Edition Kenton Republican.

Birth of the Woman's Edition.

The women in solemn council sat,
As the evening shadows fell,
And wondered vaguely "where they were at,"
And begged each other to tell.

For the "Woman's Edition" was in the air,
But the thing to them was new;
And they waited, hoping the fates would declare
What course they were to pursue.

But the fates were slow to communicate,
And they on themselves must depend;
So they set to work at a right good rate,
And each a hand did lend.

Soon the wheels began to move
And the thing it got a-going,
The people wondered if 't would prove
A crop of fruitless sowing.

So the "Woman's Edition" set sail one day,
Under skies serenely blue,
And 'twas fondly hoped the venture would pay
In dollars and cents—not a few.
—ANNA GWINN SHICK.

Wee Pink Toes.

My baby girl has all the charms
That every mother knows;
Her eyes are twin blue violets,
And in her mouth she shows
Two pearly teeth like dew drops hid
Inside of a red rose;
But for beauty nothing can excel
Her Wee Pink Toes.

She has a most bewitching smile;
She laughs, and jumps, and crows;
And gives the quaintest little squeal
To greet each friend she knows;
She has a dimple in her cheek,
And cunning turned-up nose;
But you'll find her cutest point to be
Her Wee Pink Toes.

The world is still a mystery,
Whose strangeness daily grows;
She grasps at shadows, tries to catch
The fire that shines and glows;
And views in open-eyed surprise
The specs on grandma's nose;—
But she finds most wonderful of all
Her Wee Pink Toes.

I love her dearly, and my love
In kisses overflows;
I kiss her dimpled hands, her brow,
Her cheeks, her chin, her nose;
And often kiss her sweet red mouth—
The mouth so like a rose;
But I kiss the oftenest of all
Her Wee Pink Toes.

—LOU GREGORY FINDLEY.

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TRAVEL AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Easter at the Capital.

Washington, March 30.—Easter morning, which with those we love about us is generally synonomous with all that is bright, joyous and beautiful, for the present season, with the portentous war clouds hanging over us, seems well-nigh impossible. For several weeks past active preparations for war have been going on among the army and navy officials. All roads lead to the navy yard which is the greatest center of attraction for all sorts and conditions if men, since the Vesuvius is laid up there for repairs against a call into active service. Here may be seen daily great crowds of people gathered around the nondescript cruiser and the other small war craft anchored at the wharf. A burly marine with a knife-like bayonet, is stationed before each vessel to keep back the surging crowd that, time and again, attempts to gain entrance to the decks. A few visitors at a time are allowed to board the vessels, but on the upper deck only, where may be seen the guns. A few official friends of the officers and some newspaper men are shown below the hatchways, while seniors and congressmen go about them wherever they choose.

Judging from the amount of curiosity and patriotism excited by the appearance of these small war vessels among the people, great would be the temper of the enthusiasm should the flying squadron come under their notice. We do not think our men are thirsting for war, but that every one of them would fight bravely should the occasion call for it. There is no noise or jingo speeches heard in the halls of congress, but the members are serious and determined. There is concerted action between the Democrats and Republicans, and should the president see no honorable way of overcoming the difficulties with the Spaniards, the legislative branch of the government will ardently co-operate in promoting the common welfare and in upholding the nation's dignity and honor. We hold it a privilege to be at the very heart of the people, in touch, as it were, with the throbbing pulse of the nation. Here at its great capital, we receive daily reliable reports from the center of trouble and woe, we hear daily the patriotic and sympathetic speeches in the halls of congress, and we feel daily a stirring pride in the grand man who, looking neither to the right nor the left, goes calmly on in the path of his duty, and has proven himself patriotic, wise, prudent and judicious in every matter pertaining to the present crisis.

* * *

While there has been so much interest in the official circle, the social world has been without any grand functions and receptions during the penitential season of Lent, but the occasions for charity projects have been the means of keeping the fair ones in the swim. The charitable occasions have been exclusively for the raising of funds for the relief of the sufferers of the Maine disaster, or the starving reconcentrados in Cuba.

The theaters have been well patronized by the shifting or temporary population, and the majority of the plays have been light, vapid and unsavory—anything with the masses—pour passer le temps. However, there exists a very critical coterie who call for and demand the very best in music, drama, and art, but who show freely their enthusiasm if an honest effort deserves praise or recognition. Such was the temper of the audience this week, on the first night at the capital of the opera "The Bride Elect," by John Philip Sousa. Of course his birthplace is always ready to honor him since it was here that he commenced his musical education, and it was here he served his apprenticeship in the United States Marine band which he conducted with signal ability. He is now thought to be the greatest bandmaster in the world. In this opera, Sousa has shown his versatility by writing the music, the book and the lyrics, and all are said to be worthy of the highest praise. When the chorus was sung: "Unchain the dogs of war," there went up such a yell for Cuban liberty that convinced the composer that he had struck the popular chord of the day.

* * *

The old favorites are always welcome as demonstrated this week at the last concert of the Boston Symphony orchestra. The Lafayette Square Opera house was crowded from pit to dome. The program began with a symphony from Beethoven, with two movements the funeral march and the scherzo. The symphony is one of the gems of Beethoven's creation, and although the march and the scherzo appeal to the opposite sentiments of the mind, they are always beautiful. On the whole this concert was pre-eminently a Wagnerian evening, since the numbers included the prelude to the third act of "Lohengrin," the overture to Tannhauser, and the overture to "Rienzi," the "Siegfried" idyl and the prelude to "Tristan and Isolde." One can imagine that the varied phases of Wagner's musical genius were well presented. The overtures were given with spirit and enthusiasm, and the symphonic cadences seemed highly appreciated by the apparently enraptured audience. Your humble servant is not educated up to the adorable standard of the Wagnerian cult, but she overheard a fair young pupil of our townswoman and accomplished musician, Mrs. Emil Schmied say, "that the climaxes of this exquisite musical mosaic were perfectly grand," and that settled the question.

* * *

There is no mistaking the budding of the trees and the flowers, and the nesting and chirping of the birds. Spring is with us, and its balmy days will bring out the women in all their glory of attire. The season of sackcloth and ashes is about to close, and although my lady has been in sincere sympathy and mourning for the suffering and distressed, she will feel it a duty to herself and friends that the spring outfit be not neglected. Lovely women, or plain, must have her Easter gown. The shop windows are filled with the daintiest of French confections, English importations and American manufactures. The most fastidious taste can be satisfied. To be in the extreme of fashion one must possess a large French chip hat, wound about with black or colored net, with innumerable bunches of flowers nestling against the crown and under the brim. The scarf ends at the back should be carried under the chin and tied in a large bow in front. The high masses of trimming worn last year are no longer en règle.

My heart glowed with envy as I sauntered into the ladies' emporium of Monsieur Schutz, on the avenue, just opposite the Arlington. Here was displayed every conceivable style of Easter costume. The walking suit, the reception gown and the riding habit, only a few of the handsome Easter toilettes ordered by the "smart set" and ready to be delivered to them. A particularly handsome tailor-gown was for the Countess Esterhazy, made of dark brown tweed, with burnt orange satin linings. The skirt was plain but slightly bell shaped, and the short jacket was box front, with close fitting back, and buttons of the material of the suit. This gown was too elegant to need garniture. One of the newest creations in cotton grenadine was for Miss Leiter's tea after her return from the coaching trip through Canada. The design was pink rosebuds and shaded green leaves on a white ground. The skirt was a drop flounce well herruffled, over a lining of apple green silk. The bodice was blouse effect with horizontal ruffles of real valenciennes. The tight fitting sleeve was capped with ruffles of the same lace, while fringed sashes of apple green ribbon confined it about the belt and throat. This new fabric is said to have taken the place of the figured organdie. The drop skirt that is considered so graceful and pretty for reception and evening gowns, is not recommended for a utility costume or walking suit since, sooner or later, it sags and lops about the feet. The newest colors for linings, ribbons, hats and general accessaris of my lady's toilette come in burnt orange, apple green, cerise and lilac.

We welcome spring, for the Washington girl is in evidence everywhere—at the matinee, at Huyler's sipping chocolate, at the opera, driving through the boulevards and promenading Connecticut avenue every afternoon promptly at the hour of 4. She is young, well groomed and vivacious. How we wish you might be here to see her and to share the pleasures with

MARY STATHAM.

A Rocky Mountain Town.

"Mamma, I want to go to Boulder. This makes three times Will has asked me to go with him. You have been there many times. Gee (grandmother) is going to let Jacky go. Can't I go, mamma?"

"Not today, my son. We will ask Aunt Margaret to drive there with us some day next week."

"But I would rather go today with Jacky and Will. Jacky is going up the canon while Will gets a load of lime and glass to bring back."

"Perhaps we will go up the canon too. We will take the train to some one of the gold mining towns and see a gold mine if we reach Boulder in time."

So for the third time in as many weeks the question was settled.

I think most mothers will understand that my reason for compelling my boy to take his first trip to the mountains with me was rather a selfish one, and especially if they have sons who are of a disposition to push on toward new scenes. All healthy boys have great appetites for sights and scenes, and mothers know that nothing escapes them. I think it was Goethe who said if want to know where the biggest cherries grow consult the boys and blackbirds. There is a natural affinity between the two, and the boy who does not grow up in natural relationship with birds and trees suffers a loss of privilege which can never be made up. It will never be easy for the boy or girl, reared in the city, to become acquainted with nature, while the country boy and girl become acquainted with her without any conscious effort on their part.

There is so much in early impressions. They never quite wear away. My first impression of Boulder, Col., was a very pleasant one. It was after a long siege of sickness at Denver, Col., that I went there, and in a short time regained my usual health. Even now, after many years, I cannot look back upon the short time spent there without a thrill of pleasure and delight, and I never see the place but that the faces of the friends who were with me at the time come back to recollection and to sight, I might say. To me they will always be a part of Boulder. Hence my reason for wishing to be with my children in their enjoyment of any new pleasure. When new sights and sounds come to them in after years I like to think that mother will be to them a part of it.

Wednesday morning we took the train for Lafayette, Col., a coal mining town on the line of travel between Colorado and Boulder. From there we went by horse and carriage to Boulder. It was a pleasant drive. As you leave Lafayette the road winds westward over the winding prairies toward the foothills of the Rockies. Far away to the right is the town of Louisville. Scattered around and between the towns of Louisville and Lafayette are huge black shaft buildings which cover the shafts of the different coal mines. But these scenes soon give place to the sights and sounds of farm life. The horses at the trough; the cows standing knee deep in the streams by the roadside; the cackling of the hens; the quacking of the ducks; the going out of the workers with their plows and wagons, while the grand old Rockies rise in the distance before us. What a world of wholesomeness is revealed in it all. The fever and tumult of life seems to vanish on the invisible boundaries of those old monuments of nature, and I feel as I gaze on their snow-crowned heads that I will

"Serenely fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind nor tide nor sea;
Submit myself to time and fate,
For all that is mine will come to me."

About 10 o'clock we came in sight of the town of Boulder. I think that it must be one of the prettiest towns, not only in this country but in the world. Nestling among the purple foothills, with the snow-crowned summit of the mountains behind it always in sight, it stands. Away to the east as far as the eye can perceive extend broad fertile plains, dotted with many lakes. To the north and south stretch miles upon miles of mountain peaks, with the summits of the more distant peaks reaching up in endless succession into the clouds of the western sky. On our right Long's peak rears its head above all, while to the left one catches a glimpse of Pike's peak lying far away to the south, half hid amidst the soft blue haze.

Between the mountains and the town on the summit of one of the foothills, or rather table lands, stands the university of Colorado. Around it the ground is soft and level. Behind it tower huge boulders, many hundred feet high. I am told that no school in the states has a finer corps of instructors than this university. One of the instructors, Francis Ramaly, assistant professor of botany, has lately come from the university of Minnesota.

As we were too late to take the mining train to the mountain towns, we spent the morning in and about the university. There are fifty acres of land and eleven buildings belonging to it. The main building stands in the center. The Hale building is to the right of this. The president's house is near this building. To the left of the main building is Woodbury hall, a dormitory for the male students, ladies' cottages Nos. 1 and 2, the chemical laboratory, the medical hall and other buildings connected with the institution.

Among the ninety-six instructors I think there are only two ladies. We were told by the secretary that $200 a year will pay all university bills and necessary expenses for board, heating, light, washing, books and stationery.

Tuition in the professional department is not included in this. There are now about 600 students in attendance.

During the afternoon we visited the sanitarium, a branch of Battle Creek sanitarium. The matron of the sanitarium in Boulder was for twelve years matron of a like institution in Africa. This is a fine building and very pleasantly situated on the mountain side. The matron and nurses took pride in showing us through their kitchen, dining room, bath rooms, etc.

As my letter is already much longer than I had intended it to be, I will close. I had intended writing something of the new smelters that are being built between Lafayette and Boulder, and how they are going to begin to cultivate and produce the sugar beet along the foot hills. But time and space will not allow, more this time.

FRANCES GURNEY DAVIES.

Scenes In Colorado.

Erie, Col., March 4, 1898.—Dear Mrs. Blank: Mamma told me to think of something interesting I had seen or heard since coming to Colorado and write it to you for the Easter edition of The Herald. I think the most interesting thing so far is a conversation just listened to between mamma and Mr. Diffenbaugh, a gentleman from Eldora. Eldora is a new gold mining town, twenty-two miles up the mountains from Boulder. There are thirty stages a day beside freight wagons running there. Four months ago there were only twenty people there. Now there are about 2000. A railroad runs within six miles of it. The railroad company transfers its passengers the remaining six miles by stage. Mamma and Aunt Margaret are going to take Douglas and me there for a stage ride up the mountains before we come home. Aunt Margaret and some friends camped near there last summer.

Aunt Margaret says we know but little about the real grandeur of the mountains until we are up among them. But I have not reached the interesting part of my letter. Mr. Diffenbaugh was for some years a government scout. He was two years under Custer. The morning Custer fought his last battle, Mr. Diffenbaugh was marching under Gen. Reno, a French general, who was commanding the hospital staff. While Custer and his men took one route Gen. Reno and his men were to take another. Custer and the Indians on the other side. Although they heard and understood Gen. Custer's signal to them to come on, Gen. Reno ordered the men to take the bridles from the horses and turn them out to graze. Of course you know the rest, how only one man out of all those who marched away that morning under Custer left that battlefield. Mr. Diffenbaugh said that all of them were more or less mutilated, excepting Gen. Custer, whom the Indians had carefully covered with the cape he wore. Then Custer, the general's nephew was found with his heart cut out and placed on a stake near by. It seems almost too dreadful to write, but I suppose such things are always a part of war. It seems that a number of soldiers and officers were jealous of Gen. Custer, because he always chose the same men when he went out to meet the Indians. Mr. Diffenbaugh did not think there are only two ladies. We think him, because they were all old soldiers, and Custer knew that he could depend on them.

Then there was another reason why they were against him. Some time before this, when Gen. Custer was away in Washington, a large amount of stores provided by the government had been stolen. Custer was hunting the guilty ones out, and the soldiers knew it, although Custer had not spoken of it to them. But the battle put an end to his work in that direction. Gen. Reno was to have been court-martialed, but some way (I did not clearly understand that part) he afterwards escaped court-martial and went to France.

It was only a short time ago that mamma read how a gold spur, supposed to have belonged to Gen. Custer, was found on the battlefield where the government is now erecting a marble slab for each soldier who fell.

The cause of all of the most horrible things in the world are found in these few words, mamma says: "Man's inhumanity to man."

WINIFRED E. DAVIES.

Impressions of Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., March 11, 1898.—Dear Friends: Your request for my impressions of Atlanta brought to my mind the fact that I have become so accustomed to my surroundings that they seem quite natural.

Among the first impressions of this city was the striking contrasts to be met with here. Side by side are to be seen the evidences of wealth and poverty; magnificent homes in close proximity with the little white-washed cabins of the colored people; beautiful private carriages, drawn by splendid horses in silver trimmed harness, and the hump-back mule hitched by cords to the red, mud-covered country wagon. Mingling on the street will be seen richly dressed shoppers, purchasing rare and expensive goods, as if money were no object—and poorly clad persons, of shady complexions, who haggle over the cost of some trifling article, the price of which has not changed in twenty years.

In the stores and on the street cars are about the only places where colors blend; in churches, schools, railway cars, elevators, etc., the color line is strictly observed.

The comparisons might go on indefinitely, for everywhere is apparent these extremes of circumstances and character. The colored people are not accorded many privileges, or rather any preferences; they are shoved about and spoken to in no polite way, but they are good-natured, happy and contented, and appear to enjoy with equal zeal a funeral or a wedding.

The colored people are noticeable among other things for the great variety of shades, each one satisfied that he has the only correct and lasting color of complexion.

One of the sights of the city is the ever present washer woman, walking serenely and even gracefully along the street with her large basket of clothes balanced on her head.

The growth of Atlanta has been steady and healthy since the war. However, since the exposition in 1895 the growth has been more rapid and substantial, until the city has truly a metropolitan air.

Modern buildings, paved streets, good electric car service are part of the modern Atlanta. To this can be added over 100 churches, of various denominations, colleges, schools, opera houses, hotels and cotton factories.

The points of most interest are the capitol, Grady hospital and monument, the colleges—white and colored—Fort McPherson, the second largest army post in the United States, and the parks. Grant park, with its Zoo, its beautiful drives and walks, is the most popular. Exposition park and Lakewood also have their share of public patronage.

Atlanta is the most alive business city of the South, and numbers a great many Northern families among its inhabitants. Wishing you success in your enterprise, I am, yours truly,

MRS. C. R. N.

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LIBRARIES IN MINNESOTA.

History of the Movement to Establish a Free Traveling Library System.

When the last legislature refused an appropriation for the establishment of a traveling library system in Minnesota, those interested in the work, nothing daunted, turned to the women's clubs of the state and asked for their co-operation. The work in Wisconsin has been successfully carried on by private means, and what at first seemed a defeat in Minnesota, has in the end, helped the cause. Where dozens were interested in the movement at the introduction of the bill, hundreds have been enlisted in the work through its defeat. The cause was presented to the club women at the meeting of the state federation in the fall, with the result that Minneapolis clubs formed an organization and after three months' work have put the first libraries in circulation. The delegates from Duluth came home from Minneapolis so deeply interested that they arranged for a meeting to be held on Feb. 14 to ask the co-operation of the Duluth clubs.

The Saturday club and the Literature class entertained the other clubs at the rooms of the Saturday club in the Kalamazoo building. A large and representative attendance gratified those who had the meeting in charge. Mrs. J. L. Washburn, president of the Saturday club, presided. Mrs. McKusick read a paper on "The Work of Women's Clubs for Libraries in Minnesota." Miss Martha Scott Anderson, of the Minneapolis Journal, gave a history of the introduction of the bill in the legislature and its defeat. Mrs. H. C. Marshall read a paper on "Libraries for Club Women and the Young." Miss Gracia Countryman gave an account of the free traveling library movement in Minneapolis. Miss Stearns, who has done such effective work in this field in Wisconsin, then gave a most interesting account of her personal experience in placing the books and watching the results. At the end of the papers and talks, a motion was made that the club women of Duluth organize the Free Traveling Library association of Northern Minnesota. This was carried, and delegates named from each organization present. Fourteen libraries of not less than thirty books were then pledged. The afternoon was a most delightful one, ending with good music and an informal chat over a cup of tea. In the evening another meeting was held in the High School. Although smaller than the afternoon meeting it was equally enthusiastic. Dr. Hosmer, of the Minneapolis library, gave a talk on "Books." Miss Stearns then gave a lecture illustrated by stereopticon views, of the great libraries of the country as well as the tiny case of the free traveling library set up in a farm house, store or postoffice in Northern Wisconsin.

The first meeting of the executive committee of the Northern Minnesota Free Traveling Library association was called on Friday, Feb. 25, 1898, by Mrs. J. L. Washburn, chairman. An election of officers was held with the following result: President, L. J. Hopkins; vice president, Mrs. J. L. Washburn; treasurer, Watson Moore; secretary, Miss Lydia Poirier; librarian, Miss Agnes Neff; members of executive committee, L. J. Hopkins, Unity club; Watson Moore, Chatauqua circle; Mrs. Judd, Ladies' Catholic union; Miss Paddock, Cecilian circle; Miss Poirier, Nineteenth Century club; Mrs. McKusick, Saturday club; Mrs. Washburn, Literature class; Mrs. F. N. Marble, Art class; Mrs. Frank Guthrie, History class; Miss Betty Brearley, Q. F. U.; Mrs. H. C. Marshall, Outlook club; Miss Spencer, King's Daughters. Two lectures by Dr. Richard Burton were arranged for immediately after the meeting on Feb. 14. Dr. Burton had bee lecturing to large audiences at Johns Hopkins university, in Baltimore, and the University of Minnesota. Dr. Burton's lectures on "Kipling and Modern Realism," on March 1, "The New Romantic School, Stevenson, Barrie, Weyman, Doyle, etc.," on March 8, were well attended and $50 cleared above all expenses for the free traveling library.

At the second meeting of the executive committee held March 12, with this money in hand and several clubs having sent their contributions of books, the committee decided to send out application blanks to the various towns adjacent to Duluth, asking that local associations be formed. Carlton and Thomson had already applied, and sent a box of books as their donation. Within less than a month after the first meeting to organize, the work was so well advanced that the association were in a position to begin the work of placing the libraries. It is safe to predict that they will be in several towns by April 1.

It is proposed to send unbound magazines and papers—especially foreign publications, with each box of books. These will not be returned with the library, but be given away. All donations of books, magazines and papers may be left with Miss Neff at the library. The clubs of Duluth have done the work so far, but to make the movement one which will reach all the outlying towns and villages in Northern Minnesota, the people of Duluth outside of organizations, will need to help. The self-sacrifice needed to take a cherished book from the shelves and donate it to the traveling library, is one every book lover will appreciate, but the rich reward comes with the thought that the good of the book enriches many minds by being passed on. The Free Traveling Library association of Northern Minnesota ask the people of Duluth to co-operate in this work, making its present success and future extension a possibility.

MARIE H. MARSHALL.

DUE TO WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Most Libraries In This State Started By Them.

The majority of the libraries in our state, especially in the small towns, are all due to the work of woman's clubs. It is the women who have agitated the matter, have carried the expenses and have finally urged action by the city council, which has resulted in a city library. That was the case in my old home, Stillwater. The women carried the library for twenty-nine years, and have just this year succeeded in turning it over to the city. They have about 5000 books in circulation. "The Woman's Literary club of St. Peter" deserves a great amount of credit for the way they worked in order to get a little library started. They secured, by asking every voter in the town to vote for it, a bill requiring its support by the city. I am told that of the sixteen public libraries outside of St. Paul and Minneapolis, thirteen were started by women. Miss Evans informs me that the Northfield women are cooperating by means of a committee of one, from each of their federated clubs, acting with a committee of citizens, to secure a free library there. At the last meeting of the city council, Feb. 2, they took action upon the request of the fifty freeholders, whose names were secured by club women and voted to have the library question decided at the spring election. Let us wish them all success.

The library in Anoka was started by the energetic work of the "Philolectian club," which consisted of fifty women. They contributed $300 to start the plan, and according to a clause in their city charter, the council could accept the library without an election. These women then secured the consent of a certain number of taxpayers, this part accomplished, they held a book reception and after that their success was complete. The present fine library and work of establishing it is due alone to the members of this club.

The people of Marshall have a fine collection of over 1000 books, which is free to its citizens, and supported by the usual tax. Again the result of woman's courage and perseverance. In this case the women of the city raised the first fund, by giving various public entertainments, one of the hardest ways of raising money. Yet women are constantly accomplishing great things by this means.

Hastings has one of the finest school libraries in the state, to which the people generally have access. The woman's clubs of the city maintain a reading room for young men, which is doing a most excellent work. Rochester's library was first organized and supported by club women. It passed under city control in 1895 and now contains over 4000 volumes.

Winona's large public library of nearly 12,500 books owes its beginning to a few public-spirited men and women. But the burden of it, I am told, fell upon the women. It was at one time closed for lack of means. Then it was that two women, by their personal efforts, roused again sufficient interest and money to start the work anew. In 1885 the city took charge of it according to the provisions of the state law.

The Austin library was begun and for many years carried on by a club of women, who called themselves the Floral society. This library was in a private house and cared for by an unpaid librarian. In the last year we find germs of libraries starting up in many small places.

The young ladies of Lake City have just banded themselves together to produce a library. And in Windom the women have gathered together 500 books. The library has often been the means of organizing the women, and many times the club has so felt the need of books that they have put all their efforts into forming a library. It certainly seems that a study club and a library are natural friends, and one is apt to produce the other, no matter which one exists first.

In the February Review of Reviews, William B. Shaw speaks of special traveling libraries sent out to study clubs, and says that this system suggests a wide field of usefulness in which the particular needs of women's clubs are perhaps more fully and practically met than by any other form of public library management. I think everyone interested in libraries was glad to know that the woman's council of Minneapolis had formed this excellent system, in our own state. Contributions of complete libraries of fifty each have been pledged by the Nineteenth Century club and E. E. Kenyon classes, of Minneapolis. As a federation our failure to secure the passage of the law for traveling libraries is the most conspicuous fact in our history. The work done has not been in vain, however, as it has aroused such an interest in libraries throughout the state as was never felt before.

Let me give you a little history as briefly as possible of our Duluth library. Way back in the '70s, before the boom fever struck Duluth, there was, in the then small town, an organization composed entirely of women. It was called the Ladies' Library, and supported by subscription. This was, in a way, you might say, the first woman's club of Duluth, most of the old library board now being members of the Literature class. When the old Grand Opera house burned in 1888 that library, the patient work of so many years was destroyed. Then, with the insurance money in their hands, $900, the women petitioned the council to start the work anew as a public library. It was the women alone who pushed the work to completion, and the library was reopened in 1890 with 5000 volumes. We have now 25,000 books and last year the circulation was 114,000. I am sorry to tell you that we have never had a mayor in this city who has had the courtesy to recognize the efforts of these women by placing even one woman upon the library board, not even upon that first library board.

That clubs can and do exert a marked influence in raising the standard of public libraries, and in quickening the public demand for the best class of literature, must surely be of inestimable value to a public library opposing itself as it does to the excessive call for books of a light and frivolous character.

FLORENCE A. McKUSICK.

THE DULUTH W. C. T. U.

Organized Twenty Years Ago By Mrs. J. Ellen Foster.

The work of the W. C. T. U. in Duluth was first organized in 1878 by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster. It was reorganized in 1886 by Mrs. Hobart, state president for thirteen years. Since that time it has made steady progress. There are now in the city four unions, the Central, the West End or Estey union, the West Duluth union and the Somerset Ys. Among the various departments of work, each in charge of an able superintendent, are mothers' meetings, social purity, flower mission, Sunday school work, jail work, scientific temperance instruction, work among foreigners. In the Central and West Duluth unions calendars are issued for the year, giving the subject of each meeting and name of leader. The calendar of the Central union for the rest of the year is as follows: April 11, "Notable Abstainers." Mrs. Murray; April 25, business and social; May 10, Sabbath Observance," Miss Mary Telford; May 24, "Scientific Temperance Instruction." Mrs. M. J. Davis; June 14, picnic; June 28, discussion on new work. Mrs. R. E. Holt; July 12, superintendent's day, Mrs. Bragg; July 26, annual reports and election of officers. These meetings are held in the parlors of the First M. E. church on the second and fourth Mondays at 3 p. m., and visitors are always welcome. While much of the work is done quietly, it is advancing steadily, and public opinion is being insensibly molded by earnest, persistent effort. Under the auspices of the Central union there was a large gathering of women who assembled to hold a memorial service in honor of our beloved national president, Miss Frances Elizabeth Willard, who passed away Feb. 18. To the finite vision nothing short of calamity seems to have befallen us in her death, but we have faith to believe that God cannot err, and we trust His infinite love and wisdom. This greatest, most womanly, most beloved and most honored woman was born in New York state in 1839, reared in Wisconsin and educated in Illinois, and in 1868 she went abroad to study for two years her favorite branches, French, German, Italian, history and fine arts. It was her expectation to be a literary woman in connection with her work as college professor. One morning in August, 1874, there came to Miss Willard, who was in Cambridge, Mass., a letter from Mrs. Rounds, who had led the crusade movement in Chicago in the winter, asking her if she would go to Chicago and act as president of the local W. C. T. U. They were a weak band of middle-aged women, without financial resources, and could offer her no salary. On the same day that this letter reached her Miss Willard received a definite offer from the principal of a lady's school in New York city, offering her $2500 a year if she would act as precptress, teaching as little or as much as she pleased, but exercising a helpful influence over the young ladies and among the patrons. She was entirely without income, and had not laid up a penny, as those who know her do not need to be told; her mother was advancing in years and Miss Willard was her only support. The crusade movement had passed away and there seemed to be a lull in the work, yet so profound was the impression that God called her to the work of the W. C. T. U. that she at once wrote to New York declining Dr. Van Norman's offer, and to Mrs. Rounds accepting the position of president of the W. C. T. U. of Chicago. It was, indeed, well for this world that he so decided. No woman has ever done so much to lift humanity heavenward. From this point in her history her best biography is the rise and splendid achievements of the Woman's Christian Temperance union. For nineteen years she has been the national president and for eight years the world's president of that organization. It is a low estimate to say that there are half a million of mourners who feel that in the death of Frances E. Willard they have personally sustained a great loss. Put neither the character nor the usefulness of such a woman can be measured by the success of an organization. The good that she has accomplished is not measurable. It is very difficult to overestimate the influence of a life like hers. Her example shows that a woman may engage in public movements, may preach, write and toil for a great cause, and still retain the respect and sympathy of men and of other women who remain within the sphere of home and its duties. She was a student, a scholar, a thinker, an enthusiast, and with these qualities she combined executive ability, aggressiveness and good common sense. Her army has lost its leader, the homes of America, aye, of the world, have lost their best defender, but women have not lost and can never lose the inspiration of this great and beautiful life.

FRANCES A. WOODBRIDGE.

In Memory of Frances E. Willard.

We thank Thee oh God for the beautiful life
Of our sister, just gone on before;
Thy ways are not ours, else she had been spared
To lead us for many years more.
Untiring and fearless, with voice and with pen
She scattered pure seed by the way;
But her eloquent tongue is silent in death
And a world is in morning today.

A woman beloved; so tender and true,
So loyal to all human kind,
The fear of all others no pen can portray
The wealth of her marvelous mind,
So gifted, so wise, so firm for the truth,
She used all her talent.—Godgiving,—
To lift up the fallen, and guide wayward feet
To the path leading upward to heaven.

Scarce a home in our land but has felt a glad thrill
Of hope at the sound of her name,
All fragrant with purity, temperance and love
With which her great heart was aflame.
Not alone in our land but far over the sea
Wherever the white ribbon goes,
Her influence is felt, refining and pure
Like the perfume that heralds the rose.

A leader is fallen;—the trusted and tried,
Bold champion for truth and the right,
While the forces of evil are still in the field
Determined to win in the fight.
Thy ways gracious God are mysterious still,
Yet we bow at Thy feet and implore
That her mantle may fall on one chosen by Thee
To lead on our hosts as before.

For the battle is on—the foe must be met
And vanquished if we would be free
From the curse that is sapping our national life
And threat'ning our liberty.
May we catch inspiration and courage to go
Wherever the cause may demand,
May we share her brave spirit, and labor with God
For the home and our dear native land.

—MRS. H. M. ELIOT.

Detroit, Mich.

A Voice From Heaven.

I shine in the light of God.
His image stamps my brow.
Thro' the shadow of death my feet have trod,
And I reign in glory now.

No breaking heart is here,
No keen and thrilling pain,
No wetted cheek where the frequent tear
Hath rolled and left its stain.

I have found the joy of heaven.
I am one of the angel band.
To my head a crown is given
And a harp is in my hand.

I have heard the song they sing
Whom Jesus hath made free;
And the glorious halls of heaven still ring
With my new born melody.

My fears all fled, my doubts all slain,
My hour of triumph come.
No care, no grief, no pain,
Safe in my happy home.

Oh, friends of my mortal years,
The trusted and the true,
We're walking still in the valley of tears
And I wait to welcome you.

Do I forget? Ah, no!
For memory's golden chain
Shall bind my heart in hearts below
Till they meet and touch again.

Each link is strong and bright
And love's electric chain
Flows freely down like a river of light,
To the world from whence I came.

Do you mourn when another star
Shines out from the glittering sky?
Do you weep when the rage of war
And the voice of conflict die?

Then why do your tears roll down
And your heart be sorely riven,
For another gem in the Savior's crown,
For another soul in heaven?

SEC.

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WORK OF THE D. A. R.

Glance at the Growth of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

POWERFUL SOCIETY

Now Has an Enrolled Membership of Twenty-Three Thousand Names.

Occasionally one hears the question asked, "Who are the D. A. R.'s and what are they doing?" This sketch is to answer such inquiries by showing a little of what has been accomplished and of the purposes for the future.

At a congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, held in Louisville, Ky., on April 30, 1890, it was voted not to admit women to membership, and to this refusal are we indebted for the formation of the splendid society known as Daughters of the American Revolution. The honor of this organization is said to be due to the efforts of four women, who, after much consultation, correspondence and individual work, aided by certain liberal "sons," perfected the organization on Oct. 11, 1890. The signers were eleven in number, and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison consented to the placing of her name before the nominating committee as president general, and was elected, as were also the other officers, according to parliamentary usage. It is a matter of note that Mrs. Harrison filled her high office most acceptably until her death in October, 1892.

To Mrs. Harrison we are indebted for the first suggestions of a continental hall, to be erected in Washington, to serve a manifold purpose, as a depository for archives and relics to be gathered from the whole country, and for a suitable place to hold the sessions of the congress, which convenes annually. This project had been so successfully manipulated that the money is nearly raised for its accomplishment.

From the aforesaid small beginning has grown this powerful society, with an enrolled membership of 23,000 names. It has a representation in forty-five states, as well as in Paris, Naples, Samoa and Hawaii. The requisite for eligibility to membership is proven lineal descent from an ancestor who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, or soldier, or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several colonies or states, or of the united colonies or states, provided that the applicant shall be at least 18 years of age and acceptable to the society.

The daughters are not content to rest upon the laurels of ancestors dead and gone, but are doing effective work. Monuments have been erected to mark historic spots, buildings have been restored, many a lonely, neglected grave has received suitable attention, while the rescuing of records from decay and consequent oblivion, is a service of priceless value, not only as an aid in perfecting membership in the various patriotic societies, but as establishing history and confirming many a tradition. There is a magazine published monthly in the interests of the society which chronicles chapter movements and reproduces history not only, but many a narrative hitherto unpublished.

The Pennsylvania daughters have been as zealous in patriotic endeavor as they are rich in landmarks and historical associations, and especially worthy of note is their restoration of the old banqueting room in Independence hall, which today we are privileged to behold as our fathers saw it. At the last congress the committee on prison ships reported increasing interest in their department of work. The daughters have long considered it a national disgrace that nothing has ever been done to tell to the world the story of what these martyrs of the prison ships suffered that liberty might live. Twenty thousand heroes, from the mere stripling of a cabin boy to the stalwart man in his prime, endured for years sufferings not exceeded in the famed Black Hole of Calcutta, and wavered not in defense of liberties to which we have fallen heir. I quote from a volume recently published, entitled "Records of the War of the Revolution:" "The imprisoned, emaciated and dying patriots in the dark hours of 1780, when nearly all hope had fled forever, and when the tory and the traitor stalked over the land in fearful combination, reached forth their skeleton hands, wrote and bequeathed this task to their countrymen: 'If you are victorious and our country emerges free and independent from the contest in which she is now engaged, but the end of which we are not permitted to see, bury us in the soil, and engrave our names on the monument you shall erect over our bones, as victims who willingly surrender our lives, as a portion of the price paid for your liberties, and our departed spirits will never murmur or regret the sacrifice we made to obtain for you the blessings you will enjoy.'"

On Feb. 16 last, a Martyrs' Monument association was formed in Brooklyn, N. Y., consisting of representatives from different patriotic societies, both men and women, and over $10,000 have already been raised, and it now looks as if long-delayed justice was to be meted out to those fallen heroes. Prizes have been offered to students of various institutions of learning for historical essays, while the celebration of historical days tends to growth of patriotism among the masses. Realizing to the fullest extent that the nation's hope is in its children the daughters are organizing children's societies broadcast through the land, and they are reported as most flourishing.

The daughters have been and still are trying to create a sentiment in congress that shall lead to the establishing of the national university, so desired by Washington and mentioned in his will. At the congress in February last, four beautiful gold medals, set with sapphires and diamonds, emblematic of the society colors, blue and white, were presented by the National society to the four original founders. There was quite a spirited contest for the office of president general between Mrs. Daniel Manning, of Albany, and Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, resulting in a victory for Mrs. Manning.

Every edition of the American Monthly reports the creation of new chapters, and in short, the society is all alive with womanly zeal and patriotism. Minnesota came nobly to the front, being among the first to organize chapters. Duluth has two chapters. Greysolon du Lhut, organized Oct. 19, 1895, and Daughters of Liberty, about one and a half years later. Although Minnesota has no place of historic interest connected with the revolution, no patriot graves to receive our loving ministrations, we yield the palm to none in earnest effort, believing that in the broad field of general usefulness we may find ample scope for our energies in aiding to stimulate the growth of a public sentiment that shall make possible the erection of a national university and a continental hall.

JULIA M. BARNES.

THE SATURDAY CLUB.

At the present high-tide of popularity for woman's clubs, one almost forgets that the dawn of the new club era is of quite recent date. But a few years ago the first president of the first woman's club of New York, the "Sorosis," was stemming the tide of opposition from the literary brothers, who seemed reluctant indeed to share the pleasures and profits of club life upon which men were supposed to hold a monopoly. To such thrusts as "A woman's club!" "Whoever heard of t he like?" "What do women want of a club?" Alice Cary responded that through their clubs women were looking toward a broader, more useful and intellectual womanhood. We are fortunate indeed to have had so noble a representative of true womanhood, ambitious not alone for herself, but for all her sisters support our cause. To assure ourselves of the truth of Miss Cary's assertion as to the object of women's clubs, we have but to know of their work through our land. Naturally, however, our interest centers upon the clubs of our own city. One of the well known clubs of Duluth perpetuates the memories of a Boston club of illustrious literary men who, because of their Saturday gatherings for social pleasure and exchange of thought called themselves the Saturday club. If the Saturday club of Duluth does not represent the literary genius and sustain the high literary excellence of that exceptionally gifted club, surely in its ambitions and aims for a broad culture and greater usefulness it is no unworthy second to the club whose name it bears. More democratic in spirit it extends an invitation and welcome to all women whose ambitions are in accord with its aims and purposes. The ruling idea in the minds of its founders and promoters was the greatest good to the greatest number of busy women who have felt the need of and desire for the benefits and stimulus of social and intellectual sisterhood.

The Saturday club was organized in April, 1889, at the home of its first president and ardent promoter Mrs. O. H. Simonds. Of those first associated with Mrs. Simonds in the official responsibilities of the club, Mrs. McGonagle alone retains her membership. Under Mrs. Simond's presidency the Saturday club prospered, attaining a membership of nearly a hundred. Our first years were engrossing with them in a "French salon." Yes, those were times of pleasant days with composers and the fruits of their musical genius, for we were fortunate in having in our membership a goodly number of Duluth's musicians.

But close upon the impulse of women to unite for mutual pleasure and profit came the tendency of specialists and those of marked preferences to combine for a more thorough pursuit of some particular line of study, and thus through the formation of the Cecilian society the Saturday club lost many members who had contributed, not adone to our musicals, but had rendered valuable services in all departments. But through the earnest enthusiasm of its membership, that has always been so united and harmonious in its efforts and work, it has been demonstrated that large numbers are not indispensable to prosperity although always pleasant and desirable. And so the good work of our club has gone forward under the able leadership of Mrs. Findley, a charter member of the Saturday club, who succeeded to the presidency in February, 1893, upon the resignation of Mrs. Simonds, and since June, 1896, under Mrs. Washburn, who was elected president upon Mrs. Findley's resignation.

After three years in France we turned our attention to Germany, the home of the kinsfolk of our long ago ancestors. Surely a land most interesting in historical associations and in literature, music and art. Three years have been spent within our own borders, a land less rich historically, yet none the less thrilling and glorious in its marvelous development under its noble founders, promoters and defenders. Of illustrious men and women we found not a few to grace and honor our past and present, and make our "literature days" enjoyable. In touring throughout the length and breadth of our country, unsurpassed in native resources and in the beauty of its natural scenery we learned that ours was indeed a goodly heritage. Desiring further acquaintance with our ancestors we have crossed the Atlantic and we are now in the midst of the rise and development of England, her people and that wonderful Elizabethan period among whose literary lights Shakespeare stands at the height of literary genius. While through our history, literature, art and travels we traverse the past, through our "current events" one of the most enjoyable features of our work, we keep in close touch and sympathy with the affairs of the eventful and intensely interesting present. Although for some time no day has been especially devoted to music our programs have been pleasantly varied with vocal and instrumental numbers from our members and from friends who have kindly favored us with music.

Social life in the Saturday club has never been a prominent feature. Nevertheless, pleasant memories center about an occaslonal social cup in our club rooms, enjoyable social gatherings in the homes and open air sessions with their informal sociability, toasts, and the indispensable business period. The Saturday club identified itself with the National Federation of Women's clubs in January, 1895, and has been represented at two of its conventions. But we have been more intimately associated with the Minnesota Federation of Women's clubs, whose annual gatherings have been reported as most creditable and thoroughly enjoyed by members in attendance. In common with all women's clubs whose aims are broad and universal, the Saturday club has always been alive to matters of public interest and has already identified itself with movements progressive and philanthropic.

L. E. ROE.

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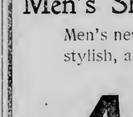

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LONDON REMINISCENCES

Extracts From the Diaries of the Early Settlers.

These are not, dear reader, reminiscences of the largest city in the world, but of that small city lying on the north shore of Lake Superior contiguous to and now a part of the "Zenith City of the unsalted seas." In an early day capitalists of the larger London invested in real estate near Duluth, and laid out this portion of their lands into streets, parks and lots, the latter fifty feet wide, thus displaying a wisdom and liberality which proprietors of later additions and neighboring villages have seemed to lack, for they have usually limited the width of lots to twenty-five feet. The new burg was named New London, and for a beginning the proprietors built several houses to rent or sell. The property was placed in charge of our worthy sheriff, W. C. Sargent, who with his mother and two sisters came here to live. The desired real estate boom at the head of the lakes not materializing as early as expected, the sale of lots and the influx of population for a time were disappointing. Had their expectations been realized this suburb would have had a phenomenal growth, for its beautiful and sightly location is unsurpassed. The waiting time, however, had an end, and for a season—all too brief—enterprise and activity were manifest. Early in 1888 lookers began to visit this suburb with a view of purchasing lots and building homes. One who was here in April of that year remarked that there were already fifteen pretty houses, three of which were very nice.

Having recently had the privilege of looking through several diaries which were kept by one of the early settlers, I begged and obtained the privilege of drawing inspiration from them for the benefit of the readers of The Herald.

Oct. 1, 1888—"A district school is being taught in a 1-story frame building on Oxford (now Cambridge) street, near London road and Sargent avenue, with Miss Gibson as teacher, having an attendance of fifteen pupils." The record goes on to say: "One year ago there were but four families living here, viz.: Blake, Hawkesworth, Hooker and Sargent; no store, depot nor cars, while now there are a grocery store, a pretty depot and nine trains. There are now the following families besides the four above mentioned, viz.: Aldrich, Burke, Barkey, Blackmarr, Clarkson, Everest, Fuller, Gaylord, Gruber, Little, Marvin, McFadden, Rhodes, Normandy, Robbins, Sherman and West. Thus demonstrating that the boom is putting in an appearance." The population increased rapidly while the boom continued, and has held its own remarkably well since it subsided. The increase of population demanding greater school facilities, a 2-story frame building was erected during the year on the corner of Regent street and Portman (now Forty-sixth) avenue.

March 12, 1889—The township election was held in the old school house. The W. C. T. U. ladies sent in a lunch, consisting of ham sandwiches, coffee, cheese, doughnuts and apples.

A village charter covering only a part of the township, but including London, Lester Park and Crosley Park, having been obtained, an election for village officers was held on May 21, with the following result: President, W. C. Sargent; recorder, C. West; treasurer, E. Blackmarr; trustees, H. M. Myers, F. A. Clarkson and C. E. Little.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

In an early day, when there were but four families living here, Miss Emily Sargent and her sister, realizing the importance of good influences over the young, gathered the children of New London, five in number, in their parlor on Sabbath afternoons for religious instruction; which primitive school continued until her marriage, when the school was discontinued. No further effort in that direction was made until April 15, 1888, when a missionary of the Sunday School union, Rev. Mr. Millard, appeared on the ground, and in the school house on Oxford street organized a Union Sunday school with eleven members. J. A. Stark was chosen superintendent, Thomas Bell librarian and Miss L. M. Hawkesworth secretary and treasurer. There were but two teachers, Mrs. Thomas Aldrich and Miss Hawkesworth. A constitution was presented and adopted under which it might become a denominational school when a church society should be organized to which a majority should desire it to become attached. On Dec. 2 Mr. Stark resigned and H. M. Myers was elected to fill the vacancy. The record says: "Before accepting the office he stated that the membership of the Presbyterian church were in the majority in this locality, and they were looking forward to the erection of a church or chapel building. In course of time, when measures were taken, subscriptions solicited for that purpose, he would ask the school to become a Presbyterian school, which would be done in conformity with the present constitution. The proposition was assented to without a dissenting voice." During the eight months that Mr. Starkey was superintendent the school increased in number from eleven to thirty-three.

Jan. 1, 1889—"A perfect day; no snow nor ice. The Sunday school had a New Year's tree at the new school building, to which all Londoners were invited; eighty-one responded. We had a good time; sang gospel hymns. One class repeated the 23d Psalm in concert; another class repeated the beatitudes. One of the misses read a Christmas poem very nicely. Mr. Preston and Mrs. Barkey sang a duet, he playing on the guitar. An invitation was given to all to join the Sabbath school and to attend the prayer meetings. It was the first time the new school building had been used for any purpose."

Jan. 6—The Sabbath school met in the new school building. There were five classes; twenty-four present; 85 cents collection.

Jan. 13—There were 30 present.

Jan. 20—There were 28 present.

Jan. 27—There were 26 present.

Feb. 10—There were 46 present.

Feb. 24—Only 27 present. Mercury 25 degrees below zero.

April 14—This being the day for the annual election of Sunday school officers, H. M. Myers was elected superintendent; F. Blackmarr, assistant superintendent; Miss L. M. Hawkesworth, secretary and treasurer, and E. F. Blackmarr, librarian.

May 5—The record says: "Our superintendent, Mr. Myers, stated that the Presbyterians had been assured of the gift of a lot on which to build a church, a subscription had been started, an organ promised, and that he would now ask the school to become Presbyterian, or under the care of the Presbyterian church. F. A. Clarkson moved and it was seconded that, in accordance with our constitution, our superintendent and secretary be instructed to notify the American Sunday School union that in one month from this date we become a Presbyterian school. The motion was carried unanimously."

From the time of his first election until his removal from our midst Mr. Myers continued to fill the office of superintendent, being elected each year to succeed himself. When the news of his death, which occurred at Atlanta, Ga., on Saturday, Dec. 4, 1897, was announced to the school, sorrow was depicted on every face, and by telegraph order a floral tribute was placed upon his casket, expressions of sorrow and condolence following by mail. Since Mr. Myers' removal Thomas S. Brown, assistant superintendent, has succeeded to the position thus made vacant.

PRAYER MEETINGS.

Oct. 11, 1888. The first prayer meeting in New London was held this evening with eight present.

Oct. 25. Thirteen present. Nov. 8. Fifteen present.

Thus inaugurated, these meetings were held in the old schoolhouse until the new one was completed, when both the Sunday school and prayer meetings were transferred to it. After going into the new building prayer meetings were held also on Sabbath evenings in the place of preaching services. The people usually attended morning services in the city. There being no provision for lighting, lamps were carried from the homes. Thus before any church was organized religious foundations were being laid; showing what can be accomplished by a few earnest Christians in a new community.

CHURCH ORGANIZATION.

The increase of population and the numerical strength of the Presbyterian element demanded that an effort be made to provide a house of worship. Application was made to Mr. W. C. Sargent from whom it was learned that the Lakeside Land company, of which he was secretary, would donate a village lot to any religious society that would erect a church edifice thereon. Considering one lot not sufficient for the purposes of the society assurances were obtained that two lots would be donated to the society that should first erect a suitable edifice. Whereupon a meeting was called pursuant to notices duly signed and posted and dated Oct. 31, 1889. At the meeting H. M. Myers was elected chairman, and G. A. Everest, secretary. It having been decided that when a church organization should be formed it should be known as the First Presbyterian church of Lakeside, and it also having been decided to erect a house of worship, a society was organized by the election of the following persons as trustees: Frank Blackmarr for the term of three years; Benjamin E. Wells, for the term of two years, and Charles R. Normandy for the term of one year. The trustees thus elected immediately circulated a subscription paper and prepared to build. So energetic were they that the building was completed early in the season of 1890. "The lots selected were Nos. 7 and 8, of block 43, London addition to the city of Duluth, now incorporated as Lakeside village." The location is the southwest corner of McCulloch street and Sanford (now Forty-fifth) avenue east.

Pursuant to a constitutional notice and call for a congregational meeting of the Presbyterian congregation of Lakeside, about 100 citizens assembled in the new church edifice at 3:45 p. m. on Sabbath, March 30, 1890. Rev. A. W. Ringland, being present by appointment of the presbytery, conducted the services, preaching from Exodus 25:8, "And let them make me a sanctuary; that I may dwell among them." After the sermon the moderator announced that he held the letters of thirty persons who applied for the organization of the First Presbyterian church of Lakeside. Upon motion it was voted to elect three members to officiate as ruling elders; H. M. Myers, I. H. McCollum and B. E. Wells were duly chosen. Upon motion it was voted to elect three deacons, only two of those elected qualified, viz.: F. A. Clarkson and G. A. Everest. The moderator then proceeded with the ordination of these persons as ruling elders and deacons of this church, assisted by several ruling elders of the First church Duluth. The First Presbyterian church of Lakeside was then declared duly and regularly organized, whereupon the meeting was dismissed with prayer and the benediction by the moderator.

Benjamin Wallace Irvin, a junior in McCormick Theological seminary, began to supply our pulpit on Sabbath April 13, 1890, under a vacation engagement of four months, holding a morning service here and an afternoon service at Hazelwood with the church which had recently been organized there. On June 29 the Lord's supper was administered, Rev. T. F. McCurdy, D.D., of Minneapolis, officiating by request of Mr. Irvin. On Sabbath, July 27, Mr. Irvin preached his closing sermon, both here and at Hazlewood. On the Friday evening following, a reception was tendered him at Lakeside church, on which occasion he was presented by the ladies with a beautiful dressing gown, and by the gentlemen with a purse containing $50. He knew not then that he had preached his last sermon, nor we that he would so soon be called to his reward. Almost immediately he was stricken with typhoid fever and taken to St. Luke's hospital where he lingered until Aug. 18, when, "as daylight broke the lamp of life, which had so feebly flickered for three weeks, went out and his soul passed to the great beyond." Soon after, appreciating the interest manifested and the efforts made for his recovery, a collection was taken in the church for the benefit of St. Luke's hospital, which amounted to $22.75.

Sept. 28, 1890, Rev. W. L. Clarke commenced preaching for us as stated supply to continue until April 1, 1891. Subsequently by request the time was extended to the third Sabbath in April, accordingly on April 19 he preached his last sermon to this church.

April 26, 1891, Rev. A. H. Carver, of Tracy, Mankato presbytery, Minn., supplied our pulpit and remained with us until after the Thursday evening prayer meeting. At a meeting of the church and society held on May 7, it was voted to give Mr. Carver a call to become our pastor. The call was tendered and accepted and he commenced his labors with us Sabbath, June 28, 1891. On the evening of Oct. 7 following, Mr. Carver was installed pastor of Lakeside Presbyterian church. The moderator of presbytery, Rev. W. B. Greenshields presiding and propounding the constitutional questions; Rev. A. W. Ringland, D.D., delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. E. Craven delivered the charge to the people. The Rev. Mr. Carver is still our pastor.

At the time of the organization of the church nothing was said as to the term of the eldership, consequently it was at least, technically, continuous; but as in the newer sections the rotary system seems the more desirable, and as a change from the continuous to the rotary system is fully authorized by section 705 of the "Manual of Law and Usage," the subject was embodied in the notice calling the annual church meeting, which was held March 30, 1892, for the consideration and action of the church. The recommendation of the session for a change was approved and by a unanimous vote the rotary system was adopted. Accordingly four persons were elected to serve as ruling elders, viz: Benjamin E. Wells and Thomas S. Brown for the term of three years; I. H. McCollum for the term of two years and H. M. Myers for the term of one year. These persons have been re-elected as their terms have expired. One brother, H. M. Myers has died (as has already been noticed) since his last election and the vacancy will probably be filled at the coming annual meeting. A suitable notice of his death was entered upon the minutes of the session and a letter of condolence forwarded to the family.

The annual church meeting occurs on the last Thursday in March. The annual meeting of the society which was organized in November, 1889, for the purpose of receiving the title of the lots that were donated was in 1891, decided by a vote of the society to occur on the same day of the annual church meeting.

SOCIETIES.

Soon after the death of Mr. Irvin the ladies, at the suggestion and with the assistance of Mrs. Russell, mother of Elder Myers with whom she was visiting, organized the Irvin Missionary society named after him as a memorial. Its object is to cultivate a missionary spirit, obtain and disseminate missionary intelligence and to assist financially the Foreign, Home and Freedmen boards. Monthly meetings are held at which time missionary intelligence is presented according to a program previously arranged, the exercises being interspersed with prayer and singing.

The young people maintain weekly meetings of the Y. P. S. C. E., which are held in the church previous to the evening service.

The Junior Endeavorers meet in the church each Sabbath afternoon.

The Busy Bees' Mission band meet monthly with Mrs. Albertson. The members of the band get their information from "Over Sea and Land" and elsewhere as they can.

Our singing is of the volunteer order. We have a volunteer organist, a volunteer quartet, and a congregation that volunteers to sustain the quartet, except when they render selections from Excel's anthems.

And last, but not least, we have a Ladies' Aid society which has proved itself a power in the financial concerns of the society. It is under its auspices that this sheet is gotten out. And to you who have so kindly and liberally patronized us, we tender our most hearty thanks.

CECILIAN CHORAL SOCIETY.

Organization of Which Mrs. Stocker Is Musical Director.

The Cecilian Choral society is approaching the close of its second season and can look back with some pride on the long list of musical events which have marked its career. During the months of activity from October to May, one musical has followed another in quick succession, and compositions by the greatest masters have been studied, analyzed and presented before the public. Almost all of these works have been entirely new to Duluth audiences; some of them have been extremely difficult and their production was only made possible by constant and severe study. Since the beginning of its work the choral society has constantly improved in tone-quality, in shading and in attack. The ladies of the choral are much gratified by the warm words of praise which their efforts sometimes call forth. A musician from the Twin Cities recently remarked on hearing a number by the society: "This singing is beautiful. I have never heard such a fine chorus of ladies' voices."

When Mr. MacDowell was in Duluth and gave a concert with the Cecilians, he spoke very highly of their singing. His last words were: "Your work is perfectly wonderful. I really think so." Heinrich Meyn, the great baritone, who sang at the Cecilian concert last May, wrote to the director: "It gives me great pleasure to repeat how I admired your work with your chorus;" and "you and your chorus both deserve all the praise that can be bestowed upon you." These words from non-resident musicians are not more precious to the society, however, than the cordial way in which their efforts are always received by our home people. The Cecilians work very hard. They are most faithful in their attendance at rehearsals; unflagging in their efforts to do good choral work, and sincere in their desire to advance the interests of music in Duluth. What they accomplish is brought about through much self-denial on the part of every member of the society and the praise which they receive but shows them that their endeavors are appreciated. The Cecilian plan of work for the season of 1897-98 has included five evening concerts and five morning musicales all of which have been well attended and enjoyable. At the third concert E. A. MacDowell was soloist and gave the greater part of a program which was enthusiastically received by a large and representative audience of real music-lovers. To bring America's most distinguished pianist-composer to Duluth was a great undertaking, but the Cecilians felt well repaid for their arduous labors in giving Duluth people an opportunity to hear a man of such exalted genius.

About the first of May under the auspices of the Cecilian Choral society and of a charitable organization there will be given a program of Mrs. Stocker's compositions, including two new one-act operas, "Raoul" and "The Queen of Hearts." For this occasion the Cecilians will ask the assistance of many other singers and the result should be such a chorus as has never been heard here in opera. The pieces will be elaborately staged and it is hoped that the event will equal in success the production of Mrs. Stocker's opera "Ganymede," which was given here and elsewhere before crowded houses several years ago.

Ladies' Literature Class.

In January, 1884, twenty ladies met by invitation of Miss Isabel Cutler, to form a class for the promotion of home study. No organization was attempted until 1885, when a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and officers elected.

Until 1890 the class used as its basis of work a manual of English literature, edited by Miss Louise Maertz, amplifying the work from time to time by essays. Even after the completion of the manual, the same methods of work were continued, bringing the study of English authors down to the present time.

In the fall of 1895 it was decided to take up American literature. Realizing, however, that the tendency of literature is psychological it was thought best to preface the work by a study of psychology. Consequently the first lessons of the year were devoted to a careful study of Spencer's psychology. The remainder of that year and the two years succeeding were given to the study of American writers and their works.

In the fall of 1896 the study of sociology was begun, and has been continued through the present year. The officers at the present time are as follows: President, Mrs. J. J. C. Davis; vice president, Mrs. W. B. Phelps; secretary, Miss Bessie Strayer; treasurer, Miss Julia Barber.

THE NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

A guild among the English Saxons appears to have been either a mutual relief society, or, more probably, an association to meet the expense of the frank-pledge system; but some authors believe that it sprang directly from the guilds of the ancient Roman artisans. Religious guilds were also organized at an early date. The laws of Athelstane mention their guilds as early as 939. The Steelyard Merchants' guild dates from before 967, and the Saddler's from about that time. Some archeologists hold that the original lodges of Free Masons were simply guilds, whose members were free from the taxation which bore so heavily upon most of the guilds. The London Needlework guild was founded by Lady Wolverton. It is non-sectarian. The duchess of Teck was general president of this guild and a warm friend of Lady Wolverton. Of her it has been said. "The enthusiasm of the duchess of Teck for the work was great, as is plainly shown in the fact that she brought yearly, as her individual collection, several thousand garments." Her daughter, the duchess of York shared her enthusiasm and has succeeded to the office made vacant by her mother's lamented death.

The Needlework Guild of America was organized in Philadelphia in April, 1885 and is modelled after the one in London. It is a national organization and is to exist perpetually. It was not incorporated until May 14, 1896. The purpose of the guild is to collect new garments for hospitals, homes and different charities. It is composed of many organizations called branches. In 1896 Mrs. Charles D. Hamill, of Chicago, Ill., president of the Chicago branch met a number of Duluth ladies at the home of Mrs. Thomas D. Merrill and organized the Duluth branch. Those who were willing to become section presidents were asked to volunteer. There were twenty-foursection presidents that year and the number of garments collected was 2426.

To become a member one has only to give two new garments a year, or a money donation. This means so little for each one, but when the twos and twos are added, a great array of warm, comfortable garments is piled high for distribution.

The annual meeting convenes every other year in Philadelphia and the executive committee determines the place of meeting for the alternate year. From the report of the last meeting I will quote the words of the general president, who was not able to attend the meeting on account of an accident, which completely prostrated her. "Mrs Stewart sends to you all her kindest regards and very best wishes for the success of your work. Her principal message is a reminder of the oneness of this entire body, and that the word branch is by no means a meaningless term. The life of the vine is sustained and supported through the leaves and branches and even the tendrils have their valuable mission. So it is with all the branches of the guild. Through you and your members, even from her who gives the smallest and most inexpensive garments, there come life and vigor that strengthen the whole body. Oneness of spirit should animate all our actions." It is desired that everyone who can, shall be a member of the Duluth branch. All garments are to be distributed right here at home.

If you are willing to get ten others besides yourself, who will donate two garments each, and one money member, you will then be a director.

A. T. A.

CRAGGENCROFT SEMINARY

Craggencroft is the striking name lately given to Duluth's beautiful seminary building, organally known as Hardy hall, and later until July, 1897, as the Maynard school. The women of Duluth, in this woman's edition have especial pleasure in producing the above cut. Craggencroft is a building for woman's work and woman's interests. Certainly in the twenty states northwest of the Ohio and the Mississippi there is no more beautiful, private undenominational school building for girls. Last September this building was leased to the Rev. John Mason Duncan, A.M.

President Duncan was ten years a principal in the public school service of the state of Pennsylvania; three years principal of the Juniata Classical Academy, Mifflintown, Pa.; three years principal of the Allegheny Academy and Seminary, Cumberland, Maryland; nine years (1888-1897) President of Cantes' College for Young Women, Terre Haute, Ind. Into Craggencroft, he and Mrs. Duncan with an accomplished faculty have brought and planted an academic culture broad and deep and Christian. From the most attractive 1897 calendar of Craggencroft Classical Institute, we make the following representative extracts:

The building itself is artistic and wisely planned. It is built on Woodland avenue in a Swiss-like, twin suburb of Duluth, Glen Avon and Hunter's Park. The citizens are of a choice character. They fix the impress of their own worth upon the whole settlement. No pesthouse of any kind may live in the sweet, pure air—social and moral—of the place. The enlargement of privilege thus secured to students, both they themselves and the wise parent well understand. Craggencroft offers opportunity for the most careful and thorough pursuit of any course of study which may be wisest and most desirable for any group of girls. To the young girl preparing for college, Craggencroft offers all that is offered by any American school regularly registered as a certificated auxillary of colleges open to women. It goes a step further, preparing girls for the sophomore class of any such colleges. To the young lady not caring for college, yet who, for its manysided value, desires a diploma of attainments and culture, Craggencroft presents a charming, vigorous "Seminary course of study" equivalent in its full work to two years' study in any standard college. To any young ladies grouping themselves for common improvement and development along special lines of learning, the Craggencroft schedules present opportunities at once liberal and varied.

The first year of Craggencroft's work seems to assure Duluth what the beautiful building warrants us expecting—apermanent school center of Christian culture for our daughters.

Women's and Children's Home.

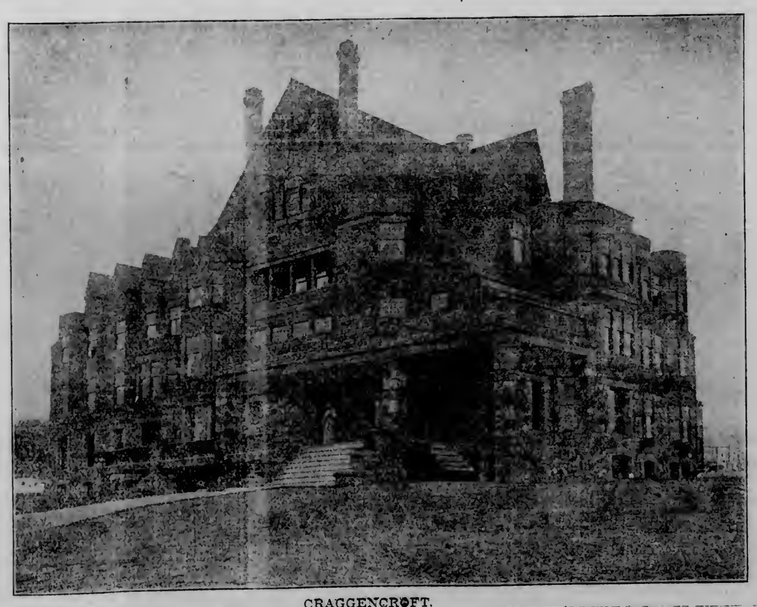
The Duluth Home society, more commonly known as the Home for Women and Children, was established through the efforts of Mrs. Sarah B. Stone, in 1885. The object of this institution is the amelioration of the conditions of needy women and children living in and about the city of Duluth.

The work of the society is supported in part by the contributions of our citizens, who are willing to assist in caring for women and children who need aid and encouragement. The moderate sum of $1.50 is required per week from each inmate for herself and for her child. The women are expected to assist about the home, in part payment for their food and shelter. By the payment of $1 a year any person can become a member of the Duluth Home association and thereby eligible to membership in the board of managers, as well as aiding to carry on the work. The county pays for its charges and the city takes care of the gas and water bill in part.

The home, 1722 East Superior street, became inadequate for the needs of both women and children. After much thought and deliberation on the part of the board of managers, it was deemed expedient to provide for the care of women elsewhere. This led to the establishment of the Maternity hospital in December, 1893, now called the Women's hospital, located at 919 East First street. This hospital is a part of the work of the Duluth Home society, and under the control of its board of managers. The Needlework guild, since its organization two years ago, has assisted the Children's home and Women's hospital by sending them 1245 new articles of clothing, bedding, towels, etc.

The society of young ladies, known as the Q. F. U., assist in the work by sewing for the children, and the sick in the hospital. Mrs. C. C. Ames is president pro tem of the society, during the absence of Mrs. L. A. Barber; Mrs. A. E. Walker, secretary; Mrs. W. W. Kant, treasurer; Mrs. Sarah Green, superintendent of the Children's home. There are seventeen inmates in the home at the present time. Mrs. C. A. Leland is chairman of the hospital committee; Miss Mary Scott, matron. At present there are nine patients—three, private; four, county; two, charity.

The work of caring for needy and oftentimes deserted women, and for the poor little ones who have known but little of the bright side of life, must appeal to every right-minded citizen. Much has been written and many discussions held over the best methods of carrying on work of this kind and it would seem in this age of progression and enlightenment which gives one a much broader view of life, this important question might be solved. The work of caring for the worthy poor is a noble one, whether carried on by the state, county or by private agencies. H. W. S.



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Also Fine Linen Handkerchiefs and some Exclusive Novelties in Belts.

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We offer the best goods at lowest living prices in Dry Goods, Notions, Men's Furnishings and Shoes.
N. C. HENDRICKS, Manager.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

Nothing loveller can be found in woman than to study household goods.—Milton.

Home Courtesy.

No pleasanter sight is there than a family of young folks who are quick to perform little acts of attention towards their elders. The placing of the big armchair for mamma, running for a footstool for aunty, hunting up papa's spectacles and scores of little deeds show the tender sympathy of gentle, loving hearts, but if mamma never returns a smiling "thank you, dear," if papa's "just what I was wanting" does not indicate that the little attention is appreciated, the children soon drop the habit. Little children are imitative creatures and quickly catch the spirit surrounding them. So, if when the mother's spool of cotton rolls from her lap the father stoops to pick it up, bright eyes will see the act and quick minds make a note of it. By example, a thousand times more quickly than by precept, can children be taught to speak kindly to each other, to acknowledge favors, to be gentle and unselfish, to be thoughtful and considerate of the comforts of others. The boys, with inward pride of their father's courteous demeanor, will be chivalrous and helpful to their own young sisters; the girls, imitating their mother, will be patient and gentle even when big brothers are noisy and heedless. In the homes where true courtesy prevails it seems to meet you on the threshold. You feel the kindly welcome on entering. No angry voices are heard upstairs. No sullen children are sent from the room. No peremptory orders are given to cover the delinquencies of housekeeping or servants. A delightful atmosphere pervades the house, unmistakable, yet indescribable. Such a home filled by the sprit of love is a home indeed to all who enter within its consecrated walls. And it is of such a home that the Master said: "And into whatsoever house ye enter, first say, peace be to this house. And if the Son of Peace be there, your peace shall rest upon it."

Home Defined.

Home's not merely four square walls,
Though with pictures hung and gilded,
Home is where affection calls,
Filled with shrines the heart hath builded.
Home, go watch the faithfu dove,
Sailing 'neath the heaven above us,
Home is where there's one to love,
Home is where there's one to love us.

Home's not merely roof and room,
It needs something to endear it;
Home is where the heart can bloom,
Where there's some kind lip to cheer it;
What is home with none to meet,
None to welcome, none to greet us?
Home is sweet, and only sweet—
When there's one we love to meet us.
Swain.

Why Polly Failed and Bess Succeeded.

Two young housekeepers with similar materials wrought under equal advantages. One showed a fine loaf of cake that did the eyes good to see and caused the lips to smile with appreciation.

The other drew from her oven a mass nameless and tasteless that brought tears to her eyes and no smile wreathed her mouth as she tasted the result of her efforts. Bess confided and said you must use my spell and then uttered the magic words: "Be ready before you begin." "Explain," sobbed Polly, and Bess bade her bring every article needed in the composition of the viands to a convenient location and see that her oven was at the right temperature; then beat and stir and mix with the confidence of a general ordering his forces. No leaving your post till the action is over. Now take heart and try these good muffins recipe. One egg, one cup of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, two teacups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, salt, mix yolks of eggs, butter and add then the flour, baking powder and salt sifted together, then whites of eggs beaten well. Bake ten minutes in a quick oven; have the muffin rings well heated before putting in the batter.

RECIPES.

Tested and Contributed By Various Duluth Housekeepers.

"Though we eat little flesh and drink no wine,
Yet let's be merry; we'll have tea and toast;
Custards for supper and an endless hoa:
Of sillabubs and jellies and mince pies,
And other such lady-like luxuries."

Cheese Straws—Rub four tablespoons flour, with two of butter and four of grated cheese, add one egg and season with salt, roll very thin; cut narrow strips, three inches long, and bake a pale brown in a hot oven.

Prune Whip—Remove the pits from one pound of prunes, put them on to cook, with water enough to cover and boil until soft; take a spoon and mash thoroughly. Add and stir in well three-quarter pounds of pulverized sugar, beat the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth, and mix well with the prunes; put in pudding dish and and set in oven twenty minutes to brown. Eat cold with whipped cream.

Berry Pudding—One cup sugar (scant), two tablespoons butter, two cups of flour, one cup of milk, one egg, two teaspoons baking powder, salt; cover a pudding dish thick with berries or other fruit, sprinkle with sugar, spread crust over and bake twenty minutes. Eat warm with cream.

Puffs—Four eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, stir in handfull of currants, and in buttered cups twenty minutes. Eat with sauce or cream. This makes seven cups.

White Suet Pudding—One cup chopped suet, one cup sugar, one cup raisins, one cup milk, three cups flour, one teaspoon salt, three even teaspoons baking powder. Steam one and a half hours.

Delicate Fruit Cake—Two cups sugar, two-thirds cup butter, two and one-third cups flour, one cup sweet milk, three even teaspoons baking powder, whites of five eggs, flavor with vanilla. Bake two-thirds of quantity in two layers.

Fruit Layer—One-third white dough, half cup molasses, half cup flour, half cup chopped raisins, half cup currants, a little citron. Bake in one layer and put between the white layers with frosting.

Pineapple Cake—One cup of sugar, one half cup of butter, white of three eggs, one half cup milk, two cups of flour, two teaspoons baking powder. Bake in layers and spread between each layer grated pineapple, sweetened one half cup of butter, whites of three an egg beaten to stiff froth.

White Cake—One cup sugar, one tablespoon butter, whites of three eggs beaten to a froth, one cup milk, two cups flour, two and a half teaspoons baking powder. Bake in layers, stir fifteen minutes to make fine. Frosting: One cup sugar dissolved in a little water and boiled until it will hair from the spoon, have ready the beaten white of one egg beating rapidly until it thickens, spread on cake, halve English walnuts and put on frosting one inch apart.

Hot Water Sponge Cake—One cup sugar and two eggs well beaten together, one teaspoon baking powder sifted in one cup flour, stir well, then stir in one-third cup boiling water. This is best when baked in a pan, with tube in center.

Creamed Chicken—Creamed chicken is delicious and should be prepared thus: Cut a cold fowl into dice, season with salt and pepper, and put away in a cool place over night. In the morning put a tablespoon butter in the chafing dish, and when boiling stir into a tablespoon flour, then add a coffee cup broth; stir until smooth, then add gradually a tea cup hot milk; let all come to a boil; add chicken and let simmer for five minutes. Slices of nicely browned toast placed on the dish are an improvement.

Welsh Rarebit—Cut half pound fresh cream cheese into small pieces, and put it in the chafing dish before lighting the lamp. Stir it, and as soon as it begins to melt, add one tablespoonful butter. When it begins to look smooth, add two eggs, beaten light, and half a cup of cream. Cook, stirring all the while, until it is smooth and of the desired consistency. Season with salt, a little white pepper and a dash of cayenne, or use no pepper and season with tabasco. Serve on crackers or on toast. If salted wafers are used, be careful about the amount of salt used.

Anchovy Toast—For six people use six slices, cut thin, four tablespoons butter and enough anchovy paste to spread thin on the toast. Clarify the butter by letting the cup stand in boiling water for one half hour. Pour the clear oil (clarified butter) into the chafing dish. Cut the slices of bread into strips. When the butter is smoking hot as many slices of bread as will lie flat in the pan. Brown slightly, then turn and brown on the other side. Take from the pan and spread lightly with anchovy paste. Serve at once. While you are spreading the first slices with the paste have more browning.

Salad Dressing—Two tablespoons of sugar, one heaping teaspoon of mustard, half teaspoon of salt, pinch cayenne pepper, mix thoroughly three eggs beaten light, four tablespoons melted butter, three-quarter cup of vinegar, one cup of cream. Boil in water until thick like cream.

To Make One Gallon Sherbet—Juice of six lemons, six oranges, one pint can grated pineapple, three pints sugar; boil in five pints of water. Let it cool, then add other ingredients and whites of two eggs lightly wisped. Freeze.

Lemon Ice—Juice of three lemons, two cups of sugar, one quart of milk. Freeze same as ice cream.

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THE KINDERGARTEN.

Despite Opposition It Gains Power and Strength.

The kindergarten occupies a place of honor and power in the educational system of the United States if age and experience count for anything. Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, who with Horace Mann made way for all that is best in our present public school system, earnestly advocated the establishment of kindergartens in connection with our public education in the earl; '50s, having observed the work in Germany. Elizabeth Peabody, the philanthropist and co-worker of Barnard and Mann, opened the first play school in Boston in 1857, though Wisconsin often claims the honor of the first kindergarten through the efforts of Carl Shurz, and even Columbus, Ohio, makes a plea for notice as well.

Philanthropy recognizing the kindergarten as a powerful agent for lifting the degraded and ignorant, it became a general movement from the Atlantic to the Pacific and increased rapidly. Through the efforts of William T. Harris, our present commissioner of education in Washington, St. Louis in the '70s was the first city to adopt the kindergarten as a part of its public school system. A little later Mrs. Quincy Shaw, of Boston, endowed several kindergartens which in time were made a part of the schools. At the famous Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876 a model kindergarten was in operation during the entire season, which did very much in promoting a more general intelligence in regard to the work.

It is a very interesting fact that every great kindergarten center is associated with the efforts of some noble-hearted, self-sacrificing woman. Can we ever think of the wonderful work in San Francisco without it brings to mind the devoted personality of Mrs. Sarah B Cooper? St. Louis and Susan Blow Chicago with Mrs. Alice Putnam and Miss Harrison, New York and Madam Kraus are inseparable. In spite of opposition and ridicule, in spite of weakness and discouragements, the system has gained in power, strength and efficiency till it is recognized as a strong influence in modern education from the earliest childhood to the university, and from Los Angeles to Bangor, from New Orleans to Duluth, little children now have the privilege and the right given them of the kindergarten training free.
MARY S. CLARKE.

Zweifel photos are the best.

Good work done at the Acme laundry.

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THE MAYNARD SCHOOL.

More and more in these days of thoughtful study of educational problems people are coming to recognize that that which is practical, that which will fit in the fullest sense for the stress of life, is what the schools must furnish. Laws of health must be so taught and observed as to insure robust maturity and old age, lessons must be so learned that i nthe learning the mind has been trained to think for itself, observe related facts and assimilate information as rapidly as gained. The moral nature must be helped to see the eternal law of right underlying the simplest act, to see the beauty of an unflinching sense of honor, to feel the invigoration which comes from the unselfish thought for others and to appreciate the dignity of a life of service. To accomplish such results is the task which the Maynard school has set itself to perform.

Naturally, then, it has its kindergarten department, that grandest of school opportunities for guiding the hand and heart of the little child into habits which later seem to have quite as much to do with shaping the little one's character ,and, therefore, its future as even the natural endowments themselves.

For a school with such a purpose there must be the other departments also from which the child can progress with uniform training till the college opens its doors to receive her. Many bad intellectual habits are formed when children are so small that the danger has escaped attention. Too young children must not be kept steadily at their books but that does not mean that they ought to be allowed to sit and dream an hour away. Day dreams have dashed to the ground the college ambitions of many a bright young girl, and the habit of thus dreaming has in most cases been laid in the early years of school. When tired with book work, let the powers of observation be cultivated and the love of the beautiful be gratified by a little lesson of drawing from nature, or let the child be made alert with a game of "puss in the corner" in French or German. Later let her become intent with busy work or romping with her whole soul in healthful exercise. We have no more right to allow a lounging attitude of mind than of body; intellectual lolling can never produce clear, incisive thought. Let us, therefore, see to it that the children work while they work and play while they play.

Delsarte work comes as a very salutary break for the work and strengthens muscles while resting the tired head and hand, and these exercises enthusiastically taken and continued for several years in accordance with a carefully prepared plan, must have very much to do with good physique, graceful carriage and elastic, responsive muscles. When this training is coupled with regular out of door exercise, in sunshine and storm, and when the indoor air is constantly kept fresh, a long stride toward sound health has been taken. Gladstone is constantly quoted as giving regular out of door exercise as the one secret of his unusual vitality. Isaac M. Holden writes at 80: "I never stopped in for weather, whether it was hot or cold. I never shortened my walks. Open air exercise lays the foundation of youth in old age."

Two other foundation stones for "youth in old age," which the school seeks to lay are the formation of the habit of eating wholesome food at regular times, and that of early retiring. Nor is it sufficient merely to keep early hours. The child ought also to go to bed with a mind sufficiently at leisure to make natural, refreshing sleep possible. The girl who studies until 10 o'clock commits a moral wrong. Let the person who doubts this statement stand over the bed of such a child and listen to the jumble of algebra, Latin and history. The child who studies at night is drawing on her future and at some inopportune time nature will demand her own with interest. When evening study seems necessary something is wrong and the careful parent ought to investigate and set right a matter of such vital importance to the child's future. A girl of average ability who studies when her book is open before her can be ready for college at 17 or 18 and not study at any time after 6 o'clock at night.

This statement, however, does not allow for vocal and instrumental music, French, art and dancing lessons and society to be taken outside of school hours. These branches should be studied and can be brought into the program without overwork, if the end is planned for when a child is born, and if an intelligent, careful thought-out plan is systematically adhered to. "That takes a great deal of time," you say. Yes, it ought to take

DINING ROOM.

far more than it does, but that is the sacred mission of mothers and teachers. That is the very reason why God has put us in these positions of responsibility.

But the child is not simply the animal, and thus while every effort is made to secure perfect physical health as a basis for work, equal care has been taken to secure such a corps of specialists as will make possible the individual training needed by each pupil. The balanced mind, the rounded training is the goal in view, and from the nature of the case the work to be done for each pupil is to a certain extent different from that demanded by the needs of any other. Since she is to live her life as an individual, she will meet the responsibilities that await her with far greater success if in her training her individuality is recognized and her success in life will be measured by the degree to which her natural handicaps have been removed. Can we imagine the added richness which life would have if the individuality, if 'hat in which a child is distinctive, could be fostered and guided,while the rest of the personality was so trained as to be such a background and support to that life's special message as to give the greatest possible force?

For moral as well as intellectual reasons, whatever is done at all is expected to be done in the best way possible to the doer, and must be repeated until thoroughly mastered. Unless each step is thoroughly understood no real progress can be made. Thus no schedule of progress can be made, no fixed talk set for a stated time. On some subjects the mind works more rapidly than the fixed rule would require; on others less quickly. Thus when the child is considered, we can make no rule except that the pupil advance as rapidly as consistent with thorough work. Quality not quantity must ever be the watchword. This statement, however, does not always mean a reduction of the number of studies. It is sometimes as much the duty of the teacher to give the bright, quick pupil an added study in order to prevent intellectual dawdling, and therefore, less valuable results in every line of work, as it is more frequently her duty to assign fewer than the average number of subjects to a less gifted pupil. Everywhere anything must be done which the personality of the pupil makes necessary to attain the very best results possible to her.

Since the memorizing of half-understood pages of history or literature is demoralizing from the moral as well as the intellectual standpoint, the text book is banished as promptly as the class is made ready for its loss. By gleaning facts from numerous reference books the mind is made eager and attentive while the pupil is constantly enriched by the addition of this or that one of the world's thinkers to the list of his personal friends. Geometry is daily becoming more and more a matter of originals for the same reason,

MAYNARD SCHOOL.

and to develop the power of reasoning and of thinking independently.

To open the eyes of the students to the wonders of the world in which they live, to make it possible for them to be at home in Sahara, if necessary, the study of science is to be pushed as rapidly as the funds of the school make this possible. Few people realize the humanizer, the wonderful teacher and the endless source of pure pleasure which a microscope or a spectroscope—to say nothing of the telescope—might be in the hands of an enthusiastic teacher. May the day soon come when this also may be one of the elements of influence which enter into life at this school.

From what has been said it must be evident that a very wide range is given to moral action. Each acto flife has a moral bearing. Today, as in the time of Cain and Abel, God wants only our first fruits and the most ordinary act of the day's routine if done to the best of one's ability finds favor in his sight. On the other hand careless, slovenly work makes us akin with the old-time Cain. Overdoing or underdoing, a wrong use of our physical or intellectual powers in any way and in any degree, in so far defrauds the world and our Maker of our contribution. If the school can do anything toward im-

DINING ROOM.

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MINNESOTA PETITIONERS.

Senator Nelson Presented Several Petitions Today.

Washington, April 4.—(Special to The Herald.)—Senator Nelson today presented petitions from the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Anoka Fire Departments' Relief associations, opposing the passage of senate bill 2736, relating to a tax on insurance companies; from the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' associations, favoring legislation to strengthen the credit of the country; from the Minneapolis board of trade, in favor of the passage of senate bill 3354, relating to filling of the evidence and accounts of common carriers with the interstate commerce commission; from the First regiment of the Minnesota National Guard, urging the passage of a bill to increase the appropriation for the support of the militia.

SPANIARDS IN HAVANA.

A Censored Dispatch Says They Are Enlisting By Thousands.

Havana, April 4.—There is great enthusiasm among the Spaniards here, and thousands of them are enlisting in the battalions of volunteers. The Spaniards say they prefer to fight with a great nation than with a smaller one, as they would rather "die as heroes than live as cowards." They add that Spain has always had a special providence in great conflicts, and they have confidence that Providence will not abandon Spain in the defense of justice and her rights.

In spite of this seemingly brave showing, many depositors have already withdrawn their money from the Bank of Spain. The treasury has advanced $800,000 in gold to the bank in order to provide for eventualities.

HEARD AT THE VATICAN.

Rome, April 4.—It is stated in vatican circles today that the pope has not formally offered to mediate between Spain and the United States, because he has not been requested to do so by the United States government. It is said however, that the pontiff has conveyed to Madrid his ardent wish for the avoidance of a conflict and has asked Spain to arrange for a suspension of warlike measures or decisions.

TO BUY TEN VESSELS.

Larger Craft to Be Secured For the Auxiliary Navy.

Washington, April 4.—The navy department today sent telegraphic orders to the auxiliary cruiser board at New York to purchase immediately ten vessels for the auxiliary navy. These boats are to be between 1090 and 2000 tons burden, and the board is instructed to complete the purchase as soon as possible. These vessels are much larger than the majority of the ships purchased up to date, it being the desire of the departments to secure vessels large enough for use at sea in any capacity.

MADRID IS QUIET.

Madrid, April 4, 2:35 p. m.—No further developments in the war situation are shown, but the feeling of excitement experienced is strongly reflected in financial circles, and was marked by a rise in prices on the stock exchange. The papal nuncio had an audience with the queen regent this morning.

COTTON WORKERS STRIKE.

Norwich, Conn., April 4.—The employes of the Ponomah cotton mills went out on strike today. Two thousand hands are employed and the workmen in all departments, except the carding and spinning rooms, to the number of 1100 went out. The strike was in consequence of a 10-cent reduction in wages.

HUBBARD IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 4.—(Special to The Herald.)—Republican National Committeeman Hubbard, of Red Wing, is in Washington to consult with Senator Davis and other members of the Minnesota delegation about political affairs in their state.

JUMPER'S JOB.

Washington, April 4.—The president today named S. H. Jumper to be postmaster at Aberdeen, S. D.

A CAR OF PROVISIONS.

Evansville, Ind., April 4.—Superintendent Martin of the Louisville & Nashville road will send a free car of provisions to Shawneetown from Carmi, Ill., in response to an appeal from Mayor Carney. Arrangements to send more provisions by boat are being made this morning.

MESSAGE DUE ON WEDNESDAY

Latest Reports Indicate That President McKinley's Message Regarding Cuba Will Not Reach Congress for Two Days.

ITS FEATURES OUTLINED

Will Favor Recognition of Independence and Forcible Intervention, if Necessary, to Prevent Further Hostilities in Cuba.

Washington, April 4.—It is altogether probable that the president's message to congress will not be sent in before Wednesday. What specific recommendations the president will make in this message cannot be stated at this time, nor is it certain that the president himself has yet fully worked out all the details. The general features of the message, however, have been decided upon. The president, it is learned, will favor a recognition of independence and forcible intervention, if necessary, to prevent further hostilities in Cuba.

Spain's answer, in effect, will be declared to be unsatisfactory and to leave little or no reasonable ground for hope that a satisfactory settlement of the Cuban question is at all likely to be reached through diplomatic agencies. The president will favor intervention, and his message will make no recommendations or suggestions in conflict with that idea. The disaster to the Maine will be prominently brought to the fore and will be treated in a vigorous manner. The whole subject, it is believed, will be discussed in a spirit of patriotism that will commend itself to the entire American people; this policy, however, it is said, does not necessarily involve war, but leaves the determination of that question to Spain herself. Without something now unexpected happens within a comparatively short time, the indications point to at least a show of force against Havana.

The published report that the pope has offered to mediate between this government and Spain with a view to a peaceful solution of the difficulty is again officially denied. This government, it is stated, cannot under any circumstances accept mediation or interference from any foreign power, nor up to this time has any been proffered.

Washington, April 4.—A leading member of congress after a close conference at the White House today said: "The message will go into congress about Wednesday. The president has taken a very firm and determined attitude and he means to carry out that policy to the letter. The president intends recognizing Cuban independence and may go further than that and propose intervention. This is his policy and it will be disclosed in the official action very shortly."

PEACE HOPES EXHAUSTED.

Conservative Senators Say the President Now Looks For War.

Washington, April 4.—Conservative senators who were at the White House said that international matters appeared very ominous to them. One who has been especially optimistic and anxious to avert war stated that everything possible had been done and failed and that the president had decided to inform congress definitely that he had exhausted all diplomatic resources to settle the Cuban question and to leave the matter to congress. There had been a hope, he said, that Spain might be controlled by the financial interests, but he thought the time had gone by for that and the people of Spain could not be restrained.

PRESIDENTIAL VISITORS.

Many Congressional Notables Call and Discuss the Situation.

Washington, April 4.—President McKinley was up early today and in readiness to take up the serious work of the day. The past few days have been very fatiguing to him and he has shown to some extent the effect of the numerous conferences that have occupied much of his time and the long deliberations preliminary to the labors of framing the early awaited message to congress. Today he appeared to be feeling well and moved about briskly with a cheerful countenance.

Assistant Secretary Day was the first man to appear at the White House. He came about 9 o'clock and remained some time. Representative Grout of Vermont came early by appointment with the president.

The interview with the president and Gen. Grout lasted only a few minutes, but it was long enough to allow discussion of the situation and an outline of what Gen. Grout proposed to do in several particulars at the opening of congress today.

Gen. Grout has drafted a resolution and a bill for introduction in the house today. One of them calls for the absolute removal of the Spanish flag from the island, the recognition of the republic of Cuba and the distribution by this government of supplies to be sent by this country and paid for out of the $50,000,000 fund now at the disposal of the president.

The other is a bill appropriating $1,000,000 to raise the wreck of the Maine to ascertain accurately what occurred when it was blown up.

Chairman Cannon of the house committee on appropriations, and Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee were with the president for a few minutes. They congratulated the president on his good spirits and advising him that the committee had today asked if there was anything that he wished to communicate. The president, however, had nothing to submit at this time, although he spoke in general terms of the financial requirements that war would precipitate on the country.

Senator Gray of Delaware, a leading member of the committee on foreign relations, was closeted with the president some time and talked over the situation at some length. Maj. Biestand, the president's military aide, and Representative Barrett of Massachusetts, were at the White House for a little while during the early hours, but neither had a consultation with the executive. Representative Barrett said he believed the best solution of the whole affair would be to submit to congress a proposition for the recognition of a republic. That he advocated so simple a step on which congress would immediately act and he expressed the belief that the recognition would work out its own ends.

Mrs. McKinley and her party of young lady guests went out driving as usual.

The official statement emanating from the foreign office at Madrid as to armed mediation is receiving an unequivocal denial from the administration. Several persons who conferred with the president in the course of the day inquired about and received the response that if the pope contemplates mediation this government knew nothing of it.

FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

Senate Body Has Its Reports Al Ready to Present.

Washington, April 4.—The senate committee on foreign relations resumed its sitting today. The committee has arrived at a definite conclusion as to the resolution it will recommend, and Senator Davis has prepared the report to accompany the resolution. This report will deal with the situation in vigorous language, and it is understood that much will be made out in it of the Maine disaster. The committee accepted the findings of the court of inquiry so far as it goes, but has exercised the prerogative of ending the inquiry and drawing conclusions in advance of those drawn by the Maine court. This report will be in the nature of an address to the country, in justification of the resolutions to be reported by the committee.

The committee now expects to be able to report on the same day that the president's message is received, and members will look forward for a message that will be in perfect accord with their resolutions; that it will recommend both recognition and a declaration favorable to intervention. The president has been informed of the probable character of the committee's report, but what, if any, comment he made has not been made public.

PLEDGED TO SECRECY.

House Foreign Relations Committee Meet But Say Little.

Washington, April 4.—The house committee on foreign affairs met at 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Gillett said a few minutes after the committee convened that the committee would take no action today. Every member of the foreign affairs committee was pledged to secrecy before the committee adjourned. One of the Republican members, however, said, in response to persistent inquiries: "We did nothing. The committee will meet again tomorrow morning." Members of the committee do not expect anything to be done in the house today.

It was stated that the meeting was of considerable importance. Chairman Adams informed the committee that the president would soon communicate to congress his views on the Cuban question and that action in advance of his message would be premature and extremely inadvisable. Some of the members of the committee demanded when the message would be sent in and Mr. Adams said that Wednesday at the outside, but he hoped that it would be sent in tomorrow.

When asked why there was so much delay and why the president did not send the message today, as had been expected, Mr. Adams replied that it was a physical impossibility for the president to get it ready today and it might be impossible to get it ready tomorrow. It was stated the event was too momentous and the message would be of such importance that no undue haste should be used and especially no attempt should be made at this juncture to force the president to physical impossibilities.

Some questions were asked as to the nature of the message and what it would recommend, but no one felt authorized to speak on this point, although the impression was made on the members of the committee that it would be a recommendation upon which the house could reunite.

There was some discussion as to the possible form of action the house should take, but it was found that the committee had different views on the subject, some favoring independence, some demanding war on account of the Maine, and some favoring independence and intervention.

The question of treating the Maine as a separate incident was also considered. It is understood that the purpose of the meeting is to prepare and report in accordance with the recommendations of the president, if these recommendations are sufficiently developed and the message sure to come in tomorrow. It is the desire of the committee to be ready to report immediately following the message when it comes Tuesday or Wednesday.

IN THE HOUSE TODAY.

Patriotic Remark By Bailey Met With Applause.

Washington, April 4.—Chairman Cannon, in the house this morning, moved to suspend the rules of the house to pass the joint resolution allowing the erection of fortifications on private property, after unanimous consent for its consideration had been refused by Mr. Bailey. The chief of engineers recommended the passage of the resolution. Mr. Cannon said this gave the president discretion in the matter of acquiring land.

Mr. Bailey said he simply desired to call the attention of the house to the fact that it had been in the last thirty days called upon to vote emergency measures, yet the house was not in possession of any information showing that the administration thought there was any extraordinary emergency confronting the country. He would have denied a Democratic president the $50,000,000 appropriation. Mr. Bailey said congress ought to know what the administration is doing and intends doing. The Democrats will be ready to assist in the prosecution of a war to a successful termination. This caused applause, which the speaker rebuked. Mr. Bailey said the applause in the galleries was merely the miniature of the feeling of the people of the country. Again there was applause in the galleries, and the speaker threatened to have them cleared.

Mr. Steel said this would hardly be fair, as Mr. Bailey was talking to the galleries. (Laughter on Republican side.)

Mr. Bailey closed by saying that if the president wanted more time to treat with the Spanish butchers it would be granted.

Mr. Lentz offered a belligerency amendment to the resolution.

Mr. Williams, member of the committee on foreign affairs, opposed the amendment for belligerency, saying he thought it inopportune at this time. We should all move in a solid phalanx when the time comes." He said that the Democrats of the house had expressed their views, and "now it was time to wait." This statement was considered significant, as Mr. Williams had but a half an hour ago emerged from the foreign affairs committee room.

Mr. Maddox said that when it was proposed to make war that the indictment against Spain should be thoroughly made up so each member of the house would know what he was voting for.

Mr. Fitzgerald supported the resolution, and said the Democratic party would show its patriotism by supporting the resolution.

Mr. Cannon said Mr. Bailey was posturing before the country. His own city of Galveston might be in danger from a hostile fleet.

"It would be stopped before it could get there if we had the proper sort of an administration," retorted Mr. Bailey.

Mr. Cannon, continuing, said, he was talking business. He said seven and a half millions of emergency appropriation had been expended for coast defense.

Mr. Sayers, in supporting the resolution, said he was ready to vote for what was needed to put the government in a defensive shape for such a crisis.

The resolution was then passed with out division.

Mr. Grout introduced the following joint resolution recognizing the independence of the Republic of Cuba and for other purposes:

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives that the United States of America recognize the republic of Cuba as a free and independent state.

"That the president is hereby authorized to expend out of the appropriation made for the national defense of the act approved March 9, 1898, not exceeding $500,000 to provide non-combatant Cubans with the necessary food and medicine for their immediate relief from starvation, also necessary implements of agriculture and seeds for planting a crop.

"Provided that the relief herein authorized to non-combatant Cubans shall be extended only through duly authorized agents of the United States and to this end the president is authorized to request the co-operation of the proper officers of Spain in the island of Cuba."

Mr. Grout said that he believed that the president's message would go beyond a resolution of this kind.

Mr. Hull moved to suspend the rules to pass the bill for the reorganization of the army, and after a brief debate it was arranged that Wednesday should be set aside for the consideration of the Hull army bill, with the understanding that it should not interfere with any report from the committee on foreign affairs.

The house then proceeded with the consideration of the District of Columbia business.

Representative Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, has introduced a bill creating a military reserve to be liable to active duty in time of emergency.

IN THE SENATE.

Washington, April 4.—The capitol was jammed today with people in view of the Cuban affairs. In the senate the Chandler resolution calling for consular correspondence went over on motion of Mr. Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, until Wednesday, and the Quay independence resolution followed.

Senator Clay made a speech urging that war should be averted if it possibly could be, but added that there was no remedy that did not concede absolute independence.

Senator Perkins, in a speech on the Cuban question, declared that the blowing up of the Maine by the Spanish officials was an act of war, and he believed it was so regarded by nations of the world.

Senators Mantle and Rawlins both spoke for Cuban independence. At the close of Mr. Rawlins' speech the senate took up the Sunday bill.

POWERS EXCHANGE NOTES.

Washington, April 4, 2:10 p. m.—It has just been learned here definitely that an exchange of notes between the great powers of Europe has been begun concerning mediation on the Spanish-American question. At least two of the embassies in Washington have received information that this exchange is now in progress, but no definite instructions have been received by the diplomatic representatives here.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived: Cymric, Liverpool.

DEATH CAME TO FIVE HUNDRED

Shawneetown, Illinois, the Scene of a Terrible Loss of Life, Exceeding That of the Johnstown Flood.

DUE TO LEVEE BREAKING

Ohio River Rushed Violently Through the Break, Sweeping Everything Before It and Drowning Hundreds.

Shawneetown, Ill., April 4, via Flora, Ill.—A calamity, greater in extent than the Johnstown flood, has visited this community.

The levee broke yesterday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock, and now the entire town is flooded under a depth of fifteen to twenty feet of water.

The Ohio river, swollen by recent rains, rushed through the break and struck the city with awful force.

Houses were swept away like cards, and at this moment there is no certainty of the exact number of dead, but it is believed the death list will be over 400 and may possibly exceed 500.

Every store in the place is swept away, all live stock is dead and the property loss is enormous.

People are being taken off housetops by persons in small skiffs, and the remaining house may stand until the water subsides.

All is confusion here, and food, tents and burial caskets are needed at once.

A CONDUCTOR'S STORY.

Town Half Washed Away—Under Twenty Feet of Water.

Flora, Ill., April 4.—Reports reaching this city seven miles distant, bear out the first impression of the inundation of Shawneetown last night, by the breaking of the levee. The railroads have stopped traffic twenty miles south of here, as the road to Shawneetown is deep under water. Telegraphic communication is cut off and the reports received are very meager. At Mills' Station the river is eight miles wide and the track is covered for six miles. The following telegram was received here this morning by Superintendent Mills of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern road:

"Ridgeway, Ill., to J. S. Mills, superintendent: Half of Shawneetown totally destroyed. All stores wrecked with contents. Town contains fifteen to twenty feet of water. South levee covered with dead stock and houses and all kinds of debris.

"CONDUCTOR IRELAND."

A partial list of the dead follows:
Col. Collicott.
W. C. Collicott and wife.
Mrs. Ed Flake.
Three children of Paul Phaken.
Mrs. Gallaway and two children.
C. Rhynehart.
Mary McAllister.
Ellen McAllister.
Annie Rhinehart.
Mrs. McLane.
Mrs Matilda Greer.

No bodies have been recovered. The mayor of Shawneetown appeals for tents and provisions. Help must come quick. There is great suffering among the unfortunates.

Conductor Ireland wires: "I notified Shawneetown committee that I would bring all supplies offered me and if any carload lots came by Enfield, or Norris City, I would make one extra trip to the water's edge where some could be transferred. We have picked up a lot of boats to transfer provisions." Ireland further states that only small skiffs can be secured to ferry the provisions across the river.

Superintendent Mills also received the following from Superintendent Martin of the Louisville & Nashville at Evansville, Ind.: "The mayor of Shawneetown calls for relief. Reports 350 to 400 people lost. Not enough food to serve one meal for the living."

MESSAGES TO TANNER.

Urgent Appeals to Illinois Governor For Help.

Springfield, April 4.—Early this morning Governor Tanner received the following messages relative to the Shawneetown disaster:

"Ridgway, Ill., April 4.—To John R. Tanner, Governor: The ground gave way under the levee at 4:15 p. m. and the loss of life is nearly one-fourth of our population. We have no provisions to feed our people for one meal. We need tents, clothing, burial caskets to bury the dead and food for the living. Help us at once. D. M. CARNEY, "Mayor."

Carmi, Ill., April 4.—To John R. Tanner, Governor: George Goeztman, a reliable merchant of Shawneetown, just now confirms the report of a levee break last night. Says the mayor sent him to Ridgway to the nearest point of communication to send a message in his name to send tents, provisions and burial caskets immediately via East St. Louis and Enfield, where a train from Ridgway will be waiting. Goetzman says the scene is worse than Johnstown. Four hundred are estimated to be drowned and all property is lost and the remainder of the people are on the levee and housetops, and rain adds to the distress. Answer me here and I will communicate by telephone. JOHN M. CREEBS, "President of White County Telephone Company."

Governor Tanner after consultation with Dr. F. W. Wines, secretary of the state board of charities, sent the following message:

"W. S. Phillips, President of Ridgway Bank, Ridgway, Ill.: Hon. Fred Wines, secretary of the state board of charities, and Miss Julia Lathrop, will leave on the first train for Shawneetown. The doctor represents me in caring for the sufferers. Co-operate with him in informing relief committee. I authorize you to draw upon me for $3000. Have issued proclamation appealing to the public for relief of the flood sufferers. Am preparing to send a train with tents to shelter 1000 people, 300 blankets and 200 emergency rations.

"JOHN R. TANNER, "Governor."

A LOWER ESTIMATE.

Mayor Carney Now Puts the Loss at About 100.

Evansville, Ill., April 4.—Mayor Carney now estimates the loss of life at 100. He confirms the report that Sheriff Galloway's family is drowned. The bodies were recovered at 7 o'clock this morning, all clasped in each other's embrace. The levee broke on the north side and without warning, catching the people like rats in a trap. The entire town is submerged from ten to twenty feet. The people are huddled in the Riverside hotel court house and school house, all of which are two-story buildings. Evansville's provision boats arrived early this morning. Mayor Atkins' dispatch was read to those assembled in the Riverside hotel amid breathless silence. When it was completed the people shouted: "God bless Evansville and her mayor."

The ladies wept aloud, and tears streamed down the faces of the men. Only two negroes were reported drowned, and they were very old people.

SOME OF THE DEAD.

A Few of the Many Victims at Shawneetown.

Carmi, Ill., April 4.—The following are reported among the drowned at Shawneetown:

Wash Callicut and family.
Col. Callicut.
C. R. Galloway.
Wife of Sheriff Gallatin and two children.
Mary McAllister.
Mrs. Holly.
Mrs. McLain.
Mrs. Welsh and family.
R. B. Hooker, Western Union telegraph manager.

PRINCIPALLY NEGROES.

Greatest Sufferers In the Shawneetown Horror.

Ridgway, Ill., April 4.—According to the best information here as to the flood at Shawneetown, the levee on the north was the one that broke. The north end of Shawneetown, except the main street near the river, was built up mainly of 1-story buildings of inferior construction, which were mainly inhabited by negroes. The colored population numbered about 700, or one-third of the total. Many of their houses were overturned by the water and the occupants drowned.

It is believed here that the larger portion of those lost were colored people.

A CARLOAD OF COFFINS.

And Several Cars of Provisions, Tents and Blankets.

Springfield, Ill., April 4.—A special train will leave here for Shawneetown on the Chicago & Alton this evening with a supply of provisions, tents and blankets.

It was the intention at first to send all the caskets that could be obtained. Only a few, however, were found available and Adjt. Gen. Reece wired the St. Louis coffin factory to immediately load a car with caskets. The car will be attached to the special train at East St. Louis.

About three freight cars of provisions will be attached to the train.

APPEAL FOR AID.

Shawneetown's Mayor Asks Aid From Congress.

Evansville, Ind., April 4.—Mayor Carney of Shawneetown appealed to congress for aid this morning for destitute people of his stricken city. He says the town is absolutely destroyed, and that there is not enough food in town for one meal. He says 300 people are drowned. All goods in the city are lost, and the situation is distressing in the extreme. This city sent two steamboats loaded with provisions last night that should reach Shawneetown this morning.

RELIEF MEASURES.

Springfield, Ill., April 4.—Dr. F. H. Wines, secretary state board of charities, is just leaving here with a special train over the Chicago & Alton for

(Continued on page 3.)

READY FOR TROUBLE

Consul General Lee at Havana Makes Arrangements In Event of War.

A WISE PRECAUTION

British Consul Gollin Will Take Charge of Consulate If Lee Leaves.

New York, April 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Consul General Lee has been instructed to turn the American consulate over to British Consul Gollin and has already made the necessary arrangements with Gollin to do so. This is a mere precaution in case Gen. Lee has to leave suddenly. He is simply getting his house in order. Gen. Lee had a long conference with Consul Gollin, who courteously agreed to do everything in his power in case Gen. Lee receives orders to leave or is forced to seek refuge on the Fern with the other Americans by a sudden uprising.

Consul Gollin will probably have his hands full if Havana grows violent as English residents will be regarded as Americans if the excitement is great. Consul Gollin, however, believes actual hostilities between Spain and the United States will be averted.

Gen. Lee has apparently not abandoned all hope of immediate hostilities and his conference with Consul Gollin, it is understood here, was due, not to his intention of leaving, but merely to insure the fullest protection of the consulate and American residents should he be suddenly forced to abdicate. Gen. Lee, it is known on all hands, will stick to his post until it is folly to remain longer.

PROTECTING HAVANA HARBOR.

Forty Submarine Mines Secretly Placed In Position.

New York, April 4.—A special to the World from Havana says: Forty floating submarine mines were secretly planted in Havana harbor last Wednesday night by the Spanish government. This information comes from official sources and is absolutely correct. The mines were laid in the narrowest part of the channel between Morro and the Punta, in two lines of twenty mines each.

They are spherical and float about twenty-four feet under the surface. Each is attached by an anchor chain to a heavy cable anchored on the bottom. The detonating wires run up the chains. There is sufficient force there to paralyze the biggest ships afloat. But if an entering fleet should use counter mines or bow torpedoes on approaching the narrowest part of the entrance to theh arbor the mines could be exploded.

THE CRUISER DIOGENES.

Small But Effective Vessel Purchased In England.

New York, April 4.—A special to the World from Washington says: Orders have been cabled to Lieut. J. J. Knapp, commanding the torpedo boat Somers, purchased from Germany, to proceed to England and take command of the cruiser Diogenes, purchased from the Thames Iron works. The Diogenes is a cruiser of 1000 tons displacement and will be used as a member of the second line of defense for which purpose this government is purchasing a large number of yachts and is converting them into torpedo boats.

The Diogenes was originally built in 1892 for the Portuguese government, but the authorities failed to take her. She remained at the Thames Iron works and was rebuilt during last year. She has a speed of sixteen knots, some protection and an excellent battery for her size.

POPE AS MEDIATOR.

President McKinley Has No Knowledge of It.

Washington, April 4.—President McKinley announced today to a leading member of congress who has the confidence of the administration that there was no truth in the reported mediation of the pope in the Cuban incident, and he (the president) had no knowledge of it whatever. He also announced that he was hourly expecting a cablegram from the Sagasta government notifying this government of the formal proposition for an armistice to the insurgents. Chairman Cannon, of the house appropriations committee, had a conference with Mr. McKinley at the call of the president.

WANT NO ARMISTICE.

Cuban Insurgents Will Not Accept Any Such Thing.

Washington, April 4.—Senor Quesada representing the Cuban junta in Washington said to the Associated Press today: "The Cubans will never consent to an armistice until their independence is recognized. Until that time they will not cease fighting. When independence is recognized the Cubans will consent to an armistice for the settlement of the conditions of the island."

This statement is made in reply to a query as to what the Cubans would do with regard to the recent appeal by the Cuban autonist cabinet.

SPANISH SECURITIES.

Paris, April 4.—Spanish 4s were quoted on the bourse at the opening at 58⅜, after which they fluctuated, and at 1 p. m. were quoted at 59 15-16. At 2 p. m. they had advanced to 59⅝, a net gain of 2⅜ since Saturday's closing.

London, April 4, 2:30 p. m.—American securities show another material advance from the opening. Spanish 4s have further advanced to 59⅝, a net gain of 4 points since Saturday.

MONADNOCK'S MOVEMENTS.

San Francisco, April 4.—The monitor Monadnock has sailed for the Mare Island navy yard, where she will go into dry dock and afterward be fitted out with new stores and ammunition.

THE OREGON AT CALLAO.

Callao, Peru, via Galveston, Tex., April 4.—The United States battleship Oregon has arrived here.

An honest man in this day and age has little need to fear death by hanging. The danger that innocent men will die upon the scaffold has been reduced by modern laws of evidence to a minimum. There is one appalling death that still threatens innocent men. It is a slow and lingering death from consumption. One-sixth of the human race die from this relentless enemy of humanity. Probably no subject connected with health is so important and so little understood as the conservation of vital force. The human organism is a wonderful machine, and is so constructed that if exhaustive draughts are made upon the vital forces during youth and middle life, the mechanism responds for the time, but at the expense of its future usefulness. The man who overworks or exhausts himself day after day is constantly overdrawing his store of vital force. Finally the mechanism of supply breaks down and the man becomes a physical bankrupt. The mechanism of supply in a man is his stomach. There the food is transformed into vital force. If the stomach is weak and the digestion impaired, the body ceases to receive and store up vital force. If the draught is continued, consumption or some other equally fatal disease is the result. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a great producer of vital force. It enables a man to daily store up energy to do almost any amount of work or stand any amount of exposure. It does its work through the stomach. It makes the weak stomach strong. It facilitates and increases the flow of digestive juices. It promotes and perfects the assimilation of all the life-giving elements of the food. It is the great blood-maker and flesh builder.

Mr. F. M. Kelsuett, of Xenophon, Tenn., writes: "I can heartily recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for indigestion and torpid liver. I was very bad off and tried different doctors with but little benefit. I decided to give the 'Golden Medical Discovery' a trial and I soon began to improve. If it had not been for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I believe I would not be living to-day."

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

A New Mexico Crime of Two Years Standing.

Las Cruces, N. M., April 4.—William McNew and William Carr have been arrested upon bench warrants issued by the district judge, based upon a complain: charging him with the murder of Albert J. Fountain on Feb. 1, 1896. Warrants are also out for two other men. Col. Fountain and his 8-year-old son were intercepted and murdered while crossing the plains en route to Las Cruces, about forty-five miles from town.

The crime created great excitement on account of the prominence of the murdered man and the mystery surrounding the disposition of the bodies and the identity of the murderers. It is not known that the bodies have ever been discovered, but it is understood that convicting evidence is in possession of the authorities.

REPLY TO CHIEF FLATMOUTH.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs Makes Answer.

Washington, April 4.—(Special to The Herald.)—The commissioner of Indian affairs has prepared a reply to the queries submitted by Chief Flatmouth and the delegation at the conference about ten days ago. He says that the request for the establishment of a sawmill will be considered and disposed of when the location and cost are ascertained. Chief Flatmouth and his wife are advised to make formal application for reservoir damages and back interest due.

The commissioner also states that the regular annual interest payment, amounting to about $24,000, will be paid in a short time. A statement of the latest money in the treasury shows a balance of about $29,000.

EZETA'S WINDFALL.

San Salvador Government Returns His Confiscated Estates.

San Francisco, April 4.—The Examiner says: Gen. Carlos Ezeta, the ex-president of the republic of Salvador, has been vindicated by his people. His vast estate, the stocks and money confiscated by the government of Guiterrez after Ezeta was forced to leave his native land four years ago, have been returned to him, and Ezeta is again worth more than $2,000,000.

The money that Ezeta has used in this country was furnished by his wife, who now is in the South American republic, settling up the exiled general's affairs. She will return here on May 8. The general says he will never again interest himself in Salvadorian plantations. He is now living in Oakland.

NEW BEDFORD'S MILL STRIKE.

Will Probably Be Settled By Action of Merchants.

New Bedford, Mass., April 4.—Indications now point strongly to a settlement of the strike on Monday, April 11, and it is believed that the mills will be opened on that day and that the operatives will generally return to work. The retail grocers and market men of the city, without exception, who have been carrying the strikers on credit for the past ten days, have issued notices that, commencing Monday, April 11, all sales will be for cash only, and in enforcing this action they are backed up by the wholesalers, who will demand cash payments from the retail merchants.

DR. BALANCE SAFE.

San Francisco April 4.—Dr. W. P. Balance, of New Haven, Conn., who was supposed to have gone down with the wreck of the bark Almy off Golden Gate did not perish. Instead of starting for Alaska on the Almy, he sailed on the schooner Thomas of the Negus, and the fact of his safety was learned when that vessel put into port last night.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional remedy on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Solon Spring water aids digestion.

ARMISTICE EFFORTS

Pope Pleads With Queen Regent to Grant Armistice In Cuba.

SPAIN IS WILLING

And In Madrid Feeling Is That One Will Be Soon Proclaimed.

Madrid, April 3, 8:30 p. m., (delayed in transmission.)—Events are moving rapidly and the best informed people here believe an armistice between the Spaniards and the Cubans will be proclaimed within two days. The pope, it now appears, sent an eloquent telegram to the queen regent urging Spain to grant an armistice in Cuba with the view of allowing negotiations to be carried before the insurgents and the Cuban authorities for the early conclusion of a permanent peace. The pope dwelt on the suffering in Cuba and urged that her majesty take action on humane and not on political grounds.

The pope added that "as the father of all the faithful," he could not intervene until a stop was put to "the shedding of blood by those who are God's sons." Therefore he asks for a suspension of hostilities.

Previous to taking this action, it is stated that the pope through a report at Washington, asked President McKinley if it would be agreeable to him should the pope advise the queen regent to grant an armistice, and it is understood the president expressed his willingness that the pope should do anything in his power. Since then the extraordinary activity of the ambassadors has been noted and it is claimed as a result of all the representations made to Spain on the subject Senor Moret, the minister for the colonies, who throughout has been very anxious to do anything to preserve peace consistent with what he considers Spain's honor, had an interview with United States Minister Gen. Stewart L. Woodford today (Sunday) at which he expressed Spain's willingness to grant an immediate armistice, but that the only condition Spain asks in return is one which America would grant even if unasked and refers only to her action after Spain proclaims the armistice.

The United States minister was busy at the legation all day long, but the correspondent of the Associated Press saw Senor Moret at the colonial office this (Sunday) evening. He confirmed the announcement made of the pope's mediation between Spain and the Cubans, and added that the suggestion did not come from the United States government, but from Rome direct. He added: "I cannot say anything more on the subject as the matter is unsettled, pending an answer. Senor Moret's manner, as well as that of Gen. Woodford, conveyed the impression that they both believe that the peace for which they have so earnestly labored will result from the present negotiations.

The Correspondencia (semi-official) tonight (Sunday) under the heading "Mediation of the Pope," gives a history of the day's events and says: "Senor Sagasta received a message from the Spanish ambassador from Rome which he immediately took to the palace. A few minutes later the nuncio arrived and had an interview with the queen regent at the cabinet council at which all the ministers were present. At its conclusion a favorable reply was sent to Rome. Senor Moret had a long interview with Gen. Woodford before the former went to the cabinet meeting and the United States minister afterwards conferred with Senor Gullon, the minister for foreign affairs.

After the cabinet council Senor Moret again called upon Gen. Woodford and had an hour's interview with him.

The Correspondencia says: "Spain's reply to the pope, in accepting his mediation, said: 'The honor of Spain would be safe in his hands, and full justice would be done in the case, owing to the high prestige of his holiness everywhere.' The mediation," the Correspondencia adds, "can clear up every point at issue, but we must not be too sanguine, because things in America have been precipitated in such a violent manner that, even taking for granted President McKinley's good faith, we are not sure the mediation will arrive in time to prevent congress from making a question of its own."

The Ministerial Globo, in its leading article tomorrow (Monday), will assume an attitude of reserve, saying the papal mediation is satisfactory, but the government must not discontinue its preparations for the worst. The good offices of the pontiff are admitted, but Spain can never countenance her rights being ignored.

FRANCE'S NEUTRALITY.

Ex-Ambassador Eustis Says It Will Be Preserved.

Washington, April 4.—Hon. J. B. Eustis, former United States ambassador to France, was asked his opinion with reference to M. Hanotaux's recent declaration in the French chamber of deputies touching the Spanish-Cuban question. "I have no doubt," said Mr. Eustis, "that that declaration correctly represents the opinion of Mr. Hanotaux. Since the Spanish-Cuban question has become serious the attitude of the French government has become one of extreme delicacy. Having frequently discussed the question with M. Hanotaux, I have always found that his attitude as regards the Spanish and American government was exceedingly proper. The French aristocracy and the Catholic party in France naturally strongly sympathize with the Spanish government as against the United States, but they have no voice in the French government today and there is no doubt that the French government would be absolutely neutral in case of war between Spain and the United States.

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

Release of Reconcentrados Is Only a Hollow Mockery.

Washington, April 4.—Rev. Eugene May, who has been traveling in Cuba, returned to his home here yesterday. His reports of the island's conditions differ in no way from that of Senator Thurston, or what has been written and spoken on the subject. Dr. May says: "The order releasing the reconcentrados is a farce as the reconcentrados have little or no strength left. The mockery of it is that the farce ends with the sending in of blanks and nothing more is heard of them."

READY TO MOVE SOUTH.

Buffalo, April 4.—Col. Smith of the Thirteenth infantry, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Porter, has received a cipher message from Washington ordering him to have the four companies of his command in Buffalo and the one company at Fort Niagara in readiness to proceed to Atlanta, Ga., at a moment's notice. The company at Fort Niagara is expected to come to Buffalo today. Col. Smith says his command is ready to move.

JACK TARS DRINKING WATER.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 4.—A mammoth evaporator was shipped from this city today to Key West, with orders from the government that it be rushed forward with all possible haste. The evaporator will be located permanently at Key West for the purpose of supplying fresh water to war vessels. It is guaranteed to distill 50,000 gallons of pure drinking water per day.

OSADO SAILS FOR SPAIN.

Queenstown, April 4.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Osado sailed for Ferrol, Spain, this morning. The Audaze, sister boat of the Osado, which was damaged considerably by the elements necessitating her putting into Waterford, from whence she was towed by the Osado, went into dry dock this morning.

MORRIS IS SURPRISED.

Nobody Has Written to Him About Cuba.

Washington, April 4.—(Special to The Herald.)—Congressman Morris expresses surprise at the lack of interest in the Cuban question in his district. While Tawney, Eddy, Heatwole and Stevens are receiving hundreds of letters urging immediate action, Judge Morris has yet to hear from a single constituent on this subject.

Representative Tawney's mail today did not contain a single letter that had not some reference to Cuban affairs. Prominent politicians, educators and even ministers urged immediate action.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

To Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia and points South and West, via "The Northwestern Line" on April 5 and 19. One fare, plus $2, for the round trip. Take the "Omaha," the short line, best service and quickest time. Full information at 405 West Superior street.

Bright's disease? Solon Spring water.

Little Pimples Turn to Cancer.

Cancer often results from an impurity in the blood, inherited from generations back. Few people are entirely free from some taint in the blood, and it is impossible to tell when it will break out in the form of dreaded Cancer. What has appeared to be a mere pimple or scratch has developed into the most malignant Cancer.

"I had a severe Cancer which was at first only a few blotches, that I thought would soon pass away. I was treated by several able physicians, but in spite of their efforts the Cancer spread until my condition became alarming. After many months of treatment and growing steadily worse, I decided to try S. S. S., which was so strongly recommended. The first bottle produced an improvement. I continued the medicine and in four months the last little scab dropped off. Ten years have elapsed, and not a sign of the disease has returned."

R. F. WILLIAMS,
Gillsburg, Miss.

It is dangerous to experiment with Cancer. The disease is beyond the skill of physicians. S. S. S. is the only cure, because it is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Cancer.

S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only blood remedy guaranteed Purely Vegetable. All others contain potash and mercury, the most dangerous of minerals.

Books on Cancer and blood diseases mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

OPEN LETTERS FROM

Jennie E. Green and Mrs. Harry Hardy.

JENNIE E GREEN, Denmark, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I had been sick at my monthly periods for seven years, and tried almost everything I ever heard of, but without any benefit. Was troubled with backache, headache, pains in the shoulders and dizziness. Through my mother I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has done me so much good. I am now sound and well."

MRS. HARRY HARDY, Riverside, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham the story of her struggle with serious ovarian trouble, and the benefit she received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This is her letter:

"How thankful I am that I took your medicine. I was troubled for two years with inflammation of the womb and ovaries, womb was also very low. I was in constant misery. I had heart trouble, was short of breath and could not walk five blocks to save my life. Suffered very much with my back, had headache all the time, was nervous, menstruations were irregular and painful, had a bad discharge and was troubled with bloating. I was a perfect wreck. Had doctored and taken local treatments, but still was no better. I was advised by one of my neighbors to write to you. I have now finished the second bottle of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and am better in every way. I am able to do all my own work and can walk nearly a mile without fatigue; something I had not been able to do for over two years. Your medicine has done me more good than all the doctors."

IN THE DAKOTAS.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The action of Judge Amidon in issuing an order to show cause why the railroads should not be allowed more time to take testimony in the action now being brought by them to prevent the promulgation of reasonable maximum freight and passenger rates, came as a surprise to those familiar with the situation. The roads first secured an injunction against the board of railroad commissioners, and Special Master Lovell, of Casselton, was appointed to take testimony in the case. Ninety days were allowed for this work. In waiting for the Nebraska decision the railroads skipped a cog and allowed the time to lapse. On their application to Judge Amidon, then at Deadwood, the time was extended, and the taking of testimony begun in St. Paul under protest from Attorney General Cowan. After working a week an adjournment was taken at the request of the different roads, with the understanding that the work would be resumed on March 15. Special Master Lovell understood that the roads would report to him when ready to resume work. So far he has not heard from them. The latest move is to secure the foregoing order from Judge Amidon for service on the attorney general. The order is granted on an affidavit of General Counsel Bunn of the Northern Pacific, who states great embarrassment will ensue if the roads are not allowed the time. His request is concurred in by the Milwaukee and the Great Northern. The order to show cause is returnable Monday, and no restriction until May 5 is what the roads ask.

Sunday morning the Walter A. Wood warehouse in Fargo was burned. The building was occupied as general offices by the Wood people, the Milwaukee Harvester company and the Western Grain Separator company. The former had a flat stock of $25,000, the Milwaukee Harvester company, $20,000 and the Separator company about $600 in stock. The building was a frame structure 75 by 100 feet, two stories. There is a very small percentage of insurance. The boiler works of Skyve & Thompson next door east of the burned structure was damaged $100. The origin of the fire is unknown; but incendiarism is suspected, as tramps had been run out of the place recently.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

A special to a Sioux Falls paper says 600 Sioux Indians under the leadership of six fighting braves from the Pine Ridge agency, have tendered their services to Governor Lee, to reinforce the state militia. They stipulate that they are only willing to go to war, if permitted to fight Spain. Most of these Indians were with Sitting Bull, when he massacred Gen. Custer and the Seventh cavalry.

Oliver Robinson residing ten miles northeast of Redfield, was dangerously injured by being shot by a hunter in a crotchet. Robinson was mistaken for game by another party, who entered the bed in the dark. He may recover. Robinson is 35 married, and has a wife and two children. He is a brother of "Father" Robinson, of Frankfort.

Mr. Orr, living near Clark, while temporarily insane, committed suicide by jumping head first into a well. Mrs. Johnson was suffering from measles, and while Mr. Johnson was out after a pail of water his wife went up stairs, opened a window and jumped to the ground, ran to the well and plunged head long into it. Mrs. Johnson was 25 years old and leaves a family of three, the youngest being a baby about 4 months old. Coroner Dunn was called to the scene.

A traveling man named A. Kimpel, representing Baker & Co., cereal manufacturers, committed suicide in Rapid City by throwing himself before a passenger train. His actions were very deliberate. His head was cut off and body badly mutilated. It is reported that he had gambled his money at Chadron, and was just getting over a spree. He will be buried here.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

At Louisville the Louisville baseball club defeated the Milwaukees by a score of 11 to 8.

A revolver duel growing out of family troubles took place at Haynes, Ark., Saturday night between Dr. W. N. Stott and J. J. Hughes. Both men will probably die.

Colorado is having a fierce snow storm. Snow plows are out and trains are stuck.

It is said that the Chinese foreign office has agreed to England's demands for a lease of Wei Hai Wei.

The wife of Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court died in Washington last night.

A cable dispatch from Christiania, Norway, reports that the steam whaler Fridjof has been secured for the Wellman polar expedition to Franz Josef land instead of the Laura, previously engaged. The Fridjof was secured by the agent of the Norwegian Lloyds to be the fastest and strongest ice steamer in Norwegian waters.

Lord Hillingdon (Charles Henry Mills), chairman of the committee of London clearing bankers, died suddenly in church at Wilton, England, yesterday. He was born in 1820.

The suspicion is confirmed that it was the German steamer Maginel, from Pomaron, March 6, for Stettin that was sunk in collision with the steam whaler Lightship with the British bark British Princess, Capt. Scott, from Leith for Liverpool.

A search for the body of William A. Olmstead, president of the Olmstead Scientific company, was recovered from the ruins of the Ayers building in Wabash avenue in Chicago. A search of missing has now been accounted for. Olmstead was the fourth victim of the fire.

A fire at Rock Hill, S. C., yesterday morning destroyed two buildings, involving a loss of $250,000, upon which there was an insurance of $150,000. The origin is unknown.

At Denver, Col., John J. Fitzgerald and George O. Dostal, composing Denver's crack handball team, defeated the world's champions, Messrs. Casey and Dunn, of Brooklyn, N. Y., yesterday in a most interesting contest. The score was 21 to 20.

QUARANTINE PRECAUTIONS.

Tampa, Fla., April 4.—Saturday's dispatches stated that the Plant steamer leaving Havana would place certain restrictions upon their list of passengers. President Plant desires it stated that this restriction is not a rule of his, as the dispatch would indicate. The order establishing quarantine regulations to take effect April 1, was made by the secretary of the treasury and under it his steamers are not now permitted to take passengers from Cuba unless they hold the proper certificate from the United States health office at Havana.

Be Comfortable.

Hang up your heavy overcoat and buy one of our up-to-date, all-wool spring vercoats, at $10 or $12; perfect fitters.

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

C. E. Mead company, carpet cleaners, 710 West Superior street. Telephone 69.

Be sure and find that Scott's Emulsion contains the hypophosphites.

These alone make it of great value for all affections of the nervous system.

It also contains glycerine, a most valuable, soothing and healing agent. Then there is the cod-liver oil, acknowledged by all physicians as the best remedy for poor blood and loss in weight.

These three great remedial agents blended into a creamy Emulsion, make a remarkable tissue builder.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

PLANS FOR SANGERFEST.

Local Committees Working Vigorously In Preparing For It.

J. H. Flaaten and C. J. Halling left for St. Paul and Minneapolis over the St. Paul & Duluth road Saturday night to see the different roads as to transportation for the coming sangerfest, and also to meet with the different societies at the Twin Cities and find out how large a deputation can be expected. They will also see Professor Oulie, the director-in-chief, who is composing the music for a song especially written for the sangerfest by William Petterson professor at the Augsburg seminary at Minneapolis.

The local executive committee met at West Superior last week and decided to hold two large concerts, the first at Duluth, in the latter part of April for the benefit of the sangerfest. The committee in charge will consist of J. H. Flaaten, C. J. Anderson and J. N. Sodahl, of Duluth, and R. Moller and J. Gyldenskog, of West Superior. The program will be rendered by Flaaten's orchestra, Normanna Singing society of Duluth, and Nordrom Male chorus of West Superior, and also local soloists. "Landkjending," by Greig, will be sung with full orchestra and about fifty voices.

Get Our Prices!

On latest styles of spring overcoats, just opened up, from one of the leading clothing manufacturers in New York city.

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

GIVE THE CHILDREN A DRINK

Called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

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PATENTS.

MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE,
JAMES T. WATSON.

Patent Lawyers, Solicitors and Experts.

Established Washington D. C. 1857.

(Inventors' Guide Book Free.) 45 Pioneer Building.

DULUTH, MINN.

SUMMONS.—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis. District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Anton Schneider, Plaintiff,

vs.

Brita Kurola Schneider, Defendant.

The state of Minnesota, to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed in the office of the clerk of the above named court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in rooms 201-203 First National Bank building, Duluth, Minnesota, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 7, 1898.

BALDWIN & BALDWIN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
201-203 First National Bank Bldg.,
Duluth, Minnesota.

Duluth Evening Herald, March-7-14-21-28-April-4-11.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Edgar W. Markell and Nelly B. Markell, his wife, of Duluth, Minnesota, mortgagors, to Adella M. Marvin, of New Haven, Connecticut, mortgagee, dated the fifteenth (15th) day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five (1895), and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, on the seventeenth (17th) day of June, A. D. 1895, at the hour of 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Book ninety-one (91) of mortgages, on page six hundred and five (605).

And whereas, there is claimed to be due and is now due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of twenty-two hundred and fifty and 08-100 ($2250.08) dollars, and no proceeding or action has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises therein described at public vendue by the sheriff of the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota at the front door of the court house of said county in the city of Duluth, in said County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the fourth (4th) day of May, A. D. 1898, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with interest thereon and the costs and disbursements of the sale, and seventy-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold are the tracts and parcels of land lying and being in the city of Duluth, St. Louis County and state of Minnesota, known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered six (6), in block sixty (60), and lot fourteen (14), in block one hundred and eleven (111), in Portland Division the easterly thirty-seven and one half (37½) feet of lot eight (8), in block sixty-six (66), in Endion Addition to Oneota, and the westerly one-half of lot three (3), in block twenty-two (22), in Endion Division of Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated Duluth, Minn., March 15th, 1898.

ADELLA M. MARVIN,
Mortgagee.

HENRY S. MAHON,
Attorney for said Mortgagee.
Duluth Evening Herald, March-21-28-April-4-11-18-25.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT application has been made in writing to the common council of the city of Duluth, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors by Wm. Bornemann & Co., 513 West Superior street.

Said application will be heard and determined by said common council of the city of Duluth, at the council chamber in said city of Duluth, on Monday, the 11th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 7:30 p. m. of that day.

H. W. CHEADLE,
City Clerk.
Duluth Evening Herald, March-28-April-4.

ORDER TO EXAMINE ACCOUNTS, ETC.

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis —ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, March 28, 1898.

In the matter of the estate of Nels J. Hoff, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Celia Hoff, the administratrix of the estate of Nels J. Hoff, deceased, representing among other things, that she has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of her administration and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined and petition heard by this court on Saturday, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1898, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office, in Duluth, in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in The Duluth Evening Herald, a daily newspaper printed and published at Duluth, in said county.

Dated at Duluth, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1898.

By the Court,
PHINEAS AYER,
Judge of Probate.

(Seal.)

Duluth Evening Herald, March-28-April-4-11.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of one thousand four hundred and forty-four and 28-100 ($1444.28) dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louis Hellstrom and Johanna Hellstrom, his wife, mortgagors, to Lindy C. Ashstadt, mortgagee, bearing date the 29th day of October, 1891, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, on the 29th day of October, 1891, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in Book 82 of mortgages, on page 247. And whereas, after the execution and delivery of said mortgage, at the county of Adams, in the state of Illinois, said L. C. Nostadt died, leaving a last will and testament, in which he named the undersigned, Robert W. Gardner, executor thereof, and said will was thereafter duly probated in said county of Adams, state of Illinois, and the said executor duly qualified as such, and letters testamentary were duly issued out of the county court of said county of Adams to said executor, and

Whereas, a duly authenticated copy of the said letters testamentary was on the 11th day of October, 1897, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. duly filed and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of St. Louis County, Minnesota, in Book 155 of deeds, on page 149; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part th reof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: All that part of lot numbered one (1), block thirty-five (35), Endion Division, that lies southeast of a line across said lot one hundred (100) feet southerly from Jefferson street and parallel therewith, said premises being fifty feet by fifty-seven feet and four inches of even width end of said lot, according to the recorded plat thereof, in St. Louis County and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on the 25th day of April, 1898, at ten o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said mortgage indebtedness and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty dollars attorneys' fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 7th, A. D. 1898.

ROBERT W. GARDNER,
As Executor of the Estate of L. C. Neustadt, deceased, Mortgagee.

CRASSWELLER & CRASSWELLER,
Attorneys for said Executor.
Duluth Evening Herald, March-14-21-28-April-4-11-18.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made in writing to the common council of the city of Duluth and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors by Olen & Henrikson, at 406 Fifty-Fifth avenue west, Peter Gilley, 322 Fifty-fifth avenue west.

Said applications will be heard and determined by the common council of the city of Duluth, at the council chamber in said city of Duluth, on Monday, the 11th day of April, 1898, at 7:30 p. m. of that day.

H. W. CHEADLE,
City Clerk.

(Corporate Seal.)

Duluth Evening Herald, March-28-April-4.

ADVANCE IN WHEAT

Prices Took a Rise Owing to the Sharp Advance In Stocks.

THE CABLES HIGHER

Trading Dull Throughout the Session---Flax Closed Three Cents Higher.

The principal factor affecting the wheat market today was the advance in stocks growing out of a belief in Wall street that peace would be assured between the United States and Spain by the mediation of the pope. Later there came a denial that he would act as mediator and prices declined slightly, but the close was strong, with July advanced 1½c and May ½c at Chicago and May ½c higher at Duluth. Trading was dull on the Duluth board. May wheat opened here ⅛c higher at 995⅜c and during the first half hour sold up to $1. After noon it eased off to 99⅝c and closed firm at that figure, being a net gain of ⅛c for the day. The elevators bought 400,000 bus of cash stuff at 1c@1¼c over May. Corn advanced ⅛c, rye gained 3c, while flax sold up 3c. Following were the closing prices:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, $1.00¼; May, $1.00⅝; July, 96¾c; September, 88½c. No. 1 northern, cash, 99⅝c; May, 99⅝c; July, 96¾c; September, 77½c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, $1.02. No. 1 northern, $1.00. Rye, 38½c. Oats, 27@25½c. Barley, 31@c. Flax $1.22½. May, $1.23. Corn, 28½c.

Car inspection—Wheat, 48; corn, 5; oats 12, rye 4, flax 24. Receipts—Wheat 58,845 bus; corn, 2,747 bus; oats, 24,387 bus, rye, 1,856 bus, flax, 12,137 bus.

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD.

Stocks Had the Most Influence on Wheat.

Chicago, April 4.—The stock market today again became the most prominent factor in wheat. Wheat was higher at the opening, principally on account of firm cables, July starting ½@⅝c higher at 81@83c. For a few minutes the market hesitated, liberal Northwest receipts, favorable crop reports, large contract additions and large world's shipments causing considerable scattered realizing, under which the price dipped to 81¾c. Then the influence of Wall street began to be felt. The sharp advance in stocks, coupled with reports indicating a peaceful solution of the Cuban difficulty, resulted in a contraction of offerings, and shorts who tried to cover found a good deal of difficulty in doing so. Prices advanced rapidly, July getting up to 83¾@83⅞c before enough wheat was offered to satisfy the demand. Later in the day realizing and denials of the reports that the pope was to act as mediator between the United States and Spain caused weakness, July selling back to 81½@83c, becoming steadier at that figure. Northwest receipts were 227 cars against 326 last week and 240 a year ago. Chicago receipts were sixty cars, forty-four of contract grade. From mixing houses ninety-one cars and 35,000 bus were received, making the total addition to contract stocks today about 168,000 bus. World shipments were reported by Beerbohm at 3,400,000 bus.

Shorts were active buyers of corn and that market was strong and higher. Cables were strong and local receipts light, 125 cars. Sympathy with wheat was a factor. May opened a shade higher at 29⅜c, advanced to 29½@29⅝c and reacted to 29⅜c.

Oats were fairly active and strong with wheat and corn. Receipts were 197 cars. May opened a shade higher at 25⅝c, advanced to 25½@25⅝c and held steady at 25½c.

Provisions were very strong. There was an active demand from buyers and prices advanced sharply early. Heavy realizing was indulged in on the start and some reaction followed. The hog market was higher and receipts light. May pork opened 25c higher at $9.90@9.92½, eased off to $9.77½ and reacted to $9.90. May lard opened 5c higher at 5.25@5.27½, advanced to $5.30 and reacted to $5.27½. May ribs opened 10c higher at $5.27½@5.30, advanced to $5.37½ and reacted to $5.22½@5.25.

Chicago April 4.—Close, wheat, May, $1.00⅝; July, 83½c; September, 77½c. Corn, April, 29⅜c; May, 29½c; July, 30⅝@30⅞c; September, 32c. Oats, April, 25½c; May, 25½c; July, 23½c. Pork, April, $9.92; May, $9.87. July, $9.97. Lard, April, $5.22; May, $5.27½@5.30; July, $5.37½@5.40; September, $5.45. Ribs, April, $5.25; May $5.27; July, $5.35. Cash, wheat markets: No. 2 red $1.02; No. 3 red, 96½@97c; No. 2 hard, 95@96c; No. 3 spring, 85c; No. 1 northern spring, $1.03; No. 3 spring, 86@96c. Corn, No. 2, 29½c; No. 3, 29@29½c. Oats, No. 2, 25½@25¾c; No. 3, 25c. Barley, cash, No. 3, 26@42c. Rye, cash, 50@52c. Flax, 95½@97c. Cash, flax $1.21½. Northwest, $1.22½. May, $1.23; September, $1.12. Timothy, April, $2.80.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Chicago.	New York.
May.—				
Open	99⅜B	96	1.00⅛	1.00⅝B
High	1.00	96⅞	1.00½	1.01¼
Low	98⅝	96	1.00	1.00
Close	99⅝B	96¾-⅞	1.00⅛	1.00⅝B
July.—				
Open	83⅜B	84¾	83¾-½	87⅝
High	83⅞	85⅛	83⅞	88⅝
Low	83⅜	84⅜	83½	87½
Close	83⅝B	85	83¾@83⅞	88⅛B

CHICAGO CORN AND PORK.

	Corn. May.	Pork. May.
Open	29⅛	$9.90@9.92
High	29⅜@29⅝	9.92
Low	29⅛	9.87
Close	29⅜	9.87

DAILY MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

	Receipts. Bus.	Shipments. Bus.
Duluth	58,845	400,000
Minneapolis	295,340	220,000
Chicago	41,000	1,000
Milwaukee	6,500	1,000
St. Louis	10,000	55,000
Detroit	2,000	600
Toledo	5,200	2,000
Kansas City	28,000	18,000
New York	231,025	98,762
Boston	42,953	.....
Philadelphia	17,709	Nil
Baltimore	50,000	.....

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, April 4.—Close, wheat, May, $1.00⅝; July, 88½c; September, 81c. December, 81½c. Corn, May, 34½c. Oats, 29½c.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York April 4.—Money on call nominally 5@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85¾@4.86 for sixty days. Posted rates $4.85¾@4.87 and $4.88@4.88. Commercial bills $4.83@4.83¾. Silver certificates, 55¾@56c; bar silver, 55½c; Mexican dollars, 45c. Government bonds irregular. New 4s registered, $1.25½; coupon, $1.21½. 5s registered, $1.08½@1.09½; coupon, $1.09@1.11.

IT'S A GREAT MISTAKE

To expect wheat to do much until after the war cloud is out of the way; then, if the trouble is settled without a fight, the market will advance; if there is a fight there will probably be a "break." Corn and pork will probably follow wheat, to a certain extent, and they will all be purchases on the "breaks" and sales on the "bulges" for a while yet. In the meantime corn looks the most tempting, because it cannot get much lower and conditions are such that it is likely to go much higher. Our free book explains trading in wheat, corn or provisions, write for it. Cunningham & Crosby, Flour Exchange, Minneapolis.

28 registered, 97½; 38 registered, $1.11; coupon, $1.11½. Pacific 68 of '99, $1.03.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, April 4.—Wheat, steady, ½d higher. May, 7s 6¾d; July, 7s 2¾d; September, 6s 7¾d; December, 6s 7¾d. Corn, quiet, unchanged to ½d@¾d lower. April, 3s 2½d; May, 3s 2¾d; July, 3s 2¾d; September, 3s 3¾d.

WEEKLY STATEMENT

Showing the stock of grain in store at Duluth on Saturday, April 2, 1898:

No. 1 hard	88,315
No. 1 northern	2,258,366
No. 2 northern	171,625
No. 3 spring	82,292
No grade	10,429
Rejected	80,508
Special bin	315,367
Afloat	105,000
Total	3,645,157
Increase during week	221,908
Corn in store	3,223,134
Oats in store	3,139,420
Rye in store	1,787,827
Barley in store	966,716
Flax in store	721,383

CATTLE AND HOGS.

Chicago, April 4.—Estimated receipts hogs today, 25,000; left over, 995. Market active, mostly 10c higher. Light, $3.75@4.02½; mixed, $3.85@4.05; heavy, $3.80@4.10; rough, $3.80@3.85. Cattle, receipts, 20,000. Weak to 10c lower. Beeves $3.75@4.50; cows and heifers, $2.25@4.00; Texas steers, $3.60@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.20. Sheep, receipts, 21,000. Steady. Native sheep, $5.00@4.80. Westerns, $4.90@4.25; lambs, $4.50@6.00. Yesterday's official: Hogs, receipts, 15,000; shipments, 2876. Cattle, receipts, 226; shipments, 101. Sheep, receipts, 6157; shipments, 2376. Estimated receipts of hogs tomorrow, 21,000.

THE MINNEAPOLIS MARKET.

Minneapolis, April 4.—Wheat, firmer; April, 97⅝c; May, 96¾@97c; July, 86c; September, 76c. No. 1 hard, 99¾c; No. 1 northern, 97¾c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Opening Was Firm and Several Points Higher.

New York, April 4.—The cotton market opened firm with the prices 8 points higher in sympathy with an advance of 3-16 at Liverpool and rumors that the outlook at Washington was less threatening. The trading basis was about five points above the final figures of Saturday. Sales to 11 o'clock were 28,100 bales. Trading throughout the forenoon was of a professional character. Spot cotton ruled steady, middling uplands, 6 3-16; middling gulf, 6 7-16.

Cotton spot closed steady; middling uplands, 6 5-16; middling gulf, 6 7-16; sales, 1,356 bales. Cotton futures closed steady; sales, 8,000 bales. April, $5.93; May, $5.93; June, $6.04; July, $6.01; August, $6.06; September, $6.03; October, $6.02; November, $6.03; December, $6.05; January, $6.07.

GOSSIP.

Received over private wire of H. E. Baker, grain and stock broker, room 105 Chamber of Commerce and 207 Board of Trade.

Chicago, April 4.—Wheat today ruled firm due to continuation of covering by shorts. The local crowd was disposed to feel bullish, but with the prospects for the growing crop we cannot see how prices can be maintained. Outside speculative trade light and should any of today's shorts who came in try to re-sell their wheat we would have a very weak market. Cables are all firm but still away out of line for near-by months.

Corn has been firm and closes 5c higher than it did Saturday. The principal buying today has been local account. Parties who had corn bought lower were increasing their lines. Receipts continue light; demand for cash mediocre; visible supply showed a decrease of 725,000 bus. Part of the strength in corn is undoubtedly due to advance in wheat. Oats dull and firm with no new features.

Provisions—Receipts of hogs were lighter than expected. Prices 5@10c higher. The product has been strong, showing an advance for the day and closes at the top prices. Shipments of provisions of all kinds are very large and demand is good.

Puts, July wheat, 83⅞@83¾c.
Calls, July wheat, 86@87⅛c.
Curb, July wheat, 85¼-⅜c.
Puts, May corn, 29⅝c.
Calls, May corn, 29⅞-30c.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Name of Stock.	Open	High	Low	Close
Whisky	26½	26¾	26	26½
Sugar	119½	122	117⅜	119⅜
Canada Southern	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. B. & Q.	94½	95¾	93⅝	95⅝
St. Paul	80½	90⅝	85	89½
Chicago Gas	92	92⅝	91¼	92
Pacific Mail	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Electric	32½	33¼	32	33
Omaha	70½	70½	69⅝	69⅝
Reading	17	17	16⅜	17
L. & N.	50½	51	50⅛	50⅜
Manhattan	98½	99½	97¾	98
Missouri Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco	102⅜	102	100⅝	112⅝
T. & N. W.	124	124½	119½	119¾
N. P. preferred	62¾	63	62⅜	62⅝
Rock Island	87	88⅛	86⅝	86¾
Union Pacific	53¾	53¾	52⅝	53¼
Western Union	85½	86	85⅜	86
Leather	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. C. I.	24½	26⅝	20¼	20½

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Wild Rush to Buy Noticed at the Opening.

New York, April 4.—The stock market opened with a wild rush to buy, gains extending all the way to 6½ in Sugar. Quotations were almost lost in the scramble to secure stocks running sales at the opening amounting to several thousand shares in each of the leading stocks, and the simultaneous prices varied as much as 2½ points. The specialties, the grangers and the internationals were most keenly sought, but the whole market rebounded with astounding energy. Metropolitan Street Railway, Burlington and Rock Island showed gains of four points, Manhattan and Louisville three. Gains of two points and upward were frequently made in the list.

The stock market displayed the effects of accumulating developments over Sunday against war with Spain. The official denial from Washington that the pope was to act as mediator did not detract from the buoyant opening here, but it weakened the market for Americans in London and this was reflected back here and the apathetic character of the rise encouraged operations on the short side and prices soon sagged to the lowest point of the morning. Sales on stocks to noon, 205,500 shares. Bondss howed improvement.

The Municipal Court.

The regular term of the municipal court opened this morning at 10 o'clock, when the calendar was called and cases were set as follows: Jury cases, 5; court cases 7; continued, 2; stricken from calendar, 2; unlawful detainers, 8. The jurymen are required to be in attendance tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Deputy Clerk Lloyd was at his desk again today, having recovered from an attack of grip that has kept him a close prisoner at home for a week past.

Duluth Van X Co.

Trunks hauled, 25c. Furniture moving and storage. Padded vans. 212 W. Sup. St.

DEATH CAME TO FIVE HUNDRED

Continued from Page 1.

Shawneetown, via St. Louis, from which place he reaches Shawneetown over the Louisville & Nashville railroad. Dr. Wines takes the tents and rations of the Illinois National Guard for 1000 people. Governor Tanner is doing all in his power to relieve the sufferers. About his first act this morning was to telegraph William S. Phillips, president of the bank at Ridgway, to spend $3000 for relief and draw upon the state for that amount in return.

STORES FULL OF WATER.

Only Two Clothing Stores Saved Any of Their Stock.

Mount Vernon, Ind., April 4.—The levee broke on left side of Shawneetown about 5 o'clock. Twenty minutes afterwards the town was flooded. A few buildings were thrown down by the force of water when it broke through the levee. The roar of the flood alarmed the people and those who could took refuge in the school house, court house and Riverside hotel, substantial buildings, which it was believed would resist the force of the water. The town is flooded to a depth of ten or fifteen feet on the main street. So far as known only the proprietors of two clothing store succeeded in saving any of their stock. All the other stores are full of water.

MORE SHAWNEETOWN DEAD.

Another Driblet In the Long List of Flood Victims.

Mt. Vernon, Ill., April 4.—A Junction City courier reports the following persons drowned at Shawneetown: Wash Callicot, Pearl Callicot, Ed Flake, Paul Phalin and family, Mrs. C. R. Galloway and two children, Annie Sarah Reinhal, Mrs. Talley and Mrs. McClerg.

CINCINNATI HEARS NOTHING.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 4.—This city can get no communication today with the flooded district about Shawneetown, Ills. The only railways entering that place are the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Louisville & Nashville. At their offices here no word can be had of the flooded district. Telegraph and telephone wires are gone in that district.

RELIEF TRAINS DELAYED.

St. Louis April 4.—It is reported that the special relief trains on the way to the scene of the Shawneetown flood are having trouble because of washouts. The trains were hastily started last night as soon as possible after the first information of the disaster was received.

ADDITIONAL VICTIMS.

Mount Vernon, Ill., April 4.—The following are names of additional people reported drowned in Shawneetown: Mc-Malinda Grace, William Thompson and family, Charles Creighton and family, Mrs. Welsh and family and Mary McAllister.

AGAIN SHOWS A SAVING.

Poor Expense In March Much Less Than Last Year.

The April meeting of the county board will be held tomorrow afternoon. It is not expected that there will be any business of an especially interesting nature to come up. A number of reports were filed this morning with the county auditor for presentation to the board. The superintendent of poor reports another saving last month over the same month in the year before. The amount in March was $2060.18, and the amount in March, 1897, was $3556.55, so the saving amounted to $1296.37. The expenses last month were divided as follows: Provisions, $321.50; fuel, $13.25; clothing, $34.87; burials, $74.30; transportation, $242.21; care of sick, $388.76; miscellaneous, $212.75; total, $2060.18. The hospital expenses were divided as follows: St. Mary's hospital, $255.19; St. Luke's hospital, $53.69; Women's hospital, $40.20.

The superintendent of roads reported expenditures of $688.47 during February and March. The poor farm reported forty-two inmates March 1, eight admitted and thirteen discharged during the month, and thirty-seven inmates March 31. The cost of conducting the farm during the month was $172.34. This is larger than usual, the difference coming from some improvements in the poor house.

MANAGEMENT CONTINUES.

No Change In Duluth, Superior & Western as Yet.

While the freight traffic of the Duluth, Superior & Western road is now being handled by the Eastern Minnesota railway over that company's terminals in Duluth and Superior, there has been no change in the management of the road and there is no prospect that the Hill interests will take charge of it in the immediate future. Until the Fosston branch is completed it is believed the railroad circles that the Duluth, Superior & Western will continue to be operated as an independent line. Then, however, it will in all likelihood be formally turned over to President Hill and become a part of the Great Northern system. Work on the Fosston branch has progressed more satisfactorily during the winter than was expected, the weather having been very favorable to the contractors. They have already begun laying rails at this end of the line and the track men will soon begin to crowd the graders. The right-of-way clearing is about completed for the entire line.

Beginning Early This Year.

The annual war over marauding cows among the dwellers in Cabbagetown-on-the-hill has started early this spring, the first complaint being made this morning by Mrs. Mary Plutski against Milkman Stahlmann. Every year Mrs. Plutski invokes the aid of the strong arm of the law in attempting to keep her cabbages safe from the greedy maws of her neighbor's cattle, but she generally waits until the cows have eaten the cabbages before commencing proceedings. This year she thinks that if the police interview Milkman Stahlmann and outline his duty toward his neighbors in a minatory manner before any cabbages grow, that the aforesaid cows and the cabbages to come may be kept apart.

ONE CENT A WORD.

TRAINED NURSE.

IF YOU WANT A TRAINED NURSE, leave your order at Boyce's drug store.

WANTED FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—APPRENTICE GIRLS IN our millinery room. Panton & White.

WANTED—ONE CAPABLE WOMAN for first cook, one girl for second cook. Good wages. Apply to Mr. Robel, the Bethel, Lake avenue, between 8 and 11 a. m., or after 4 p. m.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER FOR CLUB of five young men. Middle aged woman preferred. Give references. Address K. D., Duluth.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 522 Fourth avenue east.

WANTED—DISHWASHER AT ONCE. St. James hotel.

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL housework. Must be a good cook; two in family. Mrs. M. Kastmar, No. 40 East Main street, corner Fifty-third avenue, West Duluth.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 406 West Fourth street. Call mornings.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 1026 East Superior street. Call any time.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Must be a good cook. 131 West Third street.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. None other need apply. 23 West Second street.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family of three. 1-09 West Fourth.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced cook, also second girl. 502 East Third street.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL IN EAST Second street.

GOOD STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework wanted by Mrs. A. R. Macfarlane, Glen Avon.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 322 Twenty-sixth avenue west.

WANTED—SIX GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, eight dining room girls and kitchen girls. Call at 225 East Superior street, at the oldest and most reliable employment office.

WANTED MALE HELP.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN hypnotism. Big money in giving hypnotic entertainments. I have started thousands on the road to success. Not difficult. I absolutely guarantee you can learn it. Costs nothing to investigate. I send my large, profusely illustrated lesson and full particulars free. Professor L. A. Harraden, Box 59, Jackson, Mich.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN, SA A-1 and commission. Hustlers can make big money. Work in city. Anybody can sell Singer sewing machines. The Singer Manufacturing company, 611 West Superior street.

WANTED—AGENTS.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE our line of agents' specialties; the best argument is the actual work done by our men; terms liberal; city or county; experience and capital not necessary. Crawly Supply company, 705 West Superior street.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND country towns to sell specialties in household goods on easy payments. Write or apply to Gately Supply company, 705 West Superior street, Duluth, Minn.

CLAIRVOYANT.

CLAIRVOYANT—HEALTH, WEALTH and happiness by consulting Miss Mae Romaine, the celebrated clairvoyant. She may be consulted on all affairs of life. Correct advice on business, love, marriage, divorce, law suits, speculation, mining deals, etc.; removes evil influences; reunites the separated and causes a speedy marriage with the one you love. All who are in trouble, whose fond hopes have been blasted, who have been deceived by false predictions of others, before giving up in despair call on this medium and be convinced of her powers. Hours 10 to 9 daily and Sundays. Parlors 117 East Superior street, Opper block, rooms 1 and 2.

SCALP AND FACIAL WORK.

LADIES, GO TO MRS. A. McKIEL'S, 131 West Superior street, room 2.

THE POPE'S INFLUENCE.

Principally Is Being Exerted In Spanish Circles.

Washington, April 4.—While no offer of mediation has been made by Pope Leo XII to the United States, since the vatican never initiates a tender of its services as mediator or arbitrator, and this country has made no such request, there is little doubt that unofficial representations have been made as to the deep interest felt by the pope in the preservation of peace. There is reason to believe, however, that the pope's influences are being exerted much more directly and with greater effect at Madrid than at Washington.

Pope Leo is the godfather of Alfonso XII, the young king of Spain, and Pope Pious IX was the godfather of Alphonso XII, the late king of Spain. This indicates the great influence which the vatican exercises over the Spanish dynasty, the royal family and the country at large being thoroughly Catholic. Owing to this it is not doubted that the influence of the pope would be most important and probably decisive in inducing Spain to make every concession possible toward the maintenance of peace. Furthermore, it is known officially that these influences are being exerted at the present moment and that they promise to be productive of good results.

BOUGHT NO MUNITIONS.

London, April 4.—Lieut. Alfred Bates, the United States military attache here, has returned from his visit to Belgium, Holland and Germany. It is understood he failed to secure any suitable guns or ammunition for the United States.

Historical Society Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Duluth Historical and Scientific association will be held in the library at the high school tomorrow night. At this meeting there will be introduced a new scheme which, it is thought, will prove very interesting. Each member will be expected to have a fact or a point of interest in history, current events or science, and all of those present will take a short time to present these matters.

Takes Place Wednesday.

The millinery opening that will no only surprise but please the ladies of Duluth, It is that of "La Granger," who will, on Wednesday, show the finest assortment of artistic millinery ever displayed in the Northwest.

WILL COME TO DULUTH.

Washington, April 4.—(Special to The Herald.)—Frank Heinrich, of Michigan, has been appointed nautical expert in the Duluth hydrographic office, at $1000 per annum.

Duluth Van X Co.

Pack your furniture and pianos, move them in padded vans, and store them at 1 per ton per month. 212 W. Sup. St.

ONE CENT A WORD.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE FOR RENT. Apply G. Hood Thompson, Glen Avon.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, SECOND HOUSE west of Episcopal church. Inquire at No. 23 West Second street.

FOR RENT—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE, IN East End. All conveniences, hot water heat. Call 419 Lyceum.

RENTAL AGENCY...

Houses in all parts of city.

Stryker, Manley & Buck.

FOR RENT—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, No. 315 West Fourth street. All modern conveniences. Apply Duluth Trust company, Trust company building.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, ASHTABULA terrace. Fred A. Lewis, 216 W. Sup. St.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO RENT AT reasonable prices. N. J. Upham & Co., 400 Burrows' building.

FOR RENT.

List your houses and stores with us. We can rent them for you.

LITTLE & NOLTE,

Under American Exchange Bank.

HOUSES, STORES AND FLATS. GEO H. Crosby & Co., 106 Providence building. Tel. 24.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS. LOWell block.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM. 109 Second avenue east.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN brick house with all modern conveniences. Only two blocks from Spalding. Apply 503 West Second street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT. 501 West Second street. Two blocks from Spalding.

TO RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—STEAM HEATED FLATS central location; all modern conveniences. Silvey & Stephenson, Providence building.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT, A 10-ROOM house, centrally located. Apply to C. E. Judd.

ROOMS AND BOARD OFFERED.

SPECIAL RATES FOR ROOM AND board. Midland hotel 212 West Second street.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD BY man and wife in private family. S 3, Herald.

WANTED—TO BUY.

Wanted to Buy Don't throw away your old clothes. We will pay good prices for them. Send postal card and we will call and see you.

OLSTEIN & JOSEPHS, 510 West Superior St.

SECURITY BANK RECEIVER'S CERTificates. Will pay highest market price. Call at once on George H. Crosby & Co., 106 Providence building, Telephone 24.

WANTED—TO BUY, CONSOLIDATED stock and Imperial mill stock. H. W. Coffin.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR HOUSEHOLD goods. Call or send postal to Duluth auction house, 17 First avenue west.

REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE.

A SNAP IN TEN ACRES NEAR DUluth Heights. Come in and talk about those cheap homes that you can buy on easy terms for less than the cost of the building. The Portland company, Herald building.

FOR SALE OR RENT—NEW 8-room house, East End, all conveniences, hot water heat. Cheap to responsible party. Call 619 Lyceum.

FOR SALE—EAST END HOUSES built to order. Easy monthly payments. William Kaiser, 908 Palladio.

FOR SALE—3000 ACRES FARMING land in Douglas county on Northern Pacific and Duluth South Shore & Atlantic railroad; $2.50 per acre; less 8% one tract. H. W. Coffin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT—GOOD 4-STALL BARN. Apply 27 West Second street.

FREE FARMS.

160 acres of the choicest Farming Lands in the world FREE. Land located in a good climate and near a good market; also cheap rates of transportation to bona fide settlers. For full particulars apply to or address J. H. M. Parker, Canadian government agent, 502 Palladio building, Duluth, Minn.

FOR RENT—FIVE ACRES ON MAPLE Grove road near Highland, cleared and fenced. N. J. Upham & Co., 400 Burrows building.

BUTTONS. BUTTONS—WE MAKE buttons from any photo or tintype, returning picture in perfect condition, one button, 25 cents; two buttons from same picture, 40 cents; three buttons, from same picture, 50 cents. Send stamps or silver to Cook Ely, 7 East Superior street, Duluth, Minn.

CARPET LAYING DONE BY EXPEricenced workmen. Address 214 West Superior street.

SETTLERS' EXCURSION!

A Settlers' Excursion train will leave Duluth on April 12th for the great farming country of Western Canada. Cheap rates for bona fide settlers; 160 acres of land free. For full particulars apply to or address J. H. M. Parker, Canadian Gov't Agent, 502 Palladio Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

HAIR SWITCHES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR SWITCHES, $1.50, $2 and $3. Knauf Sisters, 101 W. Sup. St.

SPIRIT MEDIUM.

PROFESSOR LA WARDE, THE world's greatest trance medium and gypsy palmist, reads your life without question or mistake, advice on business changes, love, marriages, separations, law suits, etc.; unites the separated, causes speedy and happy marriages, removes evil influences, family troubles and jealousy; brings back lost or stolen articles. Call on this wonderful naturally gifted young man, and he will send you away happier, wiser and bolder than before. Parlors 102 East Second street.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—YOUR PHOTO AND 25 cents (silver or stamps). We return to you free of charge thirty-six of our enameled stamp photos. We copy from any size photo or picture, and return the same without injury. Cook Ely, 7 East Superior street, Duluth, Minn.

PROFESSIONAL.

MRS. JULIA L. HUGHES—SUPERFLUous hair, moles, etc., permanently destroyed by electricity, without injury. Also scientific face massage and complexion treatment. Manicuring. Choice toilet preparations. 305 Masonic temple, Duluth.

ONE CENT A WORD.

All advertisements of "Situations Wanted" inserted free. We invite as many repetitions as are necessary to secure what you advertise for. The Herald's 50,000 daily readers will be sure to fill your wants.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

$15 PER MONTH—IF YOU REQUIRE services of a reliable man, only two or three hours a day to assist in office, collect, etc. and pay above amount, address M 54, Herald.

SEWING WANTED IN PRIVATE FAMilies by the day or week by an experienced dressmaker. Please address Mrs. M. O. Howell, West Duluth.

YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE A POSItion as bookkeeper or any kind of office work. Good commission or elevator office preferred. Address M 81, Herald.

A POSITION WANTED BY A WIDOW lady as housekeeper for a family or the care of rooms. Best of reference. M 15, Herald.

WANTED—PLACES TO DO DRESSmaking in families by the day. Address M 95, Herald.

WANTED — HOUSE CLEANING OR scrubbing or offices and stores to clean Mrs. Jackson, 23 First avenue east Work guaranteed.

LOST.

LOST — SATURDAY MORNING between Railroad street and Superior street east pair of eye glasses; plain gold rims. Finder return to 254 St. Croix avenue and receive reward.

LOST—SOMETIME BETWEEN 4 P. M. Thursday and 10 a. m. Friday, a bunch of keys. Finder please leave at Herald office or Central High School.

FRATERNITIES.

PALESTINE LODGE NO. 79, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings first and third Monday evenings of every month at 8 p. m. Next meeting April 4, 1898. Work, Second degree. W. A. McGonagle, W. M.; James A. Crawford, secretary.

IONIC LODGE NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 8 p. m. Next meeting April 11, 1898. Work, First degree. William C. White, W. M.; R. O. Sweeny, Sr., secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER NO. 20, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at 8 p. m. Next meeting April 6th, 1898. P. M. & M. E. M. degree. Lyonel Ayres, H. P.; George E. Long, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month, 7:30 p. m. Next conclave Tuesday, April 5, 1898. Work, Red Cross degree. M. M. Gasser, E. C.; Alfred Le Richeux, recorder.

A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105, Meets every Thursday in Hunter block, third floor, West Superior street. John Richter, M. W.; W. J. Stephens, recorder.

DULUTH LODGE NO. 110, DECREE OF Honor, A. O. U. W. Meets at Odd Fellows' hall, Lake avenue, every first and third Tuesday at 2 p. m. and every second and fourth Tuesday at 8 p. m. Lucy Purdy, C of H.; Minnie Wilbur, recorder.

A. O. U. W.—DULUTH LODGE NO. 10. Meets every Tuesday evening at I. O. O. F. hall, Lake avenue north, M. H. Seeley, M. W.; J. W. Shepherdson, recorder.

"ELKS" meet every Thursday night at 7:30, King block. John L. Fuller, Sec'y. Geo. C. Gilbert, E. R.

ALPHA COUNCIL NO. 1, MODERN Samaritans. Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Kalamazoo hall W. H. Henderson, G. S.; A. McG. McDonald, scribe.

CARPET CLEANING.

C. E. MEAD COMPANY, PRACTICAL carpet cleaners and renovators. Refitting, relaying, etc. Works 719 West Superior street. Telephone 69.

FINANCIAL.

TO LOAN—$500 ON GOOD SECURITY or real estate. Address W 5, Herald.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, ETC. THE STANDARD JEWELRY AND LOAN OFFICE, 324 W. Sup. street.

MONEY TO LOAN, ANY AMOUNT. Cooley & Underhill, 104 Palladio.

LOANS and Real Estate,

SURETY BONDS, INVESTMENTS, INSURANCE, COUNTY ORDERS. RENTING.

A. R. MACFARLANE,

'Phone 652. 12 Exchange Bldg.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO BOOK ORders for a limited number of sittings of eggs from my white Plymouth rocks and silver gray dorkings. "Light brahma list full." My stock have never failed to win when and where shown. The only male shown at the last Duluth show won first on cock (W. P. rock). A left-hatched trio of W. P. rocks to disposed of. G. Hood Thompson, Glen Avon poultry yards. Agent for the Mann bone cutter, poultry papers, etc.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—SOLDIERS' ADDITIONAL homestead scrip under section 2306 of the revised statutes of the United States. Address A. Smithpeli, Lebanon, Mo.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE. 905½ East Second street.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF every description, but little used and will be sold cheap. Call 912 East Second street.

FOR SALE—AT LERCHE'S LIVERY barn, set of heavy work harness, new; one good horse and wagon, cheap.

CARLOAD OF FRESH MILCH COWS just received. For sale or trade for fat cows. J. L. Levine, 329 Fourth avenue east.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SPAN OF GOOD work horses. Inquire at 75 Torrey building.

A CARLOAD OF GOOD MILK COWS just arrived at 325 St. Croix avenue, H. Hill.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE OR RENT. Wyckoff, Seamens & Benedict, 323 West Superior street.

DON'T MISS THE HALF PRICE SUIT and overcoat sale at B. J. Cook's 404 West Superior street. A full line of furnishing goods at very low prices.

ONE CENT A WORD.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

St. Paul & Duluth R. R.

Leave Duluth.	*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth.
10 00 am	St. Paul Minneapolis.	*6 30 am
*1 55 pm		*3 55 pm
*11 15 pm		†7 45 pm

From UNION DEPOT, CITY TICKET OFFICE 332 West Superior street, corner Providence building. Tickets sold to all points. Telephone 218.

NORTH-WESTERN LINE.

C., St. P., M. & O. Ry.
Office 405 W. Superior St. 'Phone No. .

Leave.	*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Arrive
710 00 am	St. Paul, Minneapolis and west	10 30 pm
*11 00 pm	St. Paul, Minneapolis and west	*2 00 am
*5 10 pm	Chicago Limited	*10 40 am

Parlor cars on day trains; Wagner's Finest Sleepers on night trains.

Duluth, Missabe & Northern Ry. Co.

7:55 a.m.	Lv.... Duluth ....Ar	3:30 p.m
8:50 a.m.	Ar.... Proctor Lv	2:40 p.m.
10:05 a.m.	Ar. Iron Junction .Lv	1:22 p.m.
10:15 a.m.	Ar..... Wolf Lv	1:15 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Ar.... Virginia L

Only Evening Paper in Duluth

THE EVENING HERALD

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

Published at Herald Building, 220 West Superior St.

DULUTH PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone Calls: { Counting Room—324, two rings. / Editorial Rooms—324, three rings.

TEN CENTS A WEEK

EVERY EVENING.

DELIVERED BY MAIL.

Single copy, daily	$ .02
One month	.45
Three months	1.30
Six months	2.60
One year	5.00

WEEKLY HERALD

$1 per year, 50 cents for six months, 25c for three months.

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LARGEST CIRCULATION IN DULUTH.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF DULUTH.

HERALD'S CIRCULATION

HIGH-WATER MARK,

17,148

THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth. Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), April 4.—A storm has moved from Colorado to the Lower Mississippi valley, attended by snow or rain in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming and by general rains in Missouri, Arkansas and Western Tennessee. At 7 o'clock this morning it was still snowing at Denver, Dodge City, Lander and Rapid City, and raining at St. Louis. The barometer continues exceptionally high in the Canadian Northwest, and as a result of this distribution of pressure the temperature has generally fallen, with northerly winds, in all reporting districts. The weather is coldest in the Canadian Northwest, with temperatures slightly above zero. In the upper lake region and the Central valleys the temperature ranges from 10 at Sault Ste. Marie to 50 at Chicago, 34 at Omaha and Davenport and 54 at Memphis.

Minimum temperatures last night:

Duluth	18	Edmonton	22
Battleford	2	Prince Albert	14
Medicine Hat	8	Swift Current	14
Port Arthur	10	Qu' Appelle	12
Minnedosa	2	Winnipeg	2
Williston	24	Bismarck	32
Havre	16	Miles City	28
Helena	20	Moorhead	14
Huron	18	St. Paul	24
Rapid City	28	Lander	28
Marquette	30	Sault Ste. Marie	8
La Crosse	30	Milwaukee	34
Detroit	38	Chicago	36
Davenport	32	North Platte	28
Denver	26	Omaha	34
Kansas City	42	St. Louis	42
Dodge City	32	Memphis	50

Duluth temperature at 7 a. m. today, 18; maximum yesterday, 38; minimum yesterday, 27.

Local forecast for Duluth and vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday, with no decided change in temperature, and north to northwest winds fresh to brisk in force.

JAMES KENEALY,
Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, April 4.—Forecast until 8 p. m. tomorrow: For Wisconsin: Partly cloudy tonight; Tuesday brisk northerly winds. For Minnesota: Fair tonight and Tuesday; colder in extreme east portion tonight; brisk northerly winds.

ALL HELD IN SUSPENSE.

A Washington dispatch to The Herald says Congressman Morris is surprised because he has not received a single letter from the Sixth district on the Cuban question, while all the other Minnesota members are receiving hundreds of letters urging immediate action. It is indeed a surprising state of things, and might probably furnish food for thought on the part of our congressman. It is really remarkable that he has not received a letter from a single constituent on the subject. Perhaps Collector Willcuts has forgotten to forward them. Or, perhaps the people of the Sixth district do not think that he wants any advice. Possibly most of them have forgotten that he is at Washington. Perhaps they are waiting until he decides "where he is at" on the question.

Recent reports indicated that he had formed no opinion—that he "had not read the testimony" and did not know whether the naval court of inquiry was justified in reporting that the Maine disaster was due to a submarine mine planted by the Spaniards in Havana harbor. His constituents may be giving him a chance to complete the reading of this interesting testimony. They have read all its principal features in The Herald and other newspapers, and have concluded that the court of inquiry reached a proper verdict, and might have made it stronger. They are no doubt waiting for an opinion by the judge. When he condescends to talk with a Washington correspondent and express his views, his constituents may make themselves heard. But at present they would not be so discourteous as to disturb the judge while he is in deep meditation, trying to form an opinion. Possibly this is also what President McKinley is waiting for.

THE LOYAL SOUTH.

The Spaniards, according to recent dispatches from Madrid, still entertain the false hope that in the event of war the Southern states would refuse to lend any aid to the federal government, and might take advantage of the opportunity to again declare for secession. The American people can afford to laugh at the Spanish view of the state of feeling in the South, because they know that there are no more loyal, patriotic Americans, ready to fight and die for the Union, than can be found in the Southern states today. The Blue and the Gray today are one, indivisible and inseparable, and they stand ready to respond to the call to arms against the common enemy.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, one of the representative newspapers of the South, says: "The blood of the nation is up, and it will never subside until the Spaniard is driven home and Cuba is free. One priceless thing the conflict has already done. It has wiped out the sectional line forever. But there are thousands of old Confederates who would die happier if, before they are called to the final bivouac of the dead, they could see the North and the South once more in battle array beneath the stars and stripes. The president is an honest and a brave man, and we believe he will show himself equal to this supreme emergency, and, in that faith, we await the coming of events with composure and confidence."

WORDS BASED ON EXPERIENCE.

The resident partner of the Wanamaker firm in New York recently delivered an address before the Merchants' association of that city on "Advertising as a Business Force." His remarks were based on a long experience in extensive and successful newspaper advertising. A condensation of his address made by the St. Louis Globe Democrat states that he began by saying that a retail business may be divided into three parts, the goods to be sold, the persons employed to sell them and the advertising. While the three were considered of equal importance, the advertising was called "the dynamic power of the business," setting it in motion and increasing its volume. One point brought out is that the relative importance of advertising is not taken seriously enough, that is, not regarded as one of the essentials. The speaker would no more think of running a business without advertising than of owning machinery without a motive power. He prefers newspaper advertising because other kinds are resisted by the public, that passing through the mails often going direct into the waste basket.

Money, it was admitted, can be wasted in advertising. The advertiser may under-rate its value, and indeed, give but slight study to its principles, and be soon discouraged. "The most successful advertising I have ever known," said the expert, "is that which has been exploited on a very large scale. The man who has the courage to advertise to a certain extent and spend $20,000 should have had the courage to spend another $5000 and vitalize all the rest." In these cases there is a lack of the needful faith and persistence. Advertising was presented as a necessity of the retail business, its pulse, movement and circulation. The newspaper column is the merchants' rostrum. In using it to address the public his statements must be veritable. Advertisements must be well expressed, and the illustrations of a good grade. It has been the Wanamaker policy to advertise in a terse, direct style, though freely as to space, and to use a typography which newspaper readers soon recognize as distinctive.

An anecdote was related of Gladstone, which the speaker could vouch for as true. The English statesman was asked why he bought the American edition of a certain American magazine instead of its English reprint. Mr. Gladstone replied that the American advertising interested him, and was to his mind a means of gauging the material prosperity of the country. Mr. Wanamaker's representative concluded his address by asserting that sound theories of advertising, founded on reason and common sense, are as certain to produce good results as are the forces of nature to bring forth a harvest. The growth of business is due to its controlling influences, among which advertising vitalizes the others. It is well known, says the Globe-Democrat, that newspaper advertising has been the corner-stone of the immense Wanamaker retail trade in Philadelphia and New York, and this address embodies experience rather than theorizing.

TOMORROW NIGHT'S MEETING.

There should be a large attendance at the mass meeting to be held at the High School Assembly hall tomorrow night under the auspices of the Home Consumers' league. Every man and woman in Duluth should take a direct personal interest in this very important movement, because its success will result in the upbuilding of Duluth and consequently benefit every citizen. The central feature of the league's objects is patronage of home products. If the people of Duluth will buy goods manufactured in Duluth, wherever possible local manufactures will be greatly developed, more people will be given employment and money which now goes outside will be kept at home and put into constant circulation. This means prosperity.

If we do not patronize the manufactories already established here we can hardly expect that capital will look upon Duluth as a favorable point for investing in industrial enterprises. Let the established industries, small and large be demonstrated successes, and other manufacturers will have their attention directed to Duluth and will come here and help build up the city. If every resident of Duluth will take an interest in the matter, ask for Duluth products at the stores, demand them and refuse to take others, the Home Consumers' league will have accomplished its purpose, and all the people here will be greatly benefited. It is the only way in which the town can be built up as a manufacturing center.

We may talk as long and as loudly as we please about our splendid geographical position and about our great natural advantages, but we cannot induce capitalists to invest in industrial enterprises here, if the industrial establishments already in existence are weak and languishing. For this reason we must support the work of the Home Consumers' league. Let us begin by making tomorrow night's meeting a grand success. The High School hall should be crowded to overflowing. Apart from the important object of the gathering, there is much to attract an audience, because an interesting program has been prepared, including speeches by Mayor Truelsen, Bishop McGolrick, Dr. Humason, Hon. C. A. Towne, J. L. Washburn, Mrs. Lou M. Findley, President McEwen of the Trades assembly and others, singing by prominent vocalists and music by the splendid City band. Let every one turn out to this great citizens' gathering.

MORE DELAY.

And still another period of delay in regard to the Cuban question is announced from Washington. Indecision still reigns in the White House. The president is still unable to reach a decision as to the policy he should pursue. The American people are calling for action, for armed intervention and the expulsion of the Spaniards from Cuba while Hanna, Elkins, Gage, et al, plead with the president for peace at any price.

Weeks have elapsed since the battleship Maine was blown up. The deaths of hundreds of American seamen, some with bruised and mangled bodies lying in trenches in the Havana cemetery and others rotting in the mud of Havana harbor, are still unavenged.

Nearly a week ago Spain refused to accede to the demands of this country for peace in Cuba and the granting of independence to the Cubans.

Days ago the issue was made up and the time had come for action.

But President McKinley waits, and waits, and waits—for what no patriotic American can imagine.

Would that we had an Andrew Jackson in the White House today! Then by the Eternal, Spain would know that the American nation is on earth!

John W. Brownell, who was deputy collector of customs at Putneyville, N. Y., during the four years prior to March 17 last, sent a most unique letter to Secretary Gage in tendering his resignation. "There is about as much use for a collector at this port as there would be for one on a trout stream in the Adirondack mountains," he wrote; adding that the aggregate receipts for the four years in which he held office were $150, and that his salary for that time was $2880. And yet the secretary of the treasury would make Duluth, with its immense commerce, a subport and cut the collector's salary, while there are a score of Putneyvilles on the list of customs collection ports.

The Hibbing Sentinel said recently: "If we have a law on our statute books allowing the coinage into money of all the gold and silver brought to the mint, what tremendous resources we would have with which to carry on war. There would then be no necessity for borrowing British gold." To this the Princeton Union replies: "Well, we haven't borrowed yet." We haven't, eh? Where did the surplus in the treasury come from? Was it not obtained by an issue of bonds during the Cleveland administration? Did we not exchange our bonds for British gold?

Dignified, grim and cold though he may be, Senator Proctor of Vermont is said to be not above indulging in a joke. Senator Vest of Missouri was recently delivering a speech in the course of which he became quite impassioned. He quoted two verses of good poetry, which, he incidentally remarked, had been set to music. "Sing it," said Mr. Proctor in his metallic way. Decorous senatorial laughter ran around the chamber and the effect of the Missourian's remarks was totally spoiled.

Referring to the recent Republican league meeting at Minneapolis, the Anoka Union (Rep.) says "the enthusiasm among Republicans was not the kind that assures victory," and that "more office holders than anybody else attended the meeting; the high privates being conspicuous by their absence."

Among the candidates for office in the current Milwaukee campaign is Mr. Trzhiatokski, who is running for justice of the peace. A witty political foe has suggested that the best way to dispose of such a name is to scratch it, and the joke has taken so well as to imperil the candidate's success.

First, the president was going to do something of a decisive character last Friday. Then, he postponed it until Monday. And now we are told it may be Tuesday or even Wednesday before he will act. On Wednesday he will ask a further delay until next summer.

Quay continues to capture the delegates in Pennsylvania, and the enemies of the Republican boss will have but a scant representation in the state convention. This means that John Wanamaker will not be nominated for governer.

The Spanish torpedo flotilla has been ordered to remain at Cape Verde islands until several other Spanish war vessels reach it. The Spanish government is evidently afraid to let them meet the American flying squadron alone.

A Baltimore widow has married her late husband's lawyer, although under the terms of his will she forfeits $1,000,000 by marrying again. But perhaps she has actually secured possession of it in this way.

A physician says that years ago "before we heard much about ptomaine" an autopsy in what was apparently a fish poisoning case revealed the fact that the patient's stomach had been eaten through with cancer.

The Boston Transcript says it is a sociological fact, and one worth the consideration of the women's clubs and others that hundreds, possibly thousands, of the younger women of New England now smoke cigarettes.

There is a bill before the Maryland legislature increasing the fee for a marriage license from $1 to $2.50. The result will probably be a cut in the minister's fees.

The country wants peace, but there can be no peace until the Spanish butchers have been driven out of Cuba.

The Republicans in seven Indiana congressional districts will nominate candidates this month. They evidently like long campaigns in the Hoosier state.

Do not place any credence in the war rumors you hear on the streets, nor in the war bulletins on the board of trade. The Herald publishes all the news that is true or believed to be true.

Tom Reed's reconcentrados have one advantage over the Cuba reconcentrados—they have plenty to eat and drink, and some people think they have too much to drink.

Semi-annual dividends and interest money aggregating the handsome sum of $10,946,852 are to be paid in Boston this month.

And President McKinley has not demanded that Spain discover and punish the scoundrels who caused the Maine explosion.

The city election in Chicago tomorrow promises to be a lively affair, especially for the "Bathhouse Johns" and the "Hinky Dinks."

Spain must quit this continent. It is its manifest destiny.

CONGRESS AND COPPERHEADS.

New York Journal: Besides Wall street, Hanna and Grover Cleveland, there remain but two things American to grin a menace at congress as it goes to its solemn duty. They are those fangless reptiles of print, Harper's Weekly and the Evening Post. The latter is the chattel of a money wretch and is edited by his money valet. This last person thinks with a cockney accent and conducts the paper as Great Britain's bootblack in America. The Evening Post is careful of dress, but its salary may be as dirty as you please. It would be wiser, better, if it bothered less with its clothes and caused its income to be sponged and creased a bit.

Once the Evening Post was edited by a poet and an American. That was another day, a day which held such names as Mordecai, Noah and James Watson Webb, and gave us such men as Bennett, Dana and Greeley. In that time the Evening Post was an American, and not the English hackey's hackey that now is.

Congress need not mistake the Evening Post, its tribe or fashion. Its very neck is worn hollow with the yoke of gold. Aside from exchange editors, it has but one known reader. He lives in Princeton, and now and then contributes to its columns in a hang-dog way.

Congress should yield nothing to the Evening Post; still less to Harper's Weekly. Long ago in the childhood of men now ripe, Harper's Weekly was important and worth while. It was as a cup of wine—grateful to the general lip, a comfort to the general heart. But the wine was drunk, and that tottering, feeble thing of pride country sees, as once a week is comes mournfully forth in enforced attendance on the funeral of its own affairs, is but the dregs.

Poor flaccid thing! Victim of heart failure! Harper's Weekly is now of no more popular importance than are powder puffs and feather dusters. Its consumptive pessimism is of that hollow-chested sort that is racked by cough and wants a chest protector.

That is the roster of the war opposition that congress would face: Hanna, Wall street, Cleveland the Evening Post and Harper's Weekly. Not a formidable quintet, truly! And congress would have with it the great, warm, throbbing common heart. Let it not hesitate; let it put on the nation's armor and send it to the field; the nation has gone there many a time on slighter quarrel. It must go now, or

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PLEASANTLY PUT.

Chicago Tribune: "It's a curious fact," remarked the retired confectioner, "that most of the gum drops they sell nowadays haven't a drop of gum in them."

-:-

Brooklyn Life: Is that the rector there pulling at a cigar?

Yes.

Holy smoke.

-:-

Puck: Weary Willy—Ah! Lady, dis angel cake uv yours is jist like mother used ter make.

Lady—Is it, indeed?

Weary Willy—It's de identical ting; dat's why I run away from home and went ter sea at de age of 6.

-:-

Harper's Bazar: "Upon what basis did you get your pension, Jarley? You weren't in the war, were you?"

"No; but I had to walk all the way to Canada to escape service, and it ruined my health."

-:-

Cincinnati Enquirer: "I wonder," mused the landlord, "which Jonah kicked about first when he found himself inside the whale—the plumbing or the ventilation?"

-:-

Indianapolis Journal: Hungry Higgins—Do you believe what the guy told at the mission last night—that takin' a bath increases a man's self respect?

Weary Watkins—I allow it does. Any brave deed makes a guy think more of hisself.

-:-

Detroit Journal: "When a girl doesn't know her own mind," remarked the observer of men and things, "it means that she is in a position to get it confused with the mind of the man who is asking her to be his wife."

-:-

Philadelphia North American: "This is the fifth time you have approached me with that story," said Rankin.

"Yes, sir," replied the mendicant, "I'm perfecting it for use on the first kind, generous man I meet."

-:-

New York Weekly: Wibbles—See here, Wobbles, what are you doing on the street with a linen duster and a fan this time of year?

Wobbles—I am going to order some coal, and I don't want the dealer to slap up prices on me.

-:-

Detroit Free Press: Mr. Bullion—Hi, there, James; isn't that my dress coat you have on?

Coachman—Yes, sah, but it's all right. Going to wear it to a cake walk. Nobody there will know it's yours, sah.

-:-

Chicago Tribune: Scene, pit of theater. First theatergoer leaning forward and whispering to the theatergoer in front of him)—Beg your pardon, but won't you ask your wife to remove her hat? I can't see the stage.

Second theatergoer (whispering back)—Ask her yourself, please. You don't know her as well as I do.

Battle-Hymn of the Poltroon.

What is this thing we are fighting for?
Nothing—the merest of bagatelles.
We're plunging into a costly war
And shooting away our high-priced shells,
And putting to risk our fine white ships,
And perilling peaceful people's lives
For a lot of scarecrows, with food-strange lips,
And their famished children and starving wives.

Why not be cautious and wait a space?
Wait for the sake of the peaceable, wait!
Calm and patience will settle the case.
For they're dying off at a fortunate rate.
Think of the cost of our coal alone;
Think of subsistence—its great expense;
Think of the stocks and the bonds we own,
And try to act with a show of sense.

Think of the danger of sword and shot!
Think of the bullets that fiercely fly!
You might be struck, as likely as not.
And, what is more dreadful, possibly I!
Heaven has shown us the path of peace,
Shown it us the good that concord may bring;
Let this threatening turbulence cease—
Let's sit down and talk over the thing.

Let us have peace. Let the starving starve;
That's the due of the helpless who fret.
Aye, let them die; let the Spaniard carve
Them into bits with his keen machete.
What is the use of this fuss? What's the use
Of these wild war cries that rise and ring?
Fight? Why, there isn't a show of excuse;
One more year's hunger will settle the thing.
—Chicago Record.

He's Never Sure.

Two Harbors Iron Trade Journal: When Congressman Morris was asked what he thought of the report on the destruction of the Maine he said: "I do not know what to think of the report and can form no opinion until I have read all the testimony," in this as in every other vital question our congressman hardly ever knows what to think. He wants to be sure he is right before he goes ahead but he's never sure he's right.

Physicians recommend Solon Spring water

SCHLEY AT HAMPTON ROADS.

It Is Probable That He Will See Much Powder at the Famous Old Station.

CAPT. WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY.
(He may be put in command of a flying squadron to meet Spain.)

Capt. Winfield S. Schley, the new commander of the Hampton Roads squadron, entered the navy in 1856, and after doing heavy service on water from '61 to '64 was promoted to a high rank at the close of the war. In 1874 he became a commander, and was made a captain in 1888. It was only in 1898 that he attained the rank of commodore, just in time to be promoted to his present high position.

Although no definite arrangements have yet been made, it is probable that Commander Schley will be put in command of a flying squadron. Spain's flotilla calls for a similar one on our part, and no man is quite as available as Commodore Schley. He has announced himself willing to take a position of the utmost danger, and in the Spanish-American war his name will surely stand among the first.

MILLIONS DRINK

Blatz The STAR Milwaukee **Beer**

To gain the elements of health and pleasure found in this famous beverage. Why shouldn't you?

CALL FOR BLATZ. SEE THAT "BLATZ" IS ON THE CORK.

VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO., Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

Duluth Branch, Tel. 62.

DEATH'S QUICK CALL.

E. J. Crossett Stricken Down Suddenly Saturday Evening—Heart Disease.

The community was shocked Saturday night when it became noised about that Elihu J. Crossett, manager for the United States Express company and for two terms treasurer of St. Louis county, had died suddenly from heart disease. His death took place at the home of Dr. J. J. Eklund, 13 East Second street, at 10:30 o'clock Saturday night. He had been troubled for some time with heart trouble, and this undoubtedly caused his death. He had not been ill up to an hour before his death, with the exception of a slight cold. Shortly before 10:30 o'clock he called at the home of Dr. Eklund, and Mrs. Eklund answered his ring. Mr. Crossett was sitting on the railing of the porch, and he asked if the doctor was at home. Mrs. Eklund saw that he was in pain, and she told him that Dr. Eklund was out, but would return shortly, and asked him in to await his return. She helped him to lie down on a lounge, and as she turned away she heard him moan. Though he was pale, he was still and did not seem to be suffering much. Mrs. Eklund hurried for Dr. McGiffert, who lives next door, but before they had returned Mr. Crossett was dead. There was no doubt in the minds of the physicians that heart trouble was the cause of the disease.

Mr. Crossett has roomed for several years past with ex-Alderman Rowley at 24 West Third street. At 7:30 o'clock Saturday night he stopped in for a few minutes on his way to the East End, where he was taking a can of maple syrup to a friend. He told Mr. Rowley then that his heart was troubling him and that he did not feel well. Some of his friends saw him about 10 o'clock going up Lake avenue toward his home, but he did not talk with them. Employes of the express company say that he worked up to 7 o'clock and left the office then, apparently well and in good spirits.

Mr. Crossett was one of the best-known and best-liked citizens of Duluth. Beneath a somewhat rugged manner was a nature that was of the kindliest, and he abounded in quiet deeds that showed the warmness of his heart and his regard for a friend. He was very popular, and his many friends heard of his sudden death with the greatest sorrow. He was about 54 years of age, and he came to Duluth about eighteen years ago, having formerly lived in McGregor, Iowa, and Faribault. He has never been married. Soon after coming here he became connected with the United States Express company, which has always placed a high value on his services, and he was made local manager of the company before he became county treasurer in 1890. He was re-elected in 1892 and held the office until 1894, when he resumed his place as manager of the express company. Little is known of his family except that he has a brother, N. P. Crossett, who is superintendent of the United States Express company at St. Paul. Mr. Crossett served through the war in a Wisconsin regiment, and his war record was a good one. He was a member of the Willis A. Gorman post of the G. A. R.

C. E. Richardson wired Mr. Crossett's brother at St. Paul of the death, and he replied that H. P. Stime would be here today to make the funeral arrangements.

The remains of the deceased will lie in state at the rooms of Bayha & Tibbett's this afternoon until 7 o'clock. After this the Grand Army of the Republic will conduct the funeral services, under the direction of Willis A. Gorman post, of which the deceased was an honored member. At 8 o'clock the remains will be escorted to the Union depot and will be taken to Faribault.

A CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

Chicago Carpenters Demand Several Little Things.

Chicago, April 4.—About 5000 union the exception of public buildings the expectation of public buildings which were not interfered with, work on nearly every building in course of construction in the city is at a standstill. The reason for the strike is a controversy between the union carpenters and the Carpenters and Builders' association, over a rule which forbids union carpenters working for any one not a member of the Carpenters and Builders' association. The workmen claim that this association embraces only about one-third of the contractors. An increase in wages is also asked for.

HOUSE IS UNRULY.

And It Will Require Generalship to Avoid Outbreaks.

Washington, April 4.—The conservative Republican leaders as they arrived at the house today expressed the opinion that there would be no outbreak today, but they found among some of their associates an intense feeling of restlessness. Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, was this morning considering the advisability of submitting a motion to discharge the foreign affairs committee from further consideration of the Cuban resolution. A general view is expressed that if a few of the Republicans would break away a general stampede would follow. The leaders are strongly urging calmness. The fact that the speaker would probable have to be overruled if Mr. Bailey's motion was to be put is one of the main reliances of the conservatives. Party organization might hold many in line who would refuse to wait longer if they could vote on the direct question.

MR. PRESTON IS SATISFIED.

Western Ontario Gold District Is One of Great Richness.

W. A. Preston, of Winnipeg, superintendent of the Olive mine at Mine Center, arrived in the city Saturday and left this afternoon for the gold country anxious to get through before the ice in the lakes breaks up. Mr. Preston has recently visited the much-talked of gold mining district in British Columbia and after looking it over carefully is convinced that it does not equal the Western Ontario district. Mr. Preston believes that the Rainy Lake and Seine River country will be recognized soon as one of the richest gold mining regions on the continent, and that it will eventually be one of Duluth's most important commercial feeders. What is needed he says, is a railroad that will bring it into direct communication with this city, and he is surprised that one or the other of the range railroads has not already made a move to extend its line to the Canadian border.

The Olive Gold company has issued a very fine prospectus of its properties, giving a history of the Olive mine from the date of its discovery to the present time, and is mailing a copy of same to each one of its stockholders. As an appendix it gives a statement of the assets, among which are eleven gold bricks, containing 409 ounces, valued at $7281.21, also thirty tons of concentrates, valued at $1500. The company is operating a 2-stamp prospecting mill, with Frue vanner, crusher, feeder, etc. The ore of the Olive is so rich that the company has been able to realize enough from the products of this small mill to pay all development work, erect buildings and improve the property to the present stage. The directors decided to install a large mill, an 8-drill air compressor plant, steam hoist and pumping plant, and for that reason have offered 100,000 shares of the treasury stock for sale. The fact that the stock is selling at par to Winnipeg people proves the faith the Canadians have in the Seine River district.

Mr. Preston says that while he was in Winnipeg he made arrangements for the Preston company to develop several of its locations in the vicinity of the Olive. He says that there is now a great deal of development work being done on the range, between Bad Vermilion lake and Turtle lake, and that several locations in that vicinity have changed hands in Winnipeg during the past five or six weeks. He is very glad to say that Americans are becoming heavily interested in the Seine River district, because they are very enterprising and push developments rapidly. Development of different mines in that region has proven that the country is a success, and the quartz of such a rich grade that it is very easy to get capital to take hold and develop a property that has merit in it.

Mr. Preston speaks very favorably of different mines in which Duluthians are interested. At the Foley a depth of 410 feet has been reached, and the full width of the shaft is in solid quartz. The mill is running night and day, turning out gold bricks in a way that pleases its owners, who are very well satisfied with their investment, and are offering no stock for sale. At the Golden Star mine a crosscut on the second level shows a width of 15 feet of quartz, showing a bonanza where it was thought the vein was about three to four feet wide. The owners are naturally very jubilant over this find. Superintendent Wilbur J. Merritt informed him that the company intends to put a 40-stamp mill on this property during the coming fall. There is about 2700 tons of very fine quartz on stock-pile at this mine, and Mr. Preston judges that there are at least 15,000 tons of pay ore blocked out. His friends, Thomas A. Merritt, Ed Ward and A. C. Hubbell are very heavily interested in this property.

Development work is being rushed at the Alice A mine under the management of Superintendent George L. Robbins of Duluth. This property is a wonder, and if it holds out to a depth of 200 or 250 feet it will be a world-beater; that is, if it shows the same condition as that depth as it does now, and there is not the least doubt in Mr. Preston's mind but that it will, because every property in that district that has come under his observation has shown up better as depth was reached.

Mr. Preston, who is a Canadian, says that the sympathies of the people of Canada are all with the Americans in their controversy with Spain. He hopes that the United States will drive the Spanish from the American continent, thus riding the Western hemisphere of the last vestige of barbaric rule. As between the cruel Turk and the more cruel Spaniard Mr. Preston considers the former the least objectionable. According to him Canadian sentiment is as strongly in favor of the immediate punishment of Spain for blowing up the Maine and for the inhuman treatment of the Cubans as it is on this side of the line.

Snaps In Spring Overcoats.

All-wool spring overcoats at $5, $8, and $10. Come early; secure your size.

C. W. ERICSON,
The Clothier.

Purest on earth. Solon spring water.

What more refreshing than delicate dishes made of

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH

MOST DELICIOUS OF ALL PREPARATIONS FOR

Puddings, Custards, Cakes & Blanc Mange.

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST CLASS GROCERS.

HAS MADE CHANGES

Board of Education Decides on Some to Be Followed Next Year.

NINE MONTHS TERM

Teachers Must Hereafter Be Normal Graduates and Have Had Experience.

The board of education at its regular monthly meeting Saturday night took important action on several matters relating to the conduct of the schools. Teachers for next year were selected, salaries were fixed and the school year was shortened to nine months and the spring vacation was abolished. The action of the board in selecting teachers made no change in the force except that Alice M. Cook was made special instructor in drawing at $65 per month.

There were some regulations regarding principals that are important. Hereafter an principal of ten or more rooms are to be freed from discipline and also overlooking session rooms, but must have four recitations daily. This arrangement is contingent on the expectation that it be carried out without necessitating any more changes this Superintendent Bedford says, can be done. As soon as possible it is the intention to create supervisory principalships, having charge of two or more buildings. The salaries for the coming year have been fixed at a maximum minimum the scale of difference being fixed upon $5 for each additional room, owing to the constantly increasing cost of living. It was decided that hereafter no person shall be employed who is not a graduate from a normal school or advanced class, and that no one shall be employed who has not had at least three years experience in practical teaching. The board decided that the number of pupils in one room, so far as it is possible and in accordance with economy, shall be limited to forty-five, which arrangement, it is thought, will make the number of teachers about the same as last year and will permit the principals to have recitation rooms instead of session rooms.

The scale of salaries for teachers outside of the high school grades, was fixed at $55 to $65, as in previous years. An increase of $2.50 was provided for each succeeding year's service. Kindergarten salaries were fixed at $45 to $50, while the salaries of the Kindergartners assistants were fixed at $30, with an increase of $5 each year until the maximum is reached.

It was decided that next year's school year should be nine months, beginning Sept. 5, 1898. There will be a vacation of two weeks at Christmas, and from Jan. 3 1899, there will be a session of twenty-two weeks, the school closing June 9. The committee on schools and teachers, which reported these changes, said that the sliding scale of wages was one of the best features of the teachers and to keep them in the service, while the shortening of the year was in the interests of economy.

W. D. Hopkins was granted a leave of absence for one year, which he will employ in study in Athens. It was decided to make Good Friday a holiday.

WILL BEGIN TRACKLAYING.

Iron Will Soon Be Laid on the Fosston Extension.

Work on the Fosston branch of the Eastern Minnesota railway is being rapidly pushed. The portion of the road being built near Duluth is from the Nemadji river bridge, on the line of the Eastern Minnesota, to Cloquet. The grading is nearly all done, and tracklaying will begin next week. It will take but a short time to lay the iron, and when this is done the line will be ready to haul river ore to docks. For the present the Northern road owns the Duluth, Superior & Western road, and the Fosston extension will connect with it at Deer river. West of that place the work is progressing finely, and tracklaying will be well under way there in a short time. It will be but a very few months before the track will be open, and Duluth will have the direct communication with the West for which it has been waiting so long.

County W. C. T. U. Meeting.

The Women's Christian Temperance union of the county will hold a quarterly meeting in Oneota M. E. church, Tuesday, 42d avenue west, on Friday, April 15. This will not be a business meeting, only as business develops in the conference, but will be a time for discussing such lines of work as seem useful to be brought up. A good program has been prepared, and everyone in sympathy is invited to be present. It will be an all-day meeting, with basket dinner at noon. Rev. A. L. Richardson, pastor of Oneota, and Rev. J. W. Heuch, of Asbury M. E. church, West Duluth, will occupy the evening session.

The standard cure for cold and cough, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, should be kept by every mother who loves her darlings.

You May Know

What the Writer of This Letter Means—By Following Her Example You May Have the Same Experience.

Neuralgia is the prayer of the nerves for pure blood. By making rich, pure and nourishing blood, this prayer is answered and neuralgia is cured. Read how it is done:

"I suffered five years with neuralgia. I was told there was no cure for me. After reading testimonials of the good Hood's Sarsaparilla was doing, I decided to give it a trial. To my great relief, after using one bottle I found it was helping me. I have taken seven bottles in all and it has cured me. I continue to take Hood's Sarsaparilla whenever I need a blood purifier. Those who have suffered as I have understand my gratitude for Hood's Sarsaparilla." MISS AUGUSTA M. BEYER, Kenosha, Wisconsin. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

A Positive Cure For Dyspepsia.

This may read as though we were putting it a little strong because it is generally thought by the majority of people that dyspepsia in its chronic form is incurable, or practically so. But we have long since shown that dyspepsia is curable, nor is it such a difficult matter as it first appears.

The trouble with dyspeptics is that they are continually dieting, starving themselves, or going to opposite extremes, or else deluging the already over-burdened stomach with "bitters," "after-dinner pills," etc., which invariably increase the difficulty, even if in some cases they do give a slight temporary relief. Such treatment of the stomach simply makes matters worse. What the stomach wants is a rest. Now how can the stomach become rested, recuperated and at the same time the body nourished and sustained.

This is the great secret and this is also the secret of the uniform success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. This is a comparatively new remedy, but its success and popularity leaves no doubt as to its merits.

The tablets will digest the food anyway, regardless of condition of stomach.

The sufferer from dyspepsia, according to directions, is to eat an abundance of good, wholesome food and use the tablets before and after each meal, and the result will be that the food will be digested, no matter how bad your dyspepsia may be, because, as before stated, the tablets will digest the food even if the stomach is wholly inactive. To illustrate our meaning plainly, if you take 1800 grains of meat, eggs or ordinary food and place it in a temperature of 98 degrees, and put with it one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, it will digest the meat or eggs almost as perfectly as if the meat were enclosed within the stomach.

The stomach may be ever so weak, yet these tablets will perform the work of digestion and the body and brain will be properly nourished and at the same time a radical lasting cure of dyspepsia will be made, because the much-abused stomach will be given, to some extent, a much-needed rest. Your druggist will tell you that of the many remedies advertised to cure dyspepsia, none of them has given so complete and general satisfaction as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and not least in importance in these hard times is the fact that they are also the cheapest and give the most good for the least money.

A little book on cause and cure of stomach trouble sent free by addressing Stuart company, Marshall, Mich.

SHOULD POST THEMSELVES.

Country Justices Make Out Very Defective Commitments.

Habeus corpus proceedings such as that of John Laird, who was released in Judge Moer's order Saturday because the Biwabik justice who bound him over to the grand jury could not draw up a mittimus properly, are very frequent in this court, and the county suffers considerable loss on that account. Judge Moer said in deciding the case that it was unfortunate that there should be justices that could not draw up a commitment that will hold water, but the commitment in this case was so flagrantly faulty that the prisoner could not be fairly held under it.

It is said that there are very few of the many commitments that come from country justices that are drawn in such a manner that they will hold if exposed to the scrutiny of a court, and that the county and the towns are made a good deal of useless expense through this fact. The mileage and fees in the range cases often amount to considerable sums, and when a prisoner is released on a writ of habeus corpus and skips out, which he is very likely to do, the money spent in his prosecution so far is made unavailing. Very few applications that are made to the courts on such grounds fail on the ground, as there are usually fatal mistakes or omissions in the documents that are questioned.

MONEY TO LOAN.

We have several thousand dollars to loan for Eastern parties, in small sums.

RICHARDSON & DAY.

HOPE FOR BETTER RATES.

New Boat Lines Can Regulate Some Discriminations.

The wholesale men of the city are now in hopes that the establishment this year of the two new boat lines which will run into Duluth may result in giving them better rates from Chicago. The announcement has been made that the lines would have connections which would enable them to do Chicago business, and the receivers of freight here earnestly hope they will. At present the rate from Chicago is all out of proportion to that from New York. New York freight that can be laid down here at a rate of 60 cents, first class, will cost 45 cents from Chicago. It is said to be a fact that Twin City shippers can get a better rate on freight shipped from Chicago to Duluth by lake than from here to the Twin Cities by rail than the Duluth men can get to this point. This does not seem right, and there is little wonder that this situation excites complaint.

Contests the Adoption.

Judge Cant, in district court Saturday, heard and took under advisement a rather unusual case, a contested application for the adoption of a child. J. J. Haley and his wife applied to the court to adopt Agnes Carmody, an infant niece of Mr. Haley, and the child's father appeared with his attorney to object to the adoption. The petitioners claimed that Carmody had abandoned the child, and that he was not a proper person to have charge of it. The court ruled out the testimony on the latter claim, and the point on which the case turned was that of abandonment. The child's mother died something over a year ago. The case lasted nearly all day, and was taken under advisement.

The Gun Club Shoot.

There was a good attendance at the regular Saturday practice shoot of the Central Gun club Saturday. Nelson made another good record, winning the second, third, fifth and eighth events. In the fourth and ninth events he tied with Loud for first place. In the first event Wads, Nelson and Loud tied for first place. In the sixth event Hart, Wads and Burns tied, and in the last event Hart and Loud tied.

Inman Tug Company Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Inman Tug company was held at the Spalding Saturday afternoon, and A. H. Sessions was made president, M. H. Bonthron vice president, M. H. Wardwell, secretary and treasurer, and E. B. Inman manager. The board of directors is composed of these officials and F. M. Parsons. Officials of the company denied that it was thinking of purchasing new tugs.

TO BUY IS CHEAPER

Mr. Rockefeller Finds That Best Way to Block Rate Reduction.

TAKES THEIR MINES

Owners Who Might Make Matters Interesting Can Sell Their Properties.

The purchase of the lease of the Sellers mine by the Consolidated removes one more operator from the already limited list of independent shippers and gets out of the way an institution that was likely to be troublesome to the range railroad combination in the fight for reduced freight rates. The Sellers mining company was controlled by the Schoenberg Steel company and the Cary Furnace company. No shipments were made from the property last year because the furnace companies that own all of the stock in the mining company found that they could buy ore on the open market from the mining companies that own the railroads cheaper than they could mine the ore and pay royalty and freight charges.

Naturally the furnace men were not willing to see the capital they had invested in the Sellers lost to them entirely as would be the case if they could not operate the mine at a profit. As long as Mesaba ore continues to sell at present prices the Sellers mine must remain idle unless freight rates are reduced. The operators of the Sellers therefore, in order to prevent the loss of the investment which they had already made were forced to either sell their interests or take steps to secure a reasonable freight rate. It required but little logic on the part of the management of the Rockefeller syndicate to reach the conclusion that they would in the long run save money by buying the Sellers outright and contract with the furnace companies that owned it to furnish them with ore. The furnace men could, as the operators of the Sellers, institute proceedings which, in view of decisions already made by the state board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, backed up by the supreme court, would be certain to result in a reduction of at least 25 per cent in the present rates on ore. It is estimated that the earnings of the range railroads during the present season from the ore traffic alone will amount to considerably more than $6,000,000. A reduction of 25 per cent would mean a loss to them of between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000, and rather than take unnecessary chances of an adverse decision of the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners in suit brought by a shipper with sufficient financial backing to prosecute it vigorously, it was considered good business policy to acquire the property of the prospective troublesome operator.

There can be no other reasonable explanation of the action of the Consolidated in acquiring the Sellers. The big company already has enough mines to supply all demands that are likely to be made on it for ore for the next twenty years. The lease of the Sellers calls for a royalty of 25 cents per ton and there are any number of good properties on the Mesaba range that can be leased on much more advantageous terms. The Sellers is an expensive mine to operate, compared with others and is not a particularly desirable property for the Consolidated.

In the purchase of the Sellers the Rockefeller interests are simply following out the policy that the range railroad combination has been pursuing to stave off the inevitable freight rate reduction. Whenever furnace men who are operating mines on the range have made a vigorous protest against the exorbitant freight rates they have been pacified. Three years ago the Oliver Mining company started to make a fight in the legislature for a reduction. They had hardly begun before they quit, but they secured contracts and leases from the Rockefeller which were to them equivalent to the reduced rate which they threatened to fight for. The Mahoning company which leases its mines from Wright & Davis and ships its ore over the Wright & Davis road, was given a big reduction in royalty, which amounted to the same thing as a reduction in freight rates. The Biwabik, a Consolidated property, operated by furnace men, has been granted a reduction in the royalty in lieu of a freight rate reduction. Several other concessions of a similar character might be mentioned. It is evidently the intention of the combine whenever threatened by a mine owner or operator strong enough to put up a good fight, to compromise and thus prevent the litigation which promises to prove so disastrous.

May Not Stay Here.

It is now stated that neither of the Barry tugs will remain in Duluth this season. The Industry and Prodigy will be used in the towing business at Chicago and South Chicago as well as the Tomlinson, and they will not be in Duluth. The Evening Wisconsin, of Milwaukee, states that the tugs Rebel and Perry, of the defunct Chicago Vessel-owners' Towing company, have been sold to parties in Duluth. It is thought here that the Perry is the boat purchased by King & Steele, but it is not known who has purchased the Rebel.

A neglected cold often terminates in consumption. Take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in time and forestall the dreadful disease.

Blood Humors

Whether boiling, lurking, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, from infancy to age, specially cured by warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA ointments, the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

"All About the Blood Humor," free

FACE HUMORS Pimples, Black Heads, Chapped, Oily, and Rough Skin, Baby Blemishes, Itching, Burning, Bleeding, Scaly, Crusted, and Blotchy Skin and Scalp Humors, with Loss of Hair, and Baby Blemishes, cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

SITUATION AT WRANGEL.

Interesting Letters From a Duluth Man Who Is There.

George Herning, the well known barber, who was formerly in partnership with Peter Begeon, underneath the Merchants' hotel, writes from Fort Wrangel, Alaska, under date of March 18 and 21. Mr. Herning left Victoria on the Pak Shan, which ship he described as a "hulu." He says:

"Passengers were on the first level in the hold, freight on the second and stock on the bottom. You can just imagine the smell coming up that hatchway while we were eating and sleeping. We had the same things to eat three times a day, served in tin pans and plates, couldn't tell the tea and coffee from the dishwater. Chinamen were chief cooks and bottlewashers, and oh! but it was swell.

"We saw a few whales in the ocean, and some we didn't see. Findley and party boarded the boat at Vancouver. * * * Some were seasick, but it never phased me, although the boat rolled round any old way. * * * One dog was so seasick that they threw him overboard to cure him.

"We got here (Wrangel) on Friday, and the first introduction we had was a shooting scrape. Two fellows thought that a good way to settle a jackpot, so they took a gun apiece, got out in the street, one behind a log and the other behind a stump, and after firing three times, one was hit and we saw him fall off the dock into the water.

"Wrangle don't look much like the pictures. There are lots of buildings, and one sidewalk, about three and a half feet wide, and one can drop through it any place. The street is impassable, covered with everything, and when the tide is in it goes clear across the street in some places. Every other house is an Indian house. All kinds of business are represented here. We have our tent on the wharf, to be near our outfit, and a bed is not to be had at any price. We are going to Dyea, as the Stickeen river is blocked. There are 2000 people, it is estimated, stranded on the first ten miles up the river, including the McKenzie & Man railroad outfit. Some are coming back and going to Dyea; some are throwing their outfits away and striking for home.

"There is a party of New Yorkers here, sixty in number. They have brought everything with them, horses, saddles, machinery, buggies, gasoline stoves and iron bedsteads and springs. I don't know what they will do with the truck, as it is an impossibility to get it up the river. We will take the first American boat in for Dyea. It is just like summer here. If you know of anyone who intends coming here tell them to stay to home until there is a railroad somewhere to get in on. That is the best advice I can give, although we are doing very well under the circumstances.

"I haven't much time to write, as we keep busy hustling each other to keep a good watch on our stuff, and barring a rifle of homesickness we are as happy as the day is long."

Under date of March 21, Mr. Herning writes that the Stickeen river has frozen over again, and that he and his party have got their outfit up the river, and hope to reach Telegraph creek by April 5. He quotes Fort Wrangel prices as being high, such as $40 per ton for coal; $7 per single cord for stove wood; 25 cents a drink for liquor, and 14 cents a pound fresh beef. It cost them $65 to get their goods hoated up the river to the edge of the ice, and he parenthetically remarks: "they don't do a thing to a fellow out here."

A WORD OF ADVICE

To Those Coming to Alaska or the Klondike Gold Fields.

One thing should be impressed upon every miner, prospector or trader coming to Alaska, to the Klondike, or the Yukon country, and that is the necessity for providing an adequate and proper food supply. Whether procured in the States in the Dominion, or at the supply store here or further on, this must be his primary concern. Upon the manner in which the miner has observed or neglected this precaution more than upon any other one thing will his success or failure depend.

These supplies must be healthful and should be concentrated, but the most careful attention in the selection of foods that will keep unimpaired indefinitely under all the conditions which they will have to encounter is imperative. Fr instance, as bread raised with baking powder must be relied upon for the chief part of every meal, imagine the helplessness of a miner with a can of spoiled baking powder. But only the very best flour; it is the cheapest in the end. Experience has shown the Royal Baking Powder to be the most reliable and the trading companies now uniformly supply this brand, as others will not keep in this climate. Be sure that the bacon is sweet, sound and thoroughly cured. These are the absolute necessities upon which all must place a chief reliance, and can under no circumstances be neglected. They may, of course, be supplemented by as many comforts or delicacies as the prospector may be able to pack or desire to pay for.—From the Alaska Mining Journal.

A book of receipts for all kinds of cookery, which is specially valuable for use upon the trail or in the camp, is published by the Royal Baking Powder company, of New York. The receipts are thoroughly practical, and the methods are carefully explained, so that the inexperienced may, with its aid, readily prepare everything requisite for a good wholesome meal, or even dainties if he has the necessary materials. The matter is in compact though durable form the whole book weighing but two ounces. Under a special arrangement, this book will be sent free to miners or others may desire it. We would recommend that every one going to the Klondike procure a copy. Address the Royal Baking Powder company, New York.

Anxious to Be Recognized.

The naval reserve met Saturday evening and went through a drill. This will be done every Saturday evening hereafter. After the drill the question of recognition by the government was discussed. The state was applied to for recognition, and for commissions for the officers, but a satisfactory response has not been received, and it is proposed now to apply to the national government direct.

"For there was never yet philosopher who could endure the toothache patiently."—Much Ado About Nothing, Act V, Scene 1.

Pond's Extract precludes the necessity of enduring it now-a-days.

Spring Overcoats.

Handsome coats, latest style at $10, 12 and $15. All sizes.

C. W. ERICSON.
The Clothier.

Miller Rode an "Eldridge."

Miller, on a '98 Eldridge, won the greatest 6-day race in the history of cycling. The 1898 Eldridge for sale only by C. S. Pierce, 1913 West Superior street.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

Removes Neuralgia and Nervous Prostration.

As long as a man can sleep well, eat well, and digest his food well, he may work as hard as he pleases without fear of losing his health. Good digestion and a clear conscience are a key to the whole problem. They bring sound, restful sleep, keep the appetite good, the blood pure and the mind free from care. If, from sickness, worry or overwork, the nervous system becomes deranged and the digestion is impaired, a sure, safe and reliable remedy may be secured by the judicious use of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. It restores a keen edge to the appetite, facilitates the flow of digestive juices, and makes the digestion and assimilation perfect. It builds new brain cells, new nerve fibers, and gives new life.

"Two years ago," writes Silas G. Hickok, Healdsburg, Cal., "I was taken with a chill, which was followed by neuralgia and a very bad attack of stomach trouble. I lost my appetite, and what little food I did eat caused me great distress. I grew so weak that nothing would stay in my stomach and the physicians were unable to give me even temporary relief. My daughter advised me to try Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I began taking it at once. I felt much better after taking two doses, and am pleased to say my health was finally restored. Although 73 years old, I can eat any kind of food and feel well and hearty. My recovery was a great surprise to my friends."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are for sale by all druggists under a guarantee first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on heart and nerves free. Address

Dr. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

AT WEST DULUTH

Wheelmen to Meet Friday Evening and Talk Over Good Roads.

IT INTERESTS THEM

Want to See Cycle Paths Built---Marinette Plant Sold Saturday.

L. A. Barnes and James E. Pake represented West Duluth wheelmen at the good roads meeting Saturday night, and Mr. Barnes was chosen as one of the vice presidents of the organization. He has issued a call for a meeting of the wheelmen of West Duluth, at his office, Friday night, to talk over the movement, with the object of deciding upon a plan by which they can co-operate in the most effective way with the parent organization. By that time the "Good Roads Club" will have been incorporated, and the wheelmen in this end of the city can join it and extend their moral and material aid to it. The interests of the West Duluth wheelmen were considered Saturday night, and it was voted as the sense of the meeting that a bicycle path should be built on Superior street, between London road and the West End. To West Duluth riders the need of bicycle paths and improved roads is more pressing than to those living in other parts of the city. The pavements here are rough, and if an enjoyable ride is had they must first go to Duluth over a rough road, a distance of six miles. It will be the aim of the wheelmen here to have a good path built; connecting this part of the city with London road, so that they may enjoy the advantages of that magnificent ride without first having to exhaust themselves in covering the distance which separates them from it.

MARINETTE PLANT SOLD.

George P. Knowles, representing two-thirds of the bondholders, bid in the Marinette iron works plant at sheriff's sale, Saturday afternoon, for $21,000. There was a large crowd present to witness the transaction, but the majority of them were there out of curiosity, the number of bidders being limited to three. Harris Bros., of Minneapolis, were apparently very anxious to secure some of the valuable machinery, and bid sparingly on a number of pieces, but they finally dropped out, leaving the field to Mr. Knowles, who bid in the entire plant in bulk, including the real estate, for $21,000. The D. Clint Prescott company, under the terms of the sale, is given a year in which to redeem the real property for $15,000. The sale will in no way interfere with the operation of the plant until the engine and pumping machinery now being built for the new waterworks are completed. It is not known what the purchasers of the plant propose to do with it, but it is likely that an effort will be made to dispose of it to some one who will operate it, for it will be of more value operated as a whole than if it is dismantled and the machinery taken out.

WEST DULUTH BRIEFS.

E. O. Armstrong, Robert McKeever and W. A. Stowell have gone to Iowa to buy horses for the West Duluth market.

The young daughter of William E. Dean died at her home, corner of Main street and Fifty-seventh avenue west, of typhoid fever yesterday.

Council No. 171, Northwestern Legion of Honor, will give a social at Gilley's hall, tonight.

The Willard Y will meet this evening at the residence of Mrs. N. C. Hendricks, 821 Fifty-seventh avenue west. This will be a special business meeting to plan the year's work. Only members are requested to be present.

S. Nygren's illness has developed into typhoid fever.

O. J. Simonds has established a transfer line between West Duluth and Proctorknott.

It is understood in political circles that A. Bagley will be appointed fire commissioner, to succeed Capt. J. E. Randall, and that the appointment will be sent to the council tonight.

THE GOOD ROADS CLUB.

Will Be an Incorporated Body---Directors Elected.

The Good Roads club met at the Spalding on Saturday evening with W. E. Silvey in the chair, and Victor Stearns secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and as many were present who had not attended the initial meeting the chairman briefly explained the object of the club and outlined the proposed work.

The by-laws of the club as amended by the committee were read, thoroughly discussed and finally adopted. It was also decided to incorporate the club so that the organization will have a proper legal status. There was considerable discussion as to the propriety of doing this, but when it was pointed out that it was dangerous to belong to an unincorporated body, owing to the fact that each individual member would be personally liable for any debts incurred by the club it was decided to incorporate.

It was suggested that the Superior wheelmen be invited to join in the movement, one of those present remarking: "I have always found the Superior men true sports and ready to take a hand in anything decent that comes up. When we go over there curling or to play whist we always are treated like princes, and although they are better off for roads fit for wheeling over there than we are here they will most surely like to come into our game."

The following list of directors was read and the election of the entire list followed. The names are: C. H. Graves W. E. Richardson, W. E. Lucas, H. O. Swain, O. C. Hartman, S. H. Moer, C. B. Woodruff, C. F. West, J. E. Adams, D. G. Cutler, F. H. White, J. L. Greatsinger, W. B. Silvey, W. H. Smith, E. F. Meyers, W. G. Hegardt, Roy Hoopple, L. A. Barnes, E. Silberstein, C. C. Sloan. These gentlemen will meet upon the call of the chairman and perfect the incorporation of the organization.

A letter was read by Secretary Stearns from A. J. McGee, of Two Harbors, regretting his inability to be present, and requesting the enrollment of his name as a member of the club.

RAILROAD MEN'S CONVENTION.

Committees From Commercial Bodies Discuss the Matter.

A meeting of the committees from the lobbers' union, chamber of commerce, Commercial club and common council met on Saturday night at the Union depot with the committees from the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers, Firemen, Trainmen, Conductors and Telegraphers to take steps to perfect the arrangements for the railroad men's joint convention to be held at the head of the lakes next June. Secretary Buchanan, referring to the desire of the people of Superior to have the convention held on that side of the bay, advised co-operation with Superior.

It was proposed to appoint a committee to visit the Superior people and consult with them upon this matter, and this being agreed upon the secretaries of the various commercial bodies represented at the meeting were appointed as such committee and instructed to investigate and report at the next meeting of the joint committee on Saturday night, April 9.

The Superior men have been talking of giving an industrial show in connection with the convention, and should the whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus be at the head of the lakes at the time, they will try and arrange an excursion on board of her. The Lyceum will probably be used for the business and social meetings of the convention, if they are held in Duluth.

Their Chemists Are Experimenting.

The great Dunkley celery farm at Kalamazoo, Mich., is carrying on a series of experiments with the vitalessence of celery. They have already succeeded in extracting the valuable nervine properties of the plant, as seen in the effect of Dunkley's Genuine Celery Compound, so well known as a family medicine.

One of their patrons recently wrote: "I have experienced a wonderful return to health after a brief use of your Celery Compound. I am convinced that you have the only genuine celery compound and I have tried them all. I suffered with dyspepsia for years and am now entirely cured after using but two bottles. There is a peculiar stimulating effect from Dunkley's Celery Compound and it seems to invigorate the entire system. It is worth trying."

The only celery distillery this side of the Atlantic is erected on the Dunkley farm, and as they are the largest and most extensive growers and shippers of celery in the world they have abundant material. Those who never tried the genuine strength-giving and blood-purifying effect of Dunkley's Celery Compound should do so at once. One bottle is worth a dozen of anything else with a similar name.

Nearly all druggists have Dunkley's. A month's supply costs $1. If it cannot be had at the drug store the Dunkley Celery company will send a month's supply direct on receipt of $1.

Minnesota Iron Company.

The Marine Review says: A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent payable April 15, has probably had considerable to do with recent advances in the value of shares of the Minnesota Iron company. It is stated that the company did not originally intend to begin paying dividends until July, but the year 1897 was a profitable one and justified such action at an early date. The large expenses for improvements for lake steamers for several years past have all been made out of earnings, and there was no reason why stockholders should not begin to receive a part of the surplus earnings. There is little doubt that hereafter this year will be larger than last, as far as sales of ore are concerned and the profit per ton will also be larger. There is no apparent reason why 6 per cent dividends cannot be maintained, as the company is fully equipped in every department to do a larger business than at any time in the past.

Heart Disease Relieved in Thirty Minutes—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side, and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by Smith & Sworn, Max Wirth, 14 West Superior street—25.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we, the undersigned, do hereby associate ourselves together, and do agree upon and adopt the following articles of incorporation, for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of the State of Minnesota, pursuant to the provisions of title two (2) of Chapter thirty-four (34) General Statutes of 1878, and the acts amendatory thereof, and supplemental thereto.

ARTICLE I.

The name of this corporation shall be "Sulphin Packing Company."

ARTICLE II.

The general nature of the business of this corporation shall be the buying, slaughtering and selling of cattle, hogs and sheep, the curing and packing of meat and the manufacture of lard, tallow, grease and similar products.

ARTICLE III.

The principal place of business of the corporation shall be at the city of Duluth, in the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota.

ARTICLE IV.

The time of the commencement of the corporation shall be April 11, 1898, and the period of the continuance thereof shall be thirty (30) years.

ARTICLE V.

The amount of capital stock of the corporation shall be twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), to be paid in as called for by the board of directors.

ARTICLE VI.

The largest amount of indebtedness or liability to which this corporation shall at any time be subject is ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

ARTICLE VII.

The names and places of residence of the persons associating together to form this corporation are:

J. R. Sulphin, Duluth, Minnesota.
E. M. Sellwood, Duluth, Minnesota.
M. Douglas, Duluth, Minnesota.

ARTICLE VIII.

The government of this corporation and the management of its affairs shall be vested in a board of three (3) directors, to be elected by the stockholders at their annual meeting on the second Tuesday in January in each year, and a president who is to be elected by the board of directors from their own number; and a secretary and treasurer, who shall be elected by the board of directors from their own number, or from the stockholders of the company, as they shall see fit. The offices of secretary and treasurer may be filled by one and the same person.

The names of the first board of directors of this corporation are J. R. Sulphin, E. M. Sellwood and M. Douglas.

ARTICLE IX.

The capital stock of this corporation shall be divided into two hundred and fifty (250) shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our seals this 29th day of March, A. D. 1898.

J. R. SULPHIN, (Seal.)
E. M. SELLWOOD, (Seal.)
M. DOUGLAS, (Seal.)

Signed and sealed in presence of—
F. E. Thompson.
Edward C. Udell.
As to all.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS—SS.

On this 29th day of March, A. D. 1898, before me personally appeared J. R. Sulphin, E. M. Sellwood and M. Douglas to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

FRANK E. THOMPSON,
Notary Public, St. Louis County, Minnesota.
(Notarial Seal, St. Louis County, Minn.)

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS,
State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis—ss.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record, March 31, 1898, at 11:30 a. m., and was duly recorded in Book L of Miscellaneous, page 179.

A. LOFGREN,
Register of Deeds.
By S. L. PIERCE,
Deputy.

(Seal.)

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record in this office on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock m., and was duly recorded in Book 82 of Incorporations on page 8.

ALBERT BERG,
Secretary of State.

Where is Boys' Clothing Like It?

Look in best corner-window we've got and see the fairest show Duluth has ever known in Spring Clothes for young men and boys—it's our Easter styles now ready. Mothers are ready—boys ready—suits ready. Beautiful, new-fashioned novelties, exclusive ideas in style and workmanship, thorough-going manufacture so that we'll not slip a sale or know a regret from the buyer. Hundreds of styles—and every suit asks you—where else is boys' clothing so perfect?

These are Opening Days —Opening Days

And How Do We Make It?

With generous use of cloth, linings cut bias for ...ility, good, strong, decent-sized buttons (we ... save a dollar on mean buttons in half a dozen ...—and don't save it), silk-sewed seams, edges ...on-thread—never), broad-pointed lapels, well-... collars, wide flaps—everybody's size—slim, ...ium, stout.

...Suits (2½ to 8 years) Cheviot, ...mere, Serge, (not a last season's ... style) ..... $2.50 to $7.50

...Suits (not a last season's ... to 16 years) new style ..... $2.50 to $7.50

...Vested Suits, (7 to 16 years) ..... $2.50 to $8.50

...ers, $3, $3.50, $4 fit as good as those for $8.50.

...ble and Diagonal Top-Coats, ... $3.50 to $6.50

...Men's Suits, (14 to 18 years) 3 and 4-button ...hair-lined, full-lined, three- ...-lined with silk shoulders ..... $5.00 to $10.50

...Come expecting different goods, different ideas, different ...ownership. We guarantee all our clothing—and if unsatis... we make it right—glad to do it.

FREE—Base Balls and Bats With Boys' Clothes Until Easter.

M. S. Burrows.

SPECIAL SALE!

FOR A FEW DAYS we will sell FINE PORCELAIN CLOCKS at..... $1.50 Worth from $2.50 to $3.75

G. A. KLEIN,

The Jeweler. 325 West Superior St.

IMPORTANT RULING.

Judge Moer Holds Assessment is Good Unless It is Unequal.

...morning handed in ... a point in tax ma... ... deal of interest ... to county offi... ... up in the cases ... Land company ... the Imperial com... ... to the taxes against ... to the effect that the ... ... the 22d, and ... ... Moer objected to ... ... very good, but ... ... that the assessment ... ... meeting when he ... ... the other judges on ... ... passed the counts ... ... objection on the grounds ... ... that is, it is ... it is not shown that surrounding property under the same circumstances is assessed lower than the property of the objector, there is no defense, and the court would not hear any testimony as to the value of the land merely tending to show that the assessment was too high. If all of the property in the city was assessed for twice its value there would be no injustice, as taxes would still be equal and it would merely mean that to get the same amount of taxes the rate would be lower. All that an owner can show that will entitle him to relief is that the land is assessed higher than that of his neighbor.

The same ruling has been made before by Judge Moer and by the other judges, but contrary rulings have also been made, and county officials are much pleased to have the point settled once for all, as it will cut off a large number of the objections that come in every year. The case may be appealed by the objectors, but it is said that the supreme court has held in such a way that the county is secure that the finding of the district court will be upheld.

Carlton County Court.

The spring term of district court for Carlton county will be opened tomorrow morning at Carlton by Judge Ensign. The handling of the term falls upon Judge Moer this time, but as he will not be able to attend until Wednesday Judge Ensign will open the term. There are one or two cases to come up that are expected to last some time, so the term will probably be of unusual length.

C. E. Mead company, carpet cleaners, 710 West Superior street. Telephone 69.

NO EXCUSE

FOR ANYTHING BUT THE VERY

.....FINEST BREAD.....

IN ALL RESPECTS

WHEN **DULUTH IMPERIAL FLOUR** IS USED.

WILL NAME A. BAGLEY

Mayor Truelsen Will Nominate West Duluth Man For Fire Commissioner.

TONIGHT'S MEETING

Report In Favor of Paying Carroll-Porter Claim to Be Made.

Mayor Truelsen will send the appointment of Arvin Bagley as fire commissioner to the council for confirmation tonight. In making this appointment Mayor Truelsen stated that he had selected the man who seemed most satisfactory to the residents of the West End, which district Mr. Bagley will represent on the board, and said further that politics had nothing to do with the appointment.

The new commissioner, Arvin Bagley has resided in Duluth for several years. He was for awhile in the real estate business, but afterwards he opened a fuel office, which business he still will conduct. Mr. Bagley is a gentleman who has always taken great interest in all the public affairs of the city, although he has never sought office and his appointment as successor to Capt. Randall gives universal satisfaction to the business element of the West End of the city.

The mayor will also send the following names to the council tonight for confirmation as poundmasters: First district Peter Haugan; second district Christian Oftinger; third district Charles Wagner; fourth district, O. P. Willner.

The claims committee of the council tonight will report in favor of paying the Carroll-Porter claim which has been held up for some time, as the claimants threaten to bring suit in event of a further delay by the city in making this final payment.

Pay rolls will be presented tonight; the West End fire limits question will be considered; several applications for liquor licenses will be reported upon and the charter printing bids will be taken up. The board of public works will report upon the sprinkling assessments and will ask for authority to purchase one piece in position the screens for the intake well. The city attorney will send in the usual grist of reports asked for including one regarding the disposal of assessment for the grading of Pine street and Arthur avenue.

The telephone rate ordinance will come up as well as the ordinance in reference to the union label on all city printing.

The city engineer has notified Porter Bros. that the grade of Pine avenue has settled about four-tenths of a foot and that they will be required to bring it up to grade. This has happened before owing to the foundation of the grade being slabs and sawdust originally dumped into a foot or so of water and while not a very serious matter has given the contractors a lot of trouble.

Mr. Porter visited the board of public works today and offered to compromise the matter by relinquishing part of his percentage retained by the city until the acceptance of the work by the city. He argues that this gradual settling of the grade is still liable to go on and that when the roadway finally subsides it will be but a slight job for the city to fetch it up to grade and he is willing to pay the amount of the estimate cost of this work, if the city will take it off his hands and do it themselves. The matter will probably go before the proper committee.

The work on the water plant extension is nearing completion. The gate valve at Thirty-third avenue east and First street has been successfully put in place and all the pipe laying on the 36-inch main will be finished by tomorrow night.

G. A. R. NOTICE.

The funeral of our late comrade, E. T. Grossett, will be held at the rooms of Messrs. Hayha & Tibbitts, corner of Superior street and First ave east this evening at 7 o'clock. All comrades in the city are requested to attend. S. C. MAXWELL, Post Commander.
D. W. SCOTT, Adjutant.

March a Warm Month.

March was a very warm month, but ... records were broken. The average temperature was 31 degrees. In 1878 the average was 39 degrees, and in 1889 it was 33 degrees. With these exceptions it was the warmest March on record. The warmest was the 25th, when it was 57 degrees, and the coldest the 23rd, when it was 6 degrees above. The month was 7 degrees warmer than the average for March. The total wind movement was 9098 miles, and the maximum velocity was 46 miles from the northeast on the 14th. The total precipitation was 0.75 inches, which is considerably less than the average. The number of clear days was 5, partly cloudy 22 and cloudy 4.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN AT
5% on Business Property.
6% on Residence Property.
With "On or Before" Privilege.
W. M. PRINDLE & CO.
Room 3 Lonsdale Building. Ground Floor.

We Are Here to Stay

And give Duluth a first-class millinery store. La Granger, 16 Third avenue west.

Duluth Hive No. 1, L. O. T. M.

Will hold an adjourned meeting Wednesday afternoon. Important business.

A Choice Gloxinia

With every 50-cent purchase. Lindsay's greenhouses, Fifty-second avenue east.

Postponement.

The Ladies' union of the Morley Congregational church has postponed its supper and sale from April 6 to the week beginning Wednesday, April 13.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to express my gratitude to the many friends of my deceased wife for all the kindness and attention shown her during her illness and for the assistance and sympathy extended to me in my bereavement. ROBERT FRITZ.

FREIMUTH'S

An Unqualified Success--
The First Day of Our

EASTER MILLINERY OPENING!

The expectations of the ladies have been more than realized; our promise that our opening would be a true illustration of the season's fashions, such as can be seen only in the metropolitan cities of the land, has been faithfully kept up. In our efforts to bring forth the most correct and artistic millinery, we have merely broken all our own previous records. No such collection of high-class Ladies' Headwear as ours is this season, has ever been shown in Duluth. Models imported from Paris and New York, made by the most prominent modistes of the world, will be shown in large numbers; side by side with them will be seen productions from our own workrooms, which, for artistic designs and combinations, will compare favorably with the imported models. ***We shall be pleased to have you visit our Millinery Parlors Tomorrow, Tuesday,*** the second day of the opening, We also call the attention of the ladies to a new shipment of Ladies' and Children's Jackets which we have received this morning. They are the very latest in style, excellent quality, and moderate in price. ***FREIMUTH'S.***

MISSED A GOOD HAUL

Cracksmen Coming Within an Ace of Opening Johnson & Moe's Safe.

Johnson & Moe, the West End merchants, had a narrow escape from robbery either Saturday or Sunday night. Cracksmen broke into their store and had the safe all but open when they were evidently frightened away. The safe contained in the neighborhood of $1000 and the burglars missed a very pretty haul.

The fact that the store had been entered was discovered this morning when it was opened up for business. The burglars entered through a basement window and went to work on the safe. The combination knob was knocked off and two holes were drilled through the shells and up to the lock. In the condition in which it was found this morning about thirty seconds would have been necessary to open it. The thieves must have been frightened away and it was undoubtedly a false alarm which frightened them.

The amount of money in the safe was large, no deposit having been made Saturday, it being neglected in the rush of business. It is needless to say that hereafter the cash will be deposited regularly. There is no trace of the thieves.

We Are Here to Stay

And give Duluth a first-class millinery store. La Granger, 16 Third avenue west.

For Easter.

Lilies, azaleas, palms and ferns. Lindsay's greenhouse on Lakeside car line.

Camp Fire Tonight

At G. A. R. Hall, Masonic Temple. All Comrades of the Grand Army and all sons of honorably discharged Union Soldiers are invited to be present.

Died of Pneumonia.

Harold A. Leach died at 12:30 o'clock last night at St. Luke's hospital of pneumonia, aged 17 years. He had been ill but a week, but for two or three days his life had been despaired of, and his mother, Mrs. A. E. Leach, of Toronto, was sent for. She arrived this morning, too late to see him alive. Mr. Leach came to Duluth last November. He has two brothers here, Frank Leach, of the Great Northern Elevator company, and Norman Leach, with the Pioneer Fuel company. The body will be taken to Toronto for burial and his brothers will accompany it.

Unity Club Meeting.

The Unity club meeting will have a large attendance this evening. Franklin H. Wentworth, of Chicago, vice president of the Chicago Single Tax club, will speak on "Henry George and the Single Tax." J. L. Washburn will also speak and there is likely to be a lively discussion for there are some members of the club who are strongly opposed to the single tax idea.

Mill Supplies In Dispute.

The National Iron company this morning began a suit against Stevens & Gray to recover $566.07, alleged to be due for labor and materials furnished in the construction of a sawmill. The amount of the bill was $976.85, but part of it was paid. The plaintiff seeks to have the claim declared a lien on the mill and to have the mill sold to satisfy the claim. Alford & Hunt are the attorneys.

We Are Here to Stay

And give Duluth a first-class millinery store. La Granger, 16 Third avenue west.

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist, Palladio, 'Phone No. 9. Smoke Endion cigar. W. A. Foote.

The Q. E. U. will have a special meeting at the Spalding tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock. It is to arrange for the annual party.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Helen Louise Blackburn, of this city, to Willard B. Pillsbury, of West Superior. The ceremony will be held at the home of the bride, 2014 East First street, on Wednesday evening next.

Brann's Iconoclast for April is now in at Lundberg & Stone's.

The public schools opened again this morning after the spring vacation. Principal Loman of the high school is still absent through illness. His wife and two of his children are also ill.

The Lester Park Monday club will not hold its regular meeting tonight, owing to the inability of the leaders to be present. The last meeting for the year will take place two weeks from tonight.

Three drunks lined up in the police court this morning. One went up the hill, another was let go on a suspended sentence, and a third was liberated on bail pending an examination of his record. In the case of the city against Hall for assault, the defendant appeared by his attorney, who entered a plea of guilty and paid a fine of $2 and costs.

The Gun club will hold its annual meeting tomorrow evening at the store of Alderman John W. Nelson.

Attorney Grettum received word today from Red Wing to the effect that Michael Glocka had been released from the reform school there upon a writ of habeus corpus. It will be remembered the Glocka boy was one of the boys who made his escape from the school and was recaptured in this city and taken back to Red Wing.

The following deaths were reported up to noon today at the health office: Mary Deane, 8 years, typhoid fever; Henry Miller, 4 months, infant son of H. and Nellie Miller, convulsions; Harold A. Leach, 17, typhoid pneumonia. The remains of Mr. Leach will be taken to Toronto, Can., for interment.

Some loose bricks have recently fallen from the brick building at the corner of Second avenue west and First street, and complaints have been lodged with the board of public works. The building is constructed of very inferior brick from the old Oneota brickyard, and it scales off every spring from the action of the frost. The board will inspect the building and pass upon its condition at once.

The monthly report of the city sealer of weights and measures shows: Coal, forty loads weighed; wood, seven cords measured, all correct. Thirty-four scales tested were found correct and five incorrect. Twenty-eight measures tested and found correct and six incorrect.

Clothes wringer sale tomorrow. Forward & Co.

If Spain goes to war with the United States there will be nothing left of her but a grease spot. Kelly will take that out.

A bill of exceptions and stay of proceedings has been filed in the case of George A. Smith vs. the Duluth & Iron Range railroad, and an appeal has been taken. This is the second time the case has been appealed.

The contest case of William Norton vs. Ed Devine is on in the United States land office.

The Duluth Poultry association will meet tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock at the office of Dr. Storer, 124 West Superior street.

A man named Pierce reported to the police today that his dog brought a human foot into his yard at Twenty-first avenue west and First street. The matter is being investigated.

5%-MONEY TO LOAN-6%
Bargains in Houses.
Snaps in Real Estate Wanted.
STRYKER, MANLEY & BUCK.

Why Be Satisfied

With copies of St. Paul, Minneapolis or Oshkosh hats, when La Granger will sell you the latest New York and Paris styles.

PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stultz returned today from their Eastern trip.

A. H. W. Eckstein left today for the Twin Cities and the East.

Miss May McLean and Miss Margaret Walsh left this afternoon for a tour of the Pacific coast cities. Their first stop of any length will be at San Francisco, and they will tour north and south from there.

J. D. Armstrong, attorney for the St. Paul & Duluth railroad is in the city from St. Paul, a guest at the Spalding.

H. P. Sims, of Faribault, is a guest at the Spalding.

George M. Furbush, of Ashland, is among today's arrivals at the St. Louis. He has just returned from an extended trip through Mexico and California.

C. Schoenleber, of Virginia, is in the city, a guest at the St. Louis.

C. F. Hastings came down from Virginia today and registered at the St. Louis.

E. J. Farrell and wife, of Grand Rapids, are among today's arrivals at the St. Louis.

George McDougall, Northwestern agent of the Carnegie Steel company, with headquarters at Minneapolis, is in the city, a guest at the Spalding.

W. O. Winston, the railroad contractor, came up from Minneapolis this morning and registered at the Spalding.

W. G. Bonham is in the city from Tower, a guest at the St. Louis.

A. A. Kremer, wife and children registered at the St. Louis today from Grand Rapids.

L. D. Wilkes, state agent of the Equitable Life Assurance company, is up from St. Paul today, a guest at the Spalding.

H. Thorson, a St. Paul insurance man, is a guest at the Spalding.

James A. Quigg and wife, of Deer River, are at the St. Louis.

M. J. Connolly, of Dubuque, Ia., is registered at the St. Louis.

Clark Clay, the Minneapolis lumberman, is at the St. Louis.

J. F. Stebbitt, of Toledo, is at the Spalding.

C. A. Hurd, a lumber buyer from Buffalo, is among today's arrivals at the Spalding.

M. E. Asire, of Marquette is a guest at the Spalding.

MASONIC NOTICE.

All members of Palestine and Ionic Lodges, A. F. & A. M., and sojourning Master Masons are requested to meet at Masonic Hall on Tuesday, April 5, 1898, at 1:30 p. m. sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother Laurien A. McIntyre. Services in lodge room.
JAMES A. CRAWFORD, Sec'y.

Don't miss the opening Wednesday of the new millinery store of La Granger, 16 Third avenue west.

Will Please the Ladies.

The showing of New York and Paris millinery at the parlors of La Granger, on Wednesday.

Returned From the East.

Mrs. Kacing has returned from New York city, and is now prepared to make all styles of spring and summer gowns on short notice. Latest styles in skirts. Metropolitan block.

Don't miss the opening Wednesday of the new millinery store of La Granger, 16 Third avenue west.

Excursion Rates

Via Great Northern line April 5, one fare plus $2 for round trip to all Southwestern points; also to points in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. Tickets at Union depot or city ticket office, 432 West Superior street.

"Hope."

M. H. Seely, M. W., Duluth lodge No. 10, A. O. U. W., will give a lecture at I. O. O. F. hall Tuesday evening, April 5, on "Hope." The second of a course of three lectures. Workmen and D. of H. invited.

Building lots on Connor's Point, $300; near steel barge works. Inquire of J. C. & R. M. Hunter, Duluth.

Don't miss the opening Wednesday of the new millinery store of La Granger, 16 Third avenue west.

Referred to the Secretary.

Some days ago the local land officers wired the commissioner of the general land office asking if money should be accepted on proofs submitted on entries allowed prior to the suspension of Northern Pacific lands by the secretary of the interior. Today a letter from the commissioner was received saying he had referred the matter to the secretary.

Stylish Millinery

Only will be that sold at the new millinery store of La Granger, 16 Third avenue west.

Moving is a Pleasure

When you employ us. You boss the job, we do the rest. Do it cheap and right and pay for all breakages. We have experienced packers to pack your furniture, Bric-a-Brac, China, Pianos, etc. Fire-proof store house at lowest rates of storage. Separate rooms if desired. Estimates free.

DULUTH VAN CO.,
212 West Superior St.
Don't mistake the number.

We make a specialty of corporation work.
BENSON'S DETECTIVE AGENCY,
Offices in Exchange Bldg. Tel. 479.

FITGER & CO.'S
RELIABLE BRANDS PALE BOHEMIAN AND BAVARIAN
THE BEST **BEER** IS THE CHEAPEST

DREDGING.
We are at Superior-Duluth with a first-class dredging plant, and are prepared to do work promptly and at reasonable rates. For estimates and prices address
C. H. STARKE DREDGE & DOCK CO.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Will pay cash for Security Bank receiver's certificates.
N. J. UPHAM CO., 400 Burrows Bldg.

DYSPEPSIA, Heartburn, Gastritis and all stomach disorders positively cured. Grover Graham Dyspepsia Remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50-cent bottle will convince the most skeptical.
THE LYCEUM PHARMACY, E. A. Mattix, Prop.